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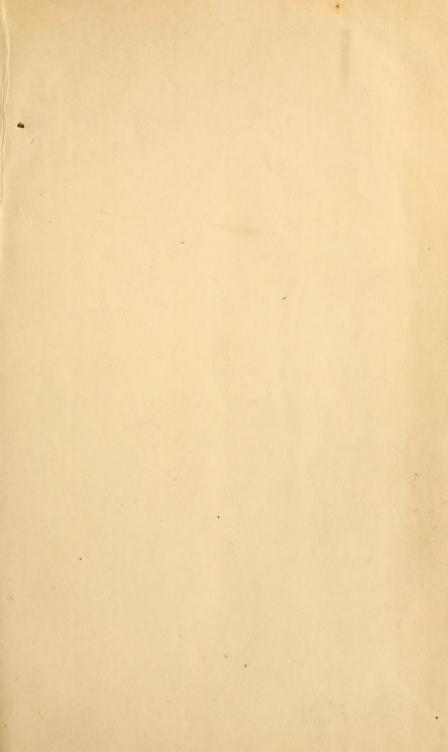
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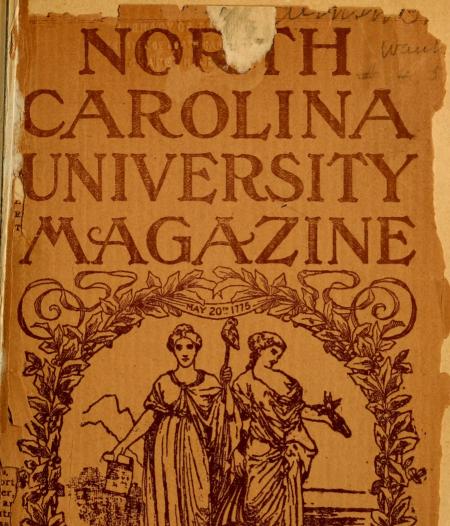




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### NORTH CAROLINA

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VOL. XIV, 1894='95.

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# North Carolina University Magazine.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 1---OCTQBER, 1894. New Series, Vol. XIV.



#### THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A JAPANESE BOY.



When I was a child I thought as a child. I thought my own country the centre of the universe—the only country in the world where a child could live and enjoy being a child, if there were any other countries at all. This came from ignorance. Now that I have put away childish things, and have seen something of other countries than my own, I still think Ja-

pan the greatest country on earth. This comes from

knowledge. We do not call it Japan, but say Dai Nippon, Great Japan, with as much reason and as charactaristic modesty, as the English say Great Britain, and term the sea between England and the continent the English channel—though the people of the continent heve another name for it. America was the first foreign country of which I gained any knowledge. The chief knowledge I had of your country was that on July 4th, your national holiday, it was your custom to shoot some dozens of the common people as an offering to Saint Washington, the common ancestor of Americans; and that the chief province of your country was called "Good morning," the other states being mere minor dependencies of Ohio. This last notion arose from the fact that a young lieutenant from Cincinnati who was with Perry, was greeted everywhere in my country with a smile, a bow, and "Ohio." It annoyed him very much at first, but when he saw that they did not mean to offend, he turned to a companion and said, "Blamed clever people these, to know where a fellow is from by his walk."

But when I went to America and saw an opera called The Mikado I learned that your knowledge of Japan was not much more than my knowledge of America. I enjoyed the play very much, because I had never seen anything in Japan like it.

Seven days after my arrival in the world the little black hair I brought on my head was all shaved off except a little fringe around the nape of my neck. After I was some larger a tuft of hair was allowed to grow on the top of my head and a little wisp ran down and fanned out in front. Only two great troubles came into my life in my childhood. One was the frequent chang of my head, and the other was my inability to

Recollections of a Japanese Boy.

hold my chop-sticks correctly and use them with propriety. When I would fret and pull away from my grandmother who called me to her that she might shave me, she would say, "My little boy doesn't want to wear hair on his head, does he? Monkeys wear hair on their heads," and this reference to the ancestors of the Aino men always quieted me. Then my grandmother would rub me affectionately on the top of my head, as an American mother might kiss her child. No one ever kissed me. When my mother would pet me she rubbed my head. But already kissing has come to Japan. Some young Englishmen have taught it to our girls.

The most important day in my childhood was the thirtieth day of my existence. On this day, called the miza macri, I was dressed in beautiful clothes, made of the finest silk, expressly for this occasion, and carried to the temple to seek a divine blessing. Between the shoulders of my haori and upon the sleeves, was embroidered our family crest, that there might be no mistake about my identity. All the family went with me, and all took off their shoes at the temple door. My father made an offering to the deity, and the priest invoked divine protection for me. Then I was taken home, where I held an all-day reception.

I always enjoyed visiting the temple. I did not worship my Creator by sitting on a hard bench dangling my little legs, while the priest talked for an hour of things I did not understand. Leaving my clogs at the door, I entered the temple and stood for a while clapping my hands to invoke a blessing, then put my offering of a sen or two upon the matting and quietly withdrew to play on the soft grass and in the beautiful shade, and to feed

the fishes in the deep blue lake with crumbs from my hands.

I always loved, too, the pretty flowers, and was glad when the flower feasts came—that of the cherry in April, of the wisteria in June, the lotus in August, and the chrysanthemum in November. I like most of all the cherry feast, for that was my first "outing," and then we always went down the river in a boat. But I'll tell you of the flower feasts in my next letter.

Yoshijuro Kurokawa.



#### THE POWERS OF INVENTION.



with a Locke and to examine the powers of its minute parts falls not within the tyro's province, but to contemplate its rapid strides to eminence belongs equally to the unlettered savage wrapt in security in nature's forest

To analize the human mind

JAMES K. POLK, 1818. security in nature's forest and the polished European who feasts on the danties of his sumptious board.

Feeble indeed would be an attempt to paint to your view in glowing colors the prominent features of a Newton 'who skans the wide world and numbers every star', but to admire his gigantic genius is a privilege not confined to age or sex. It is a strange propensity, an unaccountable ingredient in the composition of man, that continually hurries him on to scenes of novelty and can never satiate desire.

The mind like the joints of the body has been kept supple by its continual action. Like the infant growing up to maturity it has been constantly employed and what in the early ages of the world was cartilage, has been gradually hardened into bone. Its views have

Note. The editors of the Magazine present this second essay written by James K, Polk, President of the United States, while he was a Sophomore in the University of North Carolina. It is printed without editorial revision, just as it is preserved in the archives of the Dialectic Society. A Junior essay by Polk was published in this magazine for April, 1893, vol. xii, p. 196.

been extended beyond the narrow horizon in which the planetary world was seen in pleasing confusion.

Invention, that ennobling faculty of our nature, has by progressive steps enabled man to soar from his earthly habitation and view the magnificence of creation, to explain phenomina \* \* \* \* \* that astonished nature's son, and deduce such natural laws as declare "The hand that made him was divine". The mind accustomed to grapple with difficulties for ages that are past and the penetration painted with adamant have triumphed over every barrier and opened to the world the rich products of cultivated intellect. When we direct the intellectual eye back to that ignorance and superstition in which man was once ingulphed and then view him as he sits enthroned on the pinnacle of fame's temple, we are lost in amazement at the progress he has made in all that could dignify his nature and render this life desirable. The powers of invention which form so distinguished a part in the human character have been ever on the wing's of discovery. Even when the slumbers of night have lulled the body to repose the inventive faculty is not at rest but occupies a more elevated height.

It is then that the mind freed in some measure from the incumbrance of its partner gives indubitable evidence that there is an immortal part that will survive the devouring jaws of time. At the first dawn of philosophy the avenues to many of those important truths which now serve as medicine administered to a corrupt world were full of obstructions to impede the progress of human discovery. But invention, that ever active faculty of the soul, has paralized resistance and gradually moved forward to the goal of knowledge. What a contrast is exhibited between the present state

of civilized refinement and the savage of natural liberty previous to the wisdom that instituted the complicated science of government? Antiquity produced it says, its prodagies of genius that could alternately govern, persuade and astonish. It produced its Saxon and Lycurgus that could govern and restrain the seditious rabble, its Demosthenes that could lead captive listening thousands that hung upon his lips and devoured the words as they flowed, and its Homer that could soothe into tears the most savage ferocity.

But it was not until a later period that the powers of invention seemed to approximate to maturity. It was not until the immediate Fausto's discovery of communicating knowledge through the medium of the press that the veil of ignorance was wrent asunder and the sun of righteousness shone upon a benighted world. Unaided by discovery the magnanimous Luther in the glorions cause of reformation must have proved abortive. At this critical era in the history of mankind had the divine precepts of the gospel been locked up within the narrow precincts of a few manuscripts difficult of access and scarcely intelligible, the world might still have groped in darkness and lamented that the immortal reformer had left the stage of action a martyr in the cause of truth. But assisted by the powers of invention the grand object was accomplished and the book of life presented to the humble inhabitant of the cottage that reclined on the bed of poverty and the haughty monarch that rolled in his gilded chariot not literaly but comparatively "without money and without price".

The invention of printing has driven ignorance to its last instrument. Like the riseng sun it has dispelled the mists of morning and shed upon the world a more than maridian splendor. It is however to be regretted

that this noble work of human ingenuity has been converted into an instrument of slander and basely used by a Paine a Hume and a Bolingbroke as the harbinger of infidelity. But for every flower in the path of human life there is a thorn and when the fragrance is imbibed the smart is felt. Painful indeed must be the change to turn from the happy effects of the reformation and take retrospect of the inventive powers in the wonderful artillery of human butchery. And yet the same faculty that affected the one produced the other.

But ambition that fell-destroyer that rankles in the breast of unregenerated man rears her gorgan head and with the pestilence of the tree of Java withers every thing around her. The noble powers of the mind destined for other purposes have been converted into instruments of self-aggrandizement upon the ruins of our fellow. Thorns float in seas of blood issuing from the wounds of murdered subjects. Afflicted humanity weeps and pines than the same faculty which at one moment ennobles must at the next degrade all that is lovely in our nature.

Invention! child of necessity! daughter of misfortune! were it not for thee, "O! what were man! a world without a sun." The orator who would move the passions of his audience and bias their choice must be inventive. The mathematician who would arrive at the truth of his cold dispassionate reasoning from assumed promises must be inventive. The philosopher who plods o'er his musely volumes by the dim light at midnight's hour must be inventive. In fine what is the occupation in this life in which this faculty may not be exercised?

Place man in necessitious circumstances and his busy mind will project schemes of releif which to the mere

theroist who had never been placed in a similar situation would appear chimerical. Present to him the alluring prospects of immortality on earth and what a spring is given to every action. In the early ages of the world his gigantic mind constructed Babel's lofty tower to perpetuate to the latest posterity the names of its founders and to stand as a beacon to the dispersed inhabitants of the earth. But omnipotence confounded language and stayed the progress of human wisdom. View those everlasting monuments of antiquity that have defied the ravages of time and contemplate the sepulchres of their slumbering inhabitants that have rested in silence for ages that are past save when the thundering of Napoleon's artillery seemed to arouse even the hidden relic that had wrapped in the emblem of immortality and say what shall be a limit to man's invention.

"What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!" But is the darling of our nature lost? Was invention lost in the phenomenon of a Shakespeare? No! Depressed Ireland flourishes in the verdure of spontaneous eloquence. St. Helena blooms with nature's richest production wafted to her shore by winds of adversity and though fallen yet noble, debased yet aching with philosophic composure. Modern Europe teems with her philosophers and poets that have improved upon the suggestion of experience and where worth is emblazoned by the wreath of honor ever consecrated to genius. But in all the systems of government on the continent of Europe what a lethargy seems to have seized upon the human mind. The inventive faculty has been confined by the iron hand of power with the narrow bounds of long established custom,

Passive obedience and nonresistance to created superiors scen to be established as political dogmas. Is this the case in the western hemisphere? No! go ye haughty potentates mantled in the ermine of injustice, view the government which wisdom has erected in the wilds of America and draw the veil of oblivion if you can over your aggravated aggression upon the rights of mankind. A government formed after its own model, where lawless ambition can not trample on justice with impunity and where genius in rags can aspire to promotion. View also the discoveries which have been made under the auspices of an equilibrium in government. Contemplate the immortal Franklin that could arrest the lightning of heaven as it flashed across the horizon and avert the impending danger of a threatening storm. The powers of invention too are strikingly exhibited in the character West whose standing as artist is not inferior to any in the civilized world. The spontaneous production of America's soil unassisted by the polishing hand of art.

But how shall we paint in striking colours the ingenuity of a Fulton in the admirable invention of a steam boat. In ages to come when the face of our country shall have assumed the garb of antiquity the husland man as he [here the leaf is torn]—his produce into the rivers of America to be wafted to a speedy market will reiterate the name of Fulton and indulge in the pleasing reflection, that in the infancy of his country the mind was freed from the manacles that fetter an action free as thought. If then invention be favorite shoot of liberty's soil

"O righteous God ere freedom finds a grave, Stay not thy hand omnipotent to save"

But in these speculations it were sacrilegious indeed

JAMES K. POLK, '18.

#### AN OLD LETTER FROM NATHANIEL MACON.

I enclose you a copy of a letter written more than a hundred years ago by Nathaniel Macon to Rev. Thomas Gardner, then pastor of Gardner's Baptist Church, in Warren county, N. C., the church which Mr. Macon, his family and his servants regularly attended while he was at home. The letter was found among some old papers belonging to a grand-son of Mr. Gardner, and was about to be burned as rubbish, when Mr. James N. Shearin discovered on it the name of Mr. Macon and rescued it from the flames.

The paper on which the letter is written is browned by age and somewhat worn by handling, but the writing is as legible as if written yesterday. Our forefathers used good honest ink as nearly all of the old land patents and court records will testify.

The career of Mr. Macon was a very remarkable one. He never sought office, and yet he was elected to the most distinguished offices. He entered the Revolutionary Army as a *private* soldier, and while in camp, without his knowledge, was elected a member of the State Legislature. After serving several terms in the Legislature he was chosen a representative in the U. S. Congress, at the age of 34. Entering Congress n

1891, he was three times in succession chosen Speaker of the House. Having served twenty-five years in the House of Representatives, he was, in 1815, transferred to the U. S. Senate. During his twelve years service in the Senate, he was three years chosen Speaker protempore of that body.

After a service of several years in the State Legislature, and thirty-seven years of continuous service in Congress, he declined a reelection, at the advanced age of 71, and retired to his farm near Gardner's church to spend the remainder of his days with his old friends and neighbors. But he was not permitted by the people who trusted him to live in retirement even then. In 1835 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the State constitution, and at the age of 78 was chosen president of that distinguished body. The next year he was chosen elector on the Democratic ticket and presided at the college of electors which cast the vote of North Carolina for Martin Van Buren for President. This was his last public service.

He then retired to his home in Warren and made his final arrangements for his departure to a better country. He gave minute directions about his funeral, his burial and his monument. His funeral was to be preached by Rev. Willoughby Hutchings, the successor of Thomas Gardner as pastor of Gardner's, for Thos. Gardner had already "been gathered to his fathers." It was to be in the spacious oak grove that surrounded his plain dwelling of two rooms. All the people who attended were to be amply fed; the doctors who attended him in his last sickness were to be immediately paid; his body was to be buried on a barren hill not far from the house, and his monument was to be a pile of white flint rocks hauled from the field and dumped on the

grave by his own servants. These directions were all carefully fulfilled. A vast concourse of people, rich and poor, white and black, bond and free attended the funeral and were fed from the tables in the grove. A huge pile of white flint rocks, shaded by trees and vines that have sprung up among the rocks, now marks the resting place of the mortal remains of this sterling democrat and patriot. The house in which he lived and entertained his humble and distinguished guests alike, still stands; and Buck Spring, where he and Jno. Randolph, of Roanoke, oft slaked their thirst when returning from the chase in the low-grounds of Roanoke, still sends forth its cool and sparkling waters for the refreshment of every visitor to the home and grave of Nathaniel Macon.

The enclosed letter is a fair index to the character of the man, and shows the kindly relations existing between master and slave before the late War between the States. Mr. Macon was a democrat in name, in nature, in religion and in statesmanship. He trusted the people and the people trusted him. He sought the good of all the people by making himself servant of all, and they honored him as they have honered no other representative since the dawn of the nineteenth century. No man during the present century has been continuously so long in honorable office, and no representative in the Congress of the United States has laid down his office with better title to the encomium, "Well done good and faithful servant." He who lives most for others lives best for self.

NEEDHAM B. COBB, '54.

#### TO THE REVEREND THOMAS GARDNER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7th, 1792.

SIR: As you and myself exactly agree about apologies I shall not attempt to make any for having not written you but once since my arrival at this place, except to observe that I sincerely wish that it was in my power to write to a great many more of my acquaintances and friends than I can possibly do, and attend to business in the manner that I hope I always shall when entrusted by my countrymen. My meaning with respect to the words of what language the laws would be passed in, was this: the manner in which they would be worded, for I assure you that I had no thought of any language but the English; that although I gave you the titles of the bills, I could not venture to say what would be the substance of a law under that title, because the majority of the bills that are introduced, are generally very much altered before they become an act. I am really apprehensive that the severity of the winter will very much enhance the price of that necessary article Corn, and if it should, that hunger will be as severely felt in the summer as the cold was in the winter by some of those unfortunate persons who have had the melancholy experience of an uncommon cold and severe winter, but what is cold in Carolina when there is a plenty of wood and fuel and I might add axes too, compared to cruel and unmerciful hunger. I will leave this disagreeable subject, hoping that my fears about the price of corn may be groundless.

We have passed the following acts: Relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States and declaring the officer who shall act as president in case of vacancies in the offices of both of President and Vice-President; concerning certain fisheries of the United States and for the regulation and govern ment of the fishermen employed therein, to extend the time limited for putting the account of the United States with the individual States; making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1792, and here I must observe that another appropriation will be made, in consequence of St. Clair's defeat, and an act which has passed for the more effectual defence af the frontiers, which proposes to augment the regular forces of the United States to about 5000 privates, the War Department is grown to an enormous expense: to establish post-offices and post roads in the United States; there are some others of less importance, and some important bills to be decided on, most of which have been decided on, most of which have been determined by one of the other House, among them are the bills for apportioning representatives among the States according to the census; militia; establishment of a mint, &c., &c. Another assumption is strongly thought of, and the Secretary of the Treasury has reported in favor of the principle. I have constantly endeavored to make this public in Carolina and have repeatedly mentioned it in my letters, so that my constituents who yet held certificates might not be injured by the speculators who I imagine are journeying amongst them to pick up what few certificates might remain among the people. I expect to be at home in April or May, but we have really gone on so slow that it is impossible to form any accurate opinion of the time that we shall adjourn. When I return, I flatter myself and hope that I shall be able to inform you and the rest of my friends of the substance of our proceedings which I shall most cheerfully and willingly do. I had heard of the situation of my negroes, and I do not recollect many circumstances in my life that gave me more uneasiness. Because their situation in life put it out of their power to act in their sickness as they might wish, and because myself, the only person who they have a right to expect assistance from, in such cases, was far trom them; however, I hope they took care of one another. Permit me to return you my sincere and cordial thanks for your good wishes towards me, and believe me to be Sir

With great respect,

Your most ob't serv't, NATH'L MACON.

#### DELPHIC HYMN TO APOLLO (B.C. 280)

#### DONE INTO ENGLISH

#### BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

[As the North Carolina University Magazine was the first paper in America to publish, in the original Greek, the Hymn to Apollo, unearthed by the French archæologists who are excavating on the site of Delphi, we have taken the liberty of reprinting from the Nineteenth Century the following translation by Swinburne. The original Greek, with a translation by Professor Tolman, appeared in the March-April number of our Magazine, Vol. xiii. p. 354. It is with peculiar pleasure that we present also the original Greek music with a transcription, received from Professor Eben Alexander. our Minister to Greece.]

Thee, the Son of God most high,
Famed for harping song, will I
Proclaim, and the deathless oracular word
From the snow-topped rock that we gaze on heard,
Counsels of thy glorious giving
Manifest for all men living,
How thou madest the tripod of prophecy thine
Which the wrath of the dragon kept guard on, a shrine
Voiceless till thy shafts could smite
All his live coiled glittering might.

2

Ye that hold of right alone
All deep woods on Helicon,
Fair daughters of thunder-girt God, with your bright
White arms uplift as to lighten the light,
Come to chant your brother's priase,

Gold-haired Phœbus, loud in lays, Even his, who afar up the twin-topped seat Of the rock Parnassian whereon we meet

Risen with glorious Delphic maids Seek the soft spring-sweetened shades

Castalian, fain of the Delphian peak

Prophetic, sublime as the feet that seek. Glorious Athens, highest of state,

Come, with praise and prayer elate,
O thou that art queen of the plain unscarred
That the warrior Tritonid hath alway in guard,

Where on many a sacred shrine

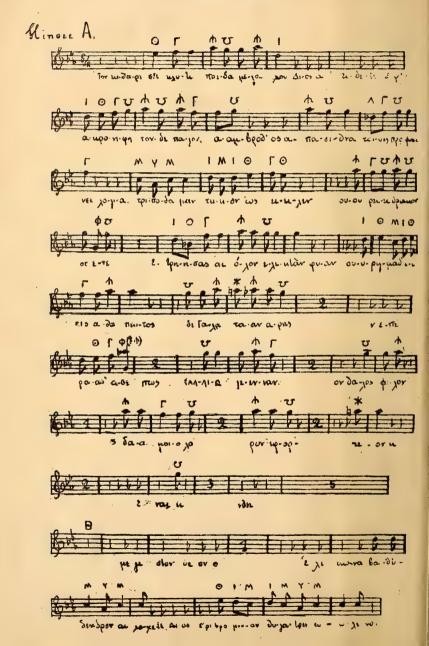
Young bulls' thigh-bones burn and shine As the god that is fire overtakes them, and fast The smoke of Arabia to heavenward is cast,

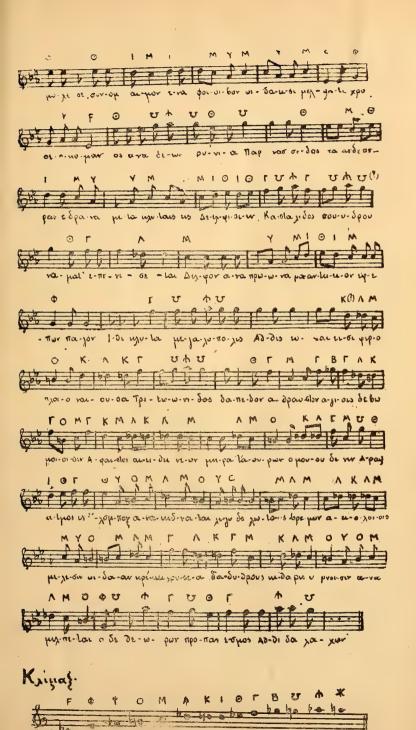
Scattering wide its balm; and shrill
Now with nimble notes that thrill
The flute strikes up for the song, and the harp of gold
Strikes up to the song sweet answer: and all behold,

All aswarm as bees, give ear,
Who by birth hold Athens dear,
—Nineteenth Century.

3

# ΥΜΝΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΑΩΝΑ





# THE EARTH-WORM; ITS HABITS AND STRUCTURE.

The earth-worm is an animal that everyone has seen but which few know anything about. The fact that the great Darwin studied this little creature for thirty years shows there is more in it than one sees at a mere glance. There are more than two hundred different kinds of earth-worms, every country having its own characteristic species. Even Iceland is inhabited by them. The worms, like the men of tropical countries are pigmented. In South Africa there is a monster of its kind—six feet in length—of a bright grassgreen color with orange underparts.

The European species show a remarkable colonising power. They drive out the native species when introduced into a foreign country. Instead of retiring at the approach of man, as most ceatures do, it is a well marked fact that it increases in numbers by the influence of human settlement. "The struggle for existence" must be a phrase absolutely without meaning for the earth-worm. They are most abundant in paved places, gardens and orchards; in fact they are found in almost any damp soil from the marshes at sea level to elevations of eleven thousand feet

### HABITS.

In their habits earth-worms are nocturnal, generally remaining attached by the tail to their burrows while feeding. They leave them only to pair or when affected by the parasitic lava of a certain fly. In the latter

case they wander about on the suface and soon die. They burrow to the depth of six or eight feet obliquely downward and at the end excavate a small chamber in which they lie coiled up during cold seasons.

The food of worms consists chiefly of the nutriment contained in the earth which they swallow in large quantities, and also of half decayed leaves.

The intelligence of earth worms is shown in certain habits the general purpose of which seems to be a protective one. The upper part of the burrow is often found lined with leaves, and the mouth of the burrow is frequently plugged up with the same objects. Now if such an object as a leaf is to be drawn into a small hole the easiest way of accomplishing the task is to pull the small end in first. Darwin made many observations and instituted many experiments on this habit of worms, and found that in nearly every case, the intelligent method was followed, that is the leaves were pulled in small end first.

The worm excavates its burrow either by expanding its head end, and in this way pushing aside earth all around it, or by swallowing the earth and depositing the castings on the surface. The first method is used in loose soil where a worm can easily disappear in about three minutes. Earth is swallowed where the ground is compact and hard. The castings of one species, near Calcutta, form mounds two or three feet high.

The amount of earth brought to the surface by worms is immense. It may be estimated by the rate at which objects disappear when left on the surface. Darwin scattered fragments of chalk over an uncultivated field and after twenty-nine years had a trench dug, when he found the chalk seven inches below the surface. His

conclusions were that the chalk had been gradually buried by the castings of worms, the castings having formed each year a layer a quarter of an inch thick. Other experiments were made bearing out these conclusions. Uncultivated fields covered with rocks have been revisited after some years and found perfectly level, the rocks having entirely disappeared. On investigation it was found they had been buried by worms. The process of burying a rock is as follows: The worms eject their castings around the edge of the rock, honeycombing the ground beneath with their burrows. Then comes a heavy rain which softens the ground and the burrows collapse, causing the stone to sink a little. This process is repeated until the stone entirely disappears.

The part worms have played in burying ancient buildings is interesting. In Surry, Eng., the floor of an old Roman villa was found  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface. On the floor were discovered ruins of several Roman emperors dating from 133 to 361, A. D. The floor of Beaulieu Abbey which was destroyed by Henry VIII. was found some 10 inches below the surface. Another Roman villa has been excavated on the Isle of Wight containing eighteen chambers, a corridor, and bath rooms, the floors of which were 3 to 4 feet below the surface. After the soil had been cleared off numerous worm burrows were seen in the mortar between the tiles, and in a few days the castings brought up to the surface amounted to a considerable mass,

The same habits which lead to the disappearance of rocks have a very beneficial effect on the soil. Earthworms are so abundant, and the soil is so constantly passing through thier bodies, that the effect on the soil is to keep it fine and loose.

## ANATOMY.

The fact about earth-worms which is, perhaps, of chief interest to naturalists in their astonishing diversity of structure under a great uniformity of shape. Change of shape is not desirable; they have already got that best suited to a burrowing creature. Hence all the energy of variability has been expended on the internal organs. The general outline of the body, however, is well known. The two ends differ slightly in external appearance as do the under and upper surfaces.

Along each side of the body are two rows of very fine stiff hairs. These hairs, which are moved by small mucles and which assist the animal in locomotion, are the simplest limbs known. From these simplest limbs, visible only through a microscope, we may pass, in the animal kingdom, through a series of appendages which becomes more complex the higher we go in the scale of life. Similarly the two ends of the body nearly alike in this simple organism become gradually more and more differentiated in the higher animals.

The body of the earth-worm is divided up into a large number of rings aranged one behind the other. This division of the body into rings is a wide-spread phenomonon in the animal kingdom. It is seen in a great number of other worms, in the insects, spiders and crustaceans. Distinct traces of this ringed condition are found in the highest of all organisms, the great group of back-bone animals, especially during the embryonic period of life, when the muscles, the embryonic kidneys and the nervous system all exhibit this characteristic arrangement.

The digestive canal is a straight tube running from one end of the body to the other. There being no teeth,

a part of this canal is dilated into a muscular sack with hard walls, which grinds up the food, and serving the same purpose as does the familiar chicken gizzard receives the same name. In our own bodies the intestine is so long that it cannot lie in a straight line, is therefore thrown into coils. The object of the great length is to provide a large surface far the obsorption of the food contained in a dissolved state in the intestinal cavity. In the earth-worm the same end is accomplished by another device. The intestine remains staight but from its upper surface a long fold hangs down in the cavity nearly doubling the absorbing area.

The circulatory system includes two vessels running lengthwise in the body one above the intestine and one beneath it. The vessel above the intestine is connected with the one below it by five pairs of short tubes These five pairs of short tubes are called hearts because they beat or contract at regular intervals like the hearts of higher animals. The vessel above the intestine also contracts along its whole length. The contraction of this vessel drives the blood into the hearts, which in their turn contract and send it on into the vessel beneath the intestine. From this it pours, by many branches into exceedingly small tubes called capillaries. Leaving the capillaries it blows back again into the large vessel above the intestine, thus completing the circuit. This arrangement of the main blood vessels in the earth-worm is strikingly like the system of vessels that makes its appearance in the embryos of all vertebrate animals, and which is permanent in the adult condition of some of them—the fishes. Man is no exception in this matter. The human embryo, at a certain stage of its developement possesses, as do the embryos of other vertebrates, a vessel running lengthwise in the body above the digestive canal connected with a vessel beneath the canal, by several pairs of short vessels which encircle it. The upper vessel persists in the adult, the lower one becomes the heart, while the encircling vessels, the so-called artic arches, gradually disappear, only one such arch remaining as a permanent connection between the heart and the upper vessel.

Coming next to the excretory system, the use of which is to enable the body to get rid of its waste products, we find that in each ring of the worm there is a pair of kidneys. But it must not be thought that each one of these organs is a structure comparable with the human kidney. On the contrary each is a single slender and much twisted tube, while the human kidney consits of a great number of similar tubes closely packed together to form a solid mass.

The organ of respiration is the entire skin, just beneath which is found a close net work of capilary blood vessels. The skin is kept moist and oxygen diffuses through it into the blood contained in the capilaries. The worm has no lungs nor gills but breathes in this simple fashion.

In the nervous system there may be distinguished a brain and a large cord of nervous matter analogous in many respects to the vertebrate spinal cord. The brain is small and is a double structure, lying in the extreme anterior end of the body, above the digestive canal.

The nerve chain is so-called because it consists of a number of enlarged portions, the nerve centres, lying one behind the other, and all connected together by nerve cords. There is a nerve centre for each ring of the body, and from it run nerves to the various parts of

the ring. The nervous control of each ring is primarily located in its own nerve centre and the several nerve centres act together, controlled no doubt by the brain, to produce harmonious movements of the many rings.

In connection with the nervous system the senses may be mentioned. The earth-worm has the senses of taste, smell, and in a low degree that of sight. There are to be sure no eyes but the superficial cells in the head region are sensitive to light. If a bright light be flashed on a worm when out of its burrow it will rapidly retreat, though if the light be weak no notice is taken of it. A species has been found in the island of Java that produced a sharp interrupted noise at night.

Finally a word may be said concerning the reproduction of the earth-worm. It reproduces by eggs and is a hermaphrodite. At the time when the eggs are to be laid the white band which encircles the anterior part of the body secretes a thick viscous fluid, which partially hardens and lies like a broad girdle around the worm. By the contractions of the body the girdle is slipped along over the openings out of which the eggs pass. With the eggs in it the girdle is finally slipped over the head of the animal and closing at both ends forms a small sac which becomes hard and of a brownish red color. These little sacs with the developing embryos in them may be found in the early summer months in any ground where worms are abundant.

J. E. MATTOCKS ,95.

.3:10

# THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Since the publication of the sketch of this patrotic Association in the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for January, 1894, the following letter has been brought to light. It was presented by the Hon. David Schenck to the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association, and is of special interest as being written by Washington, then President-General of the Cincinnati, to Gen. Jethro Sumner, President of the North Carolina Society.

Mount Vernon. Jany. 5th, 1784.

SIR:—After taking all the various circumstances into mature consideration, I have thought proper to appoint the City of Philadelphia to be the place for the general meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati on the first Monday in May next, agreeably to the original Institution. The object of this letter is to communicate timely information thereof, that proper notice may be given to the Delegates of your State Society, whose punctual attendance will be expected at the time and place before-mentioned.

Having made this communication, I have only to suggest that it may perhaps be preferable to give the necessary notice to your Delegates by letter rather than by a public notification; I would, however wish that whatever mode is adopted, measures may be taken to prevent a possibility of failure in the communication.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Ob't Hum. Serv't,

Go. WASHINGTON.

P. S. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Brigadier General Sumner,

North Carolina.

The delegates who were appointed in response to this letter to represent North Carolina at Philadelphia were Col. Archibald Little, Major Reading Blount and Major Griffith John McRee, and the two latter attended the meeting, which was the interesting one that attempted to abolish the hereditary feature of succession in the Society, which had aroused a storm of popular opposition throughout the country.

It is probable that other papers of Gen Sumner are in existence, and letters of others of the original North Carolina Cincinnati, all of which should be furnished to the MAGAZINE for publication.

There is on error on page 5 of the January number in adding the name of Lieut. Col. Harry Dixon to the list of members; he died of his wounds in 1782, a year before the organization of the society.

EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES.

## GARRISON AND SECESSION.

In 1845 the whole country was intensely excited on the subject of slavery. Messrs. Hoar and Hubbard had been expelled from South Carolina, and Miss Webster imprisoned in Kentucky for circulating abolition literature among the people. The question of the annexation of Texas was before Congress. The people of New England protested against its admission chiefly because it would extend the area of slavery. A convention of the people was called to meet in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to consider the subject. It was indeed a mass-meeting of the people, for the people, irrespective of party relations, men and women, white and colored were there. The immense hall was packed. The meeting continued all day-morning, afternoon and night. I was a student at Newton Theological Seminary, near Boston, at the time. Several of us attended

this convention all day, and heard utterances that were strange and cruel to our Southern ears from such men as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Eber Hussey, and other leading abolitionists of that day. Mr. Garrison offered a resolution to the effect, "That the moment Texas is annexed to the Union the Governors of the New England States be requested to call a convention to take into consideration the question of seceeding from the Union."

The resolution was received with a burst of applause and hisses—many more of the former than of the latter. It was warmly discussed and finally laid on the table. That was the first time I ever heard the word seeession used politically—and that in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Mass.

JNO. W. M. WILLIAMS.

CAHPEL HILL, N. C.

## SOLITUDE.

Alone, there is music in the word
Would set me dreaming—dreaming—evermore;
To feel the wings of silence brooding o'er;
To dream of voices that may not be heard:
There is a sweetness in the solitude
That draws me nearer heaven than before;
For silence closes then her muffled door,
And takes me in her arms; no echo rude
Shall draw my raptured fancy back to earth.
Let storm winds rise without, and beat and roar,
And halls within sing loud and long with mirth;
I seem to stand upon the charmed shore,
Where Misery hath not nor shall have birth,
And sweet souled Quiet reigneth evermore.
HUNTER LEE HARRIS, '89.

# NAMES OF THE EARLIEST LOCOMOTIVES ON THE RALEIGH AND GASTON AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.

At the present day locomotives are regarded merely as machines, and are known by their numbers. the infancy of our railway systems they were in the popular imagination things of life, with strong individual traits. They were either terrible forces of nature. or demigods, or popular heroes. The engineer, or as the English say, the engine-driver, was supposed to be a man of superhuman powers, because he could control these beneficent monsters. A pious old lady of Wayne county who, had journeyed for miles to get the first sight of one of the mighty titans, threw up her hands in horror and ejaculated, "Verily, the ingenuity of God is great but the ingenuity of man is greater!" As is usual their names embody to some extent the conceptions of the people. It occurs to me to record some of these names before the waters of Lethe shall wash them out forever.

The earliest locomotives of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company were called Tornado, Whirlwind, Tempest, Volcano, Spitfire. My old friend, Albert Johnson, long connected with that road as Master Machinist and Superintendent, informs me that the Tornado was the first engine that came to Raleigh. A man by the name of Murphey was the engineer. The party consisted of John S. Eaton of Henderson, Dr. Joseph W. Hawkins of Warren, Murphey, engineer, and Reddin Hawkins, fireman. The Tornado weighed about 6 tons; cylinder 9½ by 20; the drivers 54 inches. It

arrived in Raleigh about the 10th March, 1840. All the people of the county seemed to have come out to behold with wonder the puffing monster as it "sounded aloud the screaming whistle." There was no cab to shelter the engineer and fireman from the snow and rain, sun and storm. And as there was no spark-arrester and dry pine was burnt in the furnace the name of Spit-fire was most appropriate. The first time I got on the train a spark burnt through my linen jacket and raised a blister over my biceps. The speed in 1840-41 was from 12 to 15 miles an hour.

### N. C. R. R.

The North Carolina Rail Road locomotives ten years afterwards were larger and much superior in all respects to those of 1840. The President of the company, ex-Governor John M. Morehead, was a first-honor University of North Carolina man, and was a Tutor after his graduation. As Sir Walter Scott (I think it was he) said, "he was only a mortal and had been a school teacher." Accordingly we find his locomotives with names taken from the Greek and Latin languages, poetry and mythology. They were;

Ajax-The strong Homeric hero.

Cyclops—The giant with one round eye in his fore-head.

Astron—A star.

Helios-The sun.

Sisyphus—The stone-rolling robber,

Excelsior-Higher and Higher.

Aristos-The best.

Ixion—The wheel-rolling murderer and ravisher.

Cybele—The Goddess who drove a team of lions to her chariot.

Pactolus—The river rolling down golden sand.

Kratos-Strength.

Ulysses—The crafty, eloquent and mighty king of Ithaca, who travelled over many lands and seas.

Apollo—The sun-god. The god of prophecy, of archery, of healing, of poetry and music.

Midas—Who turned all things he touched into gold.

For the gravel engines the names were:

Traho—I pull.

Pello—I push.

In 1855 other locomotives were added with more prosaic and home-like names. Neuse, Yadkin, Watauga, Alamance, Guilford, Rowan.

The earliest engines were made by the Norris Locomotive Works, Norristown, Pa. The Ajax and Cyclops had 6 feet drivers. The Traho and Pello, gravel engines, had 3 feet drivers. James Griswold ran the first engine on the east end, the Saxapahaw, rented from the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co; John Furnell, the first on the West end, the Pactolus.

The foregoing facts are obtained from Mr. J. W. Mehaffey, of Concord, who was mail-agent on the second passenger train from Charlotte to Goldsboro on January 29th, 1856, continuing on the road eight years, and from W. C. Swan, of Greensboro, who has been an engineer on the North Carolina Rail Road over thirty years.

KEMP P. BATTLE, '49.

## ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

W. R. WEBB, JR., AND E. C. GREGORY.

The late Judge William H. Battle (1820) used to tell the following incident, which caused much merriment in the University of seventy years ago.

It was required of each student to declaim a piece of prose or poetry before all the Faculty and students after evening prayers in the Chapel—then the "Old Chapel," or Person Hall, now the lecture room of the Professor of Chemistry. The "turn" of a raw Freshman, recently arrived from some backwoods cross-roads, came, and, owing to the singularity of his appearance public expectation ran high. He was tall, angular, ungainly. His nose was ridgy and his cheek-bones high. His hair was long and of the color usually called carroty. His head was supported by a neck, stringy and wiry, with a portentous Adam's apple. His body was short and his legs so long that they seemed to start from the waist. They ended in feet on which No. 12 shoes were a tight fit. He wore a coat cut like those in which "Uncle Sam" is arrayed in our comic pictures. The tail of this coat was rooted about two inches below the shoulder blades, and grew downwards to one inch above the heels. The color was faded blue. There was a row of shining brass buttons in front, in size somewhat less than dinner plates. He associated with no one. His cavernous mouth never opened except for food or tobacco, or answering as laconically as possible a question by a professor.

The good Dr. Caldwell called up this mysterious Freshman for his "speech." He stalked upon the

rostrum and in a sing-song voice began his piece. It was poetry. It was Addison's Hymn to Nature, the first verse being,

The spacious firmament on high With all the blue etherial sky, And spangled heavens, a shining frame, Their great original proclaim.

He made no gesture until he reached the third verse,

"Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale."

As he sang out the words "takes up the wondrous tale," he reached for the long and wondrous tail of his coat and shook it before the astonished gaze of the company.

Judge Battle said that the effect was electric. There was applause that shook the building. The gravest member of the Faculty lost his dignity for a season. The recital could not be continued. The backwoods Freshman sat down famous in college circles. B.

Dr. K. P. Battle tells of a similar scene at a Senior speaking in 1853. All the members of the Senior class delivered original orations in the Chapel. One of the Seniors for that year was Wm. B. Dusenbery, a man of unfailing humor. Every one expected of him a "funny," i. e., an oration, the principal object of which was to promote laughter. The title of Dusenbery's address was solemn enough but all thought that this was to cause surprise. All mouths were set when he began, in eager expectation of breaking into a laugh at every sentence. To the general disgust the address had not a suggestion of humor or wit. It had more than the average dryness. Fortunately, however, a fly

In his buzzing career about the orator's face lit on his nose. His humorous propensity made him forget his intent to inflict disappointment on his hearers. He stopped his speech, gazed crosseyed-ly at the fly, and deliberately attempted to catch him with his right hand, in the manner usual in capturing these animals. He then carefully opened his hand to ascertain whether the fly was in it..

There never was witnessed anything more ludicrous. There was a universal roar of laughter. It was long before the speech could be resumed. Old Dr. Mitchell's bald head could be seen bobbing up and down with laughter for several minutes. Dusenbery achieved the most successful "Funny" of the occasion.

Perhaps no professor in the post-bellum faculty of the University was more generally beloved than the late Professor Graves, so long at the head of the department of Mathematics. He was a unique figure in the life of the University and everything about him—his peculiar gait, his intellectual pre-eminence, his noble head and brow, his searching, divining eyes, his disregard of the conventionalities, stimulated student curiosity and made him the theme of student gossip and conjecture. He did not seem to mingle with the students and yet he knew them all and aided them with unfailing kindness. Somehow the students felt that he measured out to them exact justice.

What one of the men of the '70's and '80's can forget his figure in the old Math. room on the first floor of the New West, doubled up in his chair, seeming not to notice, yet swiftly seeing everything? The bright men received his grunt of approval with pleasure, the dulards were handled tenderly and indeed gingerly—al-

most amusingly, as if they were strange phenomena of nature, and the laggards never quite knew what was going to happen for Graves put everybody to work, said nothing and had a whip of scorpions in his tongue ready for deliberate offenders. My reminiscence is concerned with his method of dealing with one of these.

The class in Analytic Geometry was on recitation. The men were scattered about the room at the boards, among them, Mr. J., guiltless of the very elements of his proposition. Mr. R., famous for his ignorance of conics, sat near J. with his Puckle in his hand and, perceiving through some sophomoric freemasonry J.'s desperate situation, began to prompt him in the well known way, hand over the mouth, eyes intent on the professor, at peace with the world. Suddenly, without warning, with a cold, metallic voice, Graves turns on him and the following dialogue ensues:

Prof. Graves. "Mr. R., are you prepared on to-day's lesson?"

Mr. R. (a little pale). "No sir. Professor, I was sick last night,"

Prof. G. "Can you work anything in yesterday's lesson?

Mr. R. (stammering). I-aw can't aw understand this stuff, though I try every—''

Prof. G. "Can you work anything in the book, Mr. R."

Mr. R. (maudlin). Professor, I-try-aw to do the best I can."

Prof. G. "Wern't you trying to prompt that man just now."

Mr. R. (mute and braced for the worst).

Mr. G. Well, sir, I advise you hereafter to monopolize your own ignorance."

Mr. R. never quite knew what struck him, but the class roared with brutal delight, and a twinkle in Graves's gray eye showed that he enjoyed the wholesale appreciation of his bon mot.

E. A. A.

## BOOK NOTICES.

Some Salient Points in the Science of the Earth. By Sir J. William Dawson, C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. S., etc. 12-mo., pp. 499, \$2.00. New York:

Harper & Brothers.

Anything that Sir William Dawson writes is sure to be of interest to a large number of readers. He belongs to that old school of Platonists in science—best represented in this country by the late Louis Agassiz now passing away. He is one of those men little understood and little appreciated by the greater number of naturalists who hold that scientific investigation should not be hampered by theological dogma. He has presented us in this book a series of papers of various dates, giving any corrections or changes of view that have commended themselves to him since their first publication, and he has dedicated the various papers, to use his own words, "to the memory of men I have known and loved, and who, I feel, would sympathise with me in spirit, in the attempt, however feeble, to direct the attention to the variety and majesty of those great works of the Creator which they themselves delighted to study." Among the number are Adam Sedgwick and Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Joachin Barrande, Louis Agassiz, Sir Richard Owen, Sir Daniel Wilson, and others.

The chapter on World-Making is in every way admirable as a statement of the nebular hypothesis. The chapters entitled, "The Dawn of Life" and "What may be learned from Eozoön," he would doubtless have omitted if Dr. J. W. Gregory and Prof. Johnston-Lavis

had brought to his notice a little earlier that limestone in the volcanic crater at Monte Somma, Italy, frequently becomes metamorphosed into crystalline masses presenting precisely the same structure as that so characteristic of the alleged Canadian fossil, chemical penetration and interaction simulating perfectly the skeleton and the canal system of the Eozoön. The chapters on "The Growth of Coal," "The Genesis and Migration of Plants," and "The Oldest Air-Breathers" are exceedingly entertaining, and equally instructive; and his last chapter, which is entitled "Man in Nature," will be read with much interest by all who worry over our relationship to our lower kindred.

As a whole the book will well repay careful reading, and should find its way into the library of every well-

informed college man.

MARCELLA. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "The History of David Grieve," "Robert Elsmere," etc., etc. With New Portrait. 2 vols., 12-mo., pp. 1000, \$2.00. New York: *Macmillan & Co.* 

It is not too much to say that this work of Mrs. Ward is a picture of a section, cut from top to bottom, of modern life. The questions discussed, the method of this discussion, the spirit of the writer, and the

movement of thought, are up to date.

Marcella is the only novel we remember reading and declaring at the end, This is great. Novels are always partial and therefore untrue to life. As a rule they are within the range of feeling. Hence they do not instruct. And for this reason many good people object outright to the reading of novels. This is an incident in the development of the novel, not a vital mark. The feelings had been neglected. All literature had occupied itself with the problems of thought. The feelings must needs exaggerate themselves over to the point of wildness to be recognized. The feelings have now won permanent place in the circle of rights. We agree with George Eliot: "In all the earth there is nothing more divine than a pure feeling."

The Novel has done battle for the feelings; the Drama has done battle for the moral life; History has given its life for Ideas; and thus human life is slowly becoming self-conscious. We have reached the point where a larger expression of life is possible. The system of thought, the drama, the novel are all unable to give us the richness and complexity of human life. The novelists see the problem. And it may be the solution is theirs to work out. If so, very high indeed among the world-forces becomes the place of the novelist. It is a hope like this that Marcella stirs in us. It is a large effort. Read the book.

GREEK LINES AND OTHER ARCHITECTURAL Essays. By Henry VanBrunt. Crown 8-vo., pp. 274,

\$1.50, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

He who believes with Polonius that "the apparel oft proclaims the man," will expect much from the essays in this beautiful book, bound in Pompeian yellow and red cloth, ornamented with a Greek fret border, and a lined drawing in black of the beautiful Ionic capital of Athene Polias of the Erechtheum. To own the book and look at it constantly affords a liberal education in art and architecture, but it is what lies between the covers that constitutes the book's chief charm. There are six essays, the first of which is entitled, "Greek Lines, and their Influence on Modern Architecture." In this essay Mr. VanBrunt "analyses the spirit of Egyptian, of Greek, and of Roman architecture as embodied in the character of the lines which are dominant in the three forms, shows the benefit which has come in recent years from the revival of a real appreciation of the Greek spirit in France, and pleads for a more general appreciation among ourselves." This essay is remarkably full of interest throughout. The other essays are entitled, The Growth of Conscience in Modern Decorative Art, Historical Architecture, and the Influence of the Personal Element upon it, The Royal Chateau of Blois, the Present State of Architecture, and Architecture and Poetry. Each is admirable in its own way, and we realize that there is a thread running through them all which binds them close together, but no one of the others is so full of thought or so happily expressed as Greek Lines, though the last can hardly be surpassed. To see the book is to buy it, and to buy it is to read it and prize it above all other books of its kind.

A PRACTICAL FLORA FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By Oliver R. Willis. 8-vo., pp. 349, \$1.50. New York: American Book Co.

"Botanies without number have been published, giving scientific descriptions of plants of such character that the student is enabled by careful analysis of their structure and appearance to determine their names and physical characteristics. Such books are excellent in their way, and the information they contain is necessary for all students of the science; but all our pupils who take up this study as part of their curriculum have not the scientific mind which makes the acquirement of the science an end in itself. To engage the interest and enthusiasm of such students it is necessary to show the practical aspects of the vegetable world, and its relations to the needs of every-day life; to reveal something of its history, which, in itself, becomes a fascinating study; and to show enough of its economic features to satisfy those who have neither the scientific mind nor the poetic temperament required for a love of the study for itself.

There has been a long-felt want for a work of such practical character, and this book has been prepared to meet the demand. It does not aim to be exhaustive, as such a treatment would make a book of many thousands of pages, which it would be impracticable to place in the hands of a pupil; but the author has made a careful selection of the most important food-producing trees, shrubs, and herbs, including ornamental plants, fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, and those which furnish

oils, dyes, lumber, textile fabrics, etc.

So far as the scientific description and classification

of these plants are concerned, the plan of this book does not differ from that adopted by the best botanists. The various genera are grouped together under their respective orders, and the species and varieties under their genera in the same way as in other books. Each order has a general statement which characterizes all the plants belonging to it, and each genus and species and variety a more specific description of such other characteristics as determine its classification. But in addition to this, and to supplement it, are introduced the features in which this book differs from those heretofore published. Thus, after the technical description of a plant will be found an account of its geographical range, the origin of its name, its history, including a statement of its birthplace and distribution over the globe, its uses, modes of cultivation, preparation, and propagation, and many statistics of economical and commercial interest."

It is the most eminently practical botany we have seen. One finds in it such useful and everyday things—at least to our grandmothers, though comparatively unknown to us—as field turnips, drumhead cabbages, horseradish, woad, capers and watercress, parsnips, fennel and the asafoetida plant. The illustrations are admirable, and the book will prove most valuable to every one interested in gardening or in farming. We commend it to the teachers of our state and of the South as the best book of practical botany of which we have any knowledge.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, FOR USE IN INTERMEDIATE GRADES. By William H. Maxwell, M. A. 12-mo., pp. iv. 172. 40 cents. New York: American Book Co.

An attractive binding, clear type, good paper and press-work, and lessons of such length that a whole one can usually be assigned as a task, make this book, on the mechanical side, all that can reasonably be expected of a school book.

As to the subject-matter, the starting point is the sentence. That is first treated as a whole; then the

various component parts are defined and discussed until all have been considered at length. The definitions are clear, and the author seems to have aimed to make every advance to the unknown a step from the known.

Every intelligent teacher of English Grammar has his own methods, and all that he can hope to find in a text-book is that which he can the most easily adapt to his own plans.

On the whole this book commends itself as one that such a teacher can use to advantage with a class of

beginners in technical English Grammar.

School English. By George P. Butler. 12-mo., pp. 272, 75 cents, New York: American Book Co.

The author has prepared this text-book for schools as a concise and practical manual of the rules and principles of good style. His aim is to interest the young pupil in the study of rhetoric by showing him the practical value of his work. English composition cannot be neglected in any intelligent study of English, and constant practice and careful criticism are necessary to the formation of a good style. The older theories were too dry; they were not practical. In this book, the author has simplified and classified the technical rules of the science. Under each rule are explained the common violations of it; some examples are given and corrected, and others are added for the pupil to correct. These examples are practical, being taken from speeches, magazines, school essays, etc., and the pupil will find pleasure in noting and correcting them. The book is complete in the treatment of its subject. The opening chapter contains some important pages on English etymology, and in an appendix, a short, but valuable, history of the English language is given.

We like this book. It is a valuable aid to the cultivation of a good style, correct and vigorous. Our preparatory schools need some such book and we heartily

commend this one.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF CHATHAM County, N. C., is the title of an address delivered at the Centennial Celebration 1876, Pittsboro, by accomplished editor of the Chatham Record, Henry A. London, Esq., and printed for the first time now in neat pamphlet form. We could wish that many more such pieces of excellent work were done by competent hands as the basis of the accurate and comprehensive historical records of our State. It gives the Acts of 1771 establishing the county along with Wake and Guilford out of a part of Orange. The first location of the Court House and the after settlement of Pittsboro in 1780 are defined, the minutiæ in reference to churches, academies, private residences that have become landmarks, are carefully stated. The rates of hotels were regulated by the County Court. "Lodging in a good feather bed at night" was 4d. Good notes are made on the fluctuations of the currency, the ferries and bridges, the elections to the General Assembly, the useful men of the earlier day, (back of the Revolutionary War), the Cains, Hoopers, Kenmores, Ramseys, Luttrells, Joneses, Nalls, Scurlocks, Griffiths, Brantleys, Gregorys. On David Fanning, the determined and skillful Tory Colonel, the details are of some value, as they review former accounts of his career and compare Fanning's own narrative with Caruthers, Swain and others. Col. Lee's "hacking-match" in 1781 with the Tory Colonel, Pyle, Cornwallis's and Green's marches through the county after the battle of Guilford C. H., on the way to Wilmington, the exorbitant fees and charges of the Courts as one of the complaints of the Regulators, the lawyers, James Williams, Alfred Moore and others, the confiscation of the property of Revolutionary Tories and other evidences of the extreme devotion to their principles of our "rebel" ancestors, the record of the brave men who gave themselves to the service of the Southern Confederacy, showing that Chatham gave two thousand of her best sons to this high duty and that more than

four hundred of them gave their lives to the South,—all these instructive facts are related with skill and fervor and in a conservative and patriotic spirit. We note an advertisement that the pamphlet can be bought for 25 cents.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

#### HOLLAND THOMPSON.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT.—The pride with which some of the Northern colleges point to their so called self government is laughable. The idea of trusting the students to any extent seems not to have gained any ground. Perhals at our own University the students larticipate more fully in the government of affairs than at any other institution in the United States. We are glad to know that one fully qualified by reason of thorough knowledge and sympathy is preparing an article for a leading magazine entitled "A Democracy of Letters." The article will deal fully with this particular side of student life here.

THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.—From the small beginning at King's Mountain a little more than a year ago, the system of summer schools has grown decidedly. During the month of July instruction was given at Chapel Hill in Latin, Greek, English, Saxon, French, German, History, Civics, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Geography, Etymology, Geology and Botany. In addition there was a school of Biology at Leaufort, and one of Geology at King's Mountain. These two schools were more particularly for specialists and, of course, were not largely attended, but the attendance at Chapel Hill was entirely satisfactory.

Loth sexes were admitted at each place and the opportunities offered were eagerly grasped. Indeed this reaching out for what has been heretofore denied them was noticeable among the women at Chapet I ill. They seemed to feel that they had the opportunity of a file time presented to them and that nothing must be lost. Their attendance and interest was a sufficient answer to those who say that women would not take advantage of greater facilities for thorough ou ture.

But the women were not the only pupils. Many students just from school desiring to learn something of educational principles came, as went as many experienced teachers who hoped to begin some subject neglected in their early training. Every department of the University was freely offered and as freely taken. The courses will probably be extended next year and the session lengthened in order to afford more time for continuous work.

A NEED.—Among others a great boon to the upper classmen would be the arrangement in all departments of courses termed in some catalogues "courses for special investigation." By this we mean courses in which the instructor gives a certain amount of work assigning parallels to the student who can make his course count for a varying number of hours as his ability may determine. We believe that some such courses are now offered in Chemistry, Biology and Greek, and an extension of the system would be a help to some men. In this way a student would be able to devote more time to his chosen specialty without being hampered with a great number of examinations. As the catalogue now stands a majority of the studies offered to Seniors count for either one or two hours, and this makes heavy work at the examination period.

THE LIBRARY.—The new management of the Library seems to be giving satisfaction. Under the stipulations adopted when the general control was given to the Faculty, a library board was instituted consisting of a representative of the Faculty and a Senior from each Society. To this board was given rather larger powers than the old library committees possessed. It has the duty of selecting books, of making rules, and has also all other powers and duties not expressly given to others. The powers and duties of the Librarian have been likewise increased and two assistants have been provided.

The present Librarian spent the Summer at Amherst studying library management under Mr. Fletcher, the editor of Poole's Index and one of the best known of college librarians. Many improvements and additions are contemplated during the year, all of which will add to the convenience and usefulness. A much larger sum than ever before will be expended in increasing the number of volumes.

By the same stipulations mentioned above, the memory of the gift of the societies is to be forever perpetuated in the title of the Library which is "The Library of the University of North Carolina, Endowed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies."

## SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Cosmopolitan has an illustrated account, "The Great Passions of History," by the author, James Anthony Froude. Curtis Brown talks on the "Diversion of Niagara" The readers of the Magazine will be interested in the paper "The Cosmopolitan's New Home" which is profusely illustrated with photographs. W. Hamilton Gibson has a charming article, "A Masquerade of Stamens," illustrated by the author. Max O'Rell writes of "John Bull and Company." "With an Invading Army," by Murat Halstead is fine, and "The Last Letter of the Altrurian," W. D. Howells, completes a very good number of this popular magazine.

The most attractive article in McClure's Magazine for September is "My First Book, 'Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson illustrated with photographs and drawings. "Fighting with Four Fists" by Robert Barr, illustrated by Hal Hurst, "Foods in Year 2,000," Professor Berthelot's theory that chemistry will displace agriclture," by Henry J. W. Dam, and "Are Composite Photographs Typical Pictures?" written and illustrated by H. P. Bowditch, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Harvard Medical School. In "Foods in the year 2,000" Professor Berthelot says: "That chemistry will some day be able to displace agriculture, I cannot doubt. some time in the future artificial meat will infringe upon the domain of natural meat, as artificial butter has upon that of natural butter, is only to be reasonably expected. So with the vegetables. A potato consists of say, 81.844 per cent. of starch, 13.030 per cent of water, 2.313 per cent of nitrogenous matter, 1.13 per cent of woody fibre, and minute proportions of fat and mineral constituents. When we are able to make starch direct, what will hinder us from making a potato? And what is to prevent us, once we have gained the mastery, from making better milk, better meat and better potatoes at any season of the year than those which nature gives us more or less afflicted as these are, with impurities and additions, and produced only at the periods in which her laboratories are kept open for the public good." There are several other contributions, short stories, etc. "Human Documents," which is a feature of McClure's Magazine has a series of portraits of Victorien Sardou and Madame Janauschek.

Munsey's Magazine, always attractive, is particularly so for September. It continues to keep the reading world well informed about all art events of importance, not only in America and France but in other countries. This number has notes on artists and their

work illustrated with portraits of painters and engravings of representative canvases of the French, English, German and Italian Schools. The frontispiece of the Magazine is Luke Field's painting "Zingarella, the Gipsy Girl." There are brief sketches, first of Fritz Von Wade, the German painter, with an example of the artist's work, "The Holy Family," which is one of the strongest, sincerest, and most touching things in modern art. Nobody can look at the Holy Family "without a quickening of the pulse, and if one have a spark of art faculty, without a striving of the impulse to go and do something." Mention is made of Miss Clara McChesney, the Californian artist, whose picture "The Old Spinner," won the prize last Spring offered by the Academy of Design. There is an outline of the life of Edwin Long the English painter and an illustration of his Squire's Daughter, that is distinctly English, suggestive of a piece of work very big and very bad. Briton Reviere's life is given, as is also that of Frank Fowler, a Brooklyn man, who has spent, much time in study at Florence with Edwin White and at Paris with Carolus Duran and at the Beaux Arts. There is a photograph of Carolus Duran and one of Jules Ernest Linepuen. Several other pictures from paintings, and two "A Public Bath in Rome," by E. Levy, and "The Water Nymphs" from the painting of Wilhelm . Kray deserve more than passing notice. "Favorites of the Paris Stage," a continuation of the August series of French actors, by Arthur Hornblow, is profusely illustrated with photographs. "Scott's Life Scenes and Life Work," by George Holm, with reproductions of paintings by well known men, is an interesting article. Margaret Field writes about "A Future Emperor and Empress," the Czarovitch of Russia and his fiancée, Princess Alix of Hesse. There are several short stories and a serial. "Mountain Climbing in the Alps" by William S. Bridgman, is worth reading. "The Stage" gives a tribute to Ada Rehan and representations of her in a number of her leading roles. This little Story comes under the heading "Literary Chat." One of the young writers who believe that all editors have a bitter prejudice against them, sent Mr. Kipling a manuscript asking his advice and opinion. He received the frankest and fullest of letters from Mr. Kipling, ending like this, "As the revision of stories is not my regular work, I must inform you that my fee for a written opinion, suggestions, etc., is \$5. (five dollars). I shall be obliged if you will send this sum to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund at your earliest conenience advising me by letter of the same." Conan Doyle calls Kipling" The Swinburne of the Canteen."

The September Century is rich in contributions and illustrations. A most readable article is "School Excursions in Germany," by J.

M. Rice, with pictures by Werner Zehme. Jacob A. Riis gives a helpful paper on "Play Grounds for City Schools." There are various examples of the short story and a very charming sketch by the architect, F. Hopkinson Smith. Chas. H. Adams has a fine paper, "A Jaunt into Corsica," illustrated with many drawings by A. Castaigne. The literary features of this number of the Century magazine are M. O. W. Oliphant's "Addison, the Humorist" with portraits, and a second collection of letters of Edgar Allen Poc, "Poe in Philade phia," edited by George Woodberry and illustrated with drawings and photographs. There are selections from the correspondence of Poe and W. E. Burton, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Charles Dickens and others, Mr. Woodberry says: "The most important correspondence of Poe, in the Philadelphian period. besides that of Lowell with Snodgrass of Baltimore, was conducted with Frederick William Thomas, and it is noticeable for the element of comradery which is seidom met with in the letters of his other correspondents. Thomas continued faithful to the end and was plainly attached to Poe. At the time the correspondence begins, he was living in St. Louis, but soon removed to Washington, where he was in the employ of the government. He was the author of "Clinton Bradshaw," "Howard Pinckney," "East and West," and other minor writings and was interest d in the magazine literature of the day. \* \* \* The praise and encouragement he gave Poe were unstinted; he endeavored to aid him by obtaining newspaper advertisement of his various schemes for a magazine, and by urging him to renewed efforts to start it, as plan after plan failed; and in particular, he tried hard to obtain a government appointment for him. We quote from a letter of Poe to Thomas, dated May 25, 1842: "My Dear Thomas:-Through an accident I have only just now received yours of the 21st. Believe me I never dreamed of doubting your friendship, or of reproaching you for your silence. I knew you had good reasons for it; and, in this matter, I feel that you have acted for me more judiciously, by far, than I could have done for myself. You have shown yourself from the first hour of our acquaintance that rara avis in terra, a true friend. Nor am I the man to be unmindful of your kindness. What you say respecting a situation in the Custom House here gives me new life. Nothing could more precisely meet my views. Could I obtain such an appointment, I would be enabled thoroughly to carry out all my ambitious projects. It would relieve me of all care as regards a mere subsistence, and thus allow me time for thought, which in fact, is action. I repeat that I would ask for nothing farther or better than a situation such as you mention. If the salary will barely enable me to live I shall be content. Will you say as much for me to Mr. Tyler, and express my

sincere gratitude for the interest he takes in my welfare? \* \* \* I would give the world to shake you by the hand; and have a thousand things to talk about which would not come within the compass of a letter. Write immediately upon receipt of this, if possible, and do let me know something of yourself, your own doings and prospects: see how excellent an example of egotism I set you. Here is a letter nearly every word of which is about myself or my individual affairs. You saw White-little Tom. I am anxious to know what he said about things in general. He is a character if ever one was. God bless you. Edgar A. Poe." The Century's American Artist series gives brief outline of Cecilia Beaux, a Philadelphia artist, who was a pupil of Fleury, Bouguereau, and Constant at the Académie Julien in 1888-89. It is doubtful whether there are more attractive portraits than the exquisitely painted picture of the young woman called "Revery" which Miss Beaux has reproduced as frontispiece for the Century. The model is a distinguished looking brunette, seen in full face, easily seated in a chair. In tone the picture leaves nothing to be desired and it indicates that it was legitimately secured by solid painting and not by bituminous glazes. The hands are fine, long and very graceful.

Scribner's Magazine keeps on in the way it has marked out for itself, with good illustrations and interesting stories and clear articles on the topics of the day. The engraving, the frontispiece, of the September number shows the readers a fine reproduction of "The Unlucky Meeting," from the painting of Ulpiano Checa, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the author and critic, gives an excellent paper, a short biography of this Spanish artist, which reads like a story of "An Unlucky Meeting." Mr. Hamerton says "the situation depicted by M. Checa is that of horses bolting in consequence of a noise behind them, a noise that they do not understand. The position, is of course, perilous, for the driver, but not by any means hopeless, as, if the horses can be kept on the road till the noisy train is past, they will slacken their speed shortly and become tractable again. Meanwhile, as we see in the picture, the driver is not easy in his mind; but in this case, he is to be congratulated on not having ladies and children with him. The most trying of all situations is to have unruly horses and a lady by your side who is overcome with terror, and in her eagerness to be doing something, seizes hold of the reins." "Bar Harbor" is an entertaing article by F. Marion Crawford, with good illustrations by C. S. Reinhart. Thos. Nelson Page has a story, "Little Darby," Part I, aromance of South-"A Third Shelf of Old books," is an attractive paern war times. per by Mrs. James T. Fields. We quote the following from the

author: As I turn to review the books once more, I see one kindly face-large, full of humor, full of human sympathies, which make me forget the shelves and consider 'first editions' as childishness The face belongs to Thackery, and I can recall his goodness to one who although married already, was hardly more than 'a slip of a girl' and very much afraid of him. Afraid, let me say rather of the idea of him, the great author and famous lecturer who was making his crowded audience laugh or cry at his simple word every evening; the great man of the moment whom everybody was 'running after,' yet of whom they said that he liked his friends so much better than all their noise about himself that he was always trying to escape from it—and—he was here! coming to see—whom? Well, it appears it did not so much matter for he was bent on kindesses, and he took it all in at a glance, and sat down by the window and drew me to him and told me about his 'little girls' at home; how he walked down the wrong side of Piccadilly one day, and so lost what money he had out of his pocket-money which belonged properly to these same dear girls of his; therefore it came about that he made up his mind, though it was hard eoungh, to come away from them and get something to take back to them in place of what he had lost, and how they were the dearest girls in the world, and when I came to England I should find them more like two old friends and should have some body, I am sure he thought 'to play with' though under the circumstances he could not use just those words! And then soon after, he went away, leaving a great trail of sunshine and kindness behind him, which has never faded. George W. Cable has a serial, "John March Southerner." "The Tapistry of the World" is a paper on patch-work, bed-quilts, etc., by Fannie D. Bergen. Octave Thanet has a delightful lot of sketches of "The People of the Cities," with illustrations by Albert E. Stevens.

In looking down the table of contents in Harper's Magazine one finds an interesting paper by Caspar Whitney, which describes some of the pleasures and trials of "Riding to Hounds in England," illustrated with eighteen drawings from Raller, Backer, Kleppers and others. The article is well written, The author says: "We of America are prone to fancy our hunting country stiffer than the Englishman's, and point to the timber of Long Island to bear us witness; but there is so great a dissimilarity between the two that comparison can scarcely be made. They differ totally in that the jumping of one is all open, while the other is practically all hidden. It is not that the average jumps in England are so high or so stout so much as it is in the concealment of their true nature. It is easy enough to pop over a bank with a hedge on top of it, but when that

bank and hedge have a ditch on the take-off side, and in mid air you get the first intimation of a yawning drain on the landing side also, you begin to appreciate some of the difficulties that make staying with the hounds no boy's play. When you have dropped into a 'bottom' with its rotten and overhanging bank, and staid there long enough to see the last of a struggling field go past you, you realize that all hunting in Leicestershire is not smooth going over beautiful grass; and when you come finally to the terrific 'oxers' and the staked-and-bound hedges, with timber on both sides, that are to be found in the Pytchley country, you conclude there is just as stiff jumping in England as the tallest and stoutest post-and-rails of the Meadow Brook country afford. Comparatively speaking it is a simple matter to ride up to timber and buck over it, or if the way is clear to take it in your stride, for you see precisely where you are going to land. In most of our country we have clear going and unobstructed view for every jump we make; but in nearly all of England you never know what awaits you, and rarely can you see where you are going to land. You need faith and nerve and a superior hunter for such going; but when you have all three, and the fox is running straight, then indeed are you blind to all danger, aglow with that rapturous excitement for which—to quote Whyte Melville -many are content to live and even in a few sad cases to die." Owen Winter contributes a short story with pictures by Frederick Remington. "Early Summer in Japan" is written and illustrated by Alfred Parsons. It abounds with delightfully amusing situations and the drawings are good. Chas. Dudley Warner gives part III of "The Golden House," charmingly illustrated by William T. Smedley. "The Royal Marine: An Idyl of Narragansett Pier," part I, by Brander Matthews, but illustrated by W. T. Smedley, promises to be fine. "Some Records of the Ice Age about New York," by T. Mitchell Pridden, shows research. Mary E. Wilkins's story, "A New England Prophet" will be welcomed. The creative faculties of this successful new author are strong, her observation is acute and her sense of the subtleties of character is highly accentuated. Her realism is almost a matter of absolute creation. This little story is one of her good things. Julian Ralph has an interesting paper on mountain life in West Virginia under the happy title, "Where Time Has Slumbered." "The Origin of a Great Poem" is a most readable contribution from Mr. White Chadwick on Bryant's "Thanotopsis." A short story by W. E. Norris, a poem or two, Chas. Dudley Warner in the Editor's Study and thoughts in lighter vein to be found in the Editor's Drawer, complete this attractive number. Just here I am reminded to say that the Harper's Magazine for October among other good things will publish a characteristic Southern story 'In the Piney Woods,' by a comparatively unknown but thoughtful woman writer, Mrs. B. F. Mahew, a North Carolinian whose home is in Goldsboro, and whose first work of a literary sort was done for the North Carolina University Magazine.

CADDIE FULGHUM.

## COLLEGE RECORD.

FRED. L. CARR.

#### APPOINTMENTS MADE AT COMMENCEMENT, 1894.

Herbert Cushing Tolman, A. B. (Yale) 1888, Ph. D. (Yale) 1890, Professor of Sanskrit, Acting Professor of Greek, to be Professor of Classical Philology.

Charles Baskerville, B. S. (U. N. C.) 1892, Ph. D. (U. N. C) 1894, Instructor in Chemistry, to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Benjamin Wyche, B. Litt. (U. N. C.) 1894, to be Librarian.

James Thomas Pugh, A. B. (U. N. C.) 1893, A. M. (U. N. C.) 1894, to be Instructor in Latin for 1894-95.

George Stockton Wills, Ph. B. (U. N. C.) 1889, Professor of English in Oak Ridge Institute, to be Instructor in English for 1894-95.

Herman Harrell Horne, to be Instructor in Modern Languages for 1894-95.

Charles Root Turner, to be Assistant in Physical Laboratory for 1894-95.

Thomas Clarke, to be Assistant in Chemical Laboratory for 1894-95.

George Hughes Kirby, to be Assistant in Biological Laboratory for 1894-95.

## APPOINTMENT MADE AUGUST 23d, 1894.

Francis Kingsley Ball, A. B. (Drury College) 1887, A. B. (Harvard) 1890, A. M. (Harvard) 1891, Ph. D. (Harvard) 1894, to be ad interim Professor of Greek, 1894-97.

## HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.—COMMENCE-MENT 1894.

Doctor of Laws. (LL. D.)—Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Hon. Augustus S. Seymour. Judge U. S.

District Court, Eastern District N. C; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary Interior.

Doctor of Divinity. (D.D.)—Rev. R. T. Bryan '84, Missionary to China; Rev. I. McK. Pittenger.

#### DEGREES CONFERRED IN COURSE.

Bachelors of Arts. (A. B.)—Espy Watts Brawley, Mooresville; Wm. Pinckney Martin Currie, West End; Alexander Caswell Ellis, (Magna cum laude), Louisburg; Ernest Eugene Gillespie, Greensboro; Thomas Baily Lee, (cum laude), Mocksville; Jesse Morrow Oldham, Oaks; Louis Melancthon Swink, Winston; Thomas Jas. Wilson, Jr., (Magna cum laude), Chapel Hill.

Bachelors of Philosophy. (Ph. B.)—William Frederick Harding, Greenville; Simeon Addison Hodgin, Greensboro; George Roscoe Little, Bethel; James Sawyer, (cum laude), Asheville; Thomas Carlisle Smith, Jr., (cum laude), Asheville; Eugene Malcolm Snipes, (cum laude), Lambsville; Nathan Toms, Hertford.

Bachelors of Science. (B. S.)—Hugh Hamilton Atkinson, Asheville; James Robert Harris, Raleigh; William Rand Kenan, Jr., Wilmington; George Edward Petty, Greensboro; Charles Roberson, Chapel Hill; Charles Henry White, Ledger; Joseph Walker Yates, (cum laude), Wilmington.

Bachelors of Letters. (B. Litt.)—Leslie Edwin Barnes, Wilson; Lytle Nowlen Hickerson, Ronda; Thomas Scott Rollins, Asheville; Charles Leonard Van Noppen, Durham; Benjamin Wyche, Chapel Hill.

Bachelors of Laws. (LL. B.)—Victor Hugh Boyden, Salisbury, Claudius Dockery, Ph. B., Mangum.

Master of Arts. (A. M.)-James Thomas Pugh, A. B., Morrisville.

Doctor of Philosophy. (Ph. D.)—Charles Baskerville, B. S., Columbus, Miss.

#### MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Essayist's Medal, G. R. Little; Worth Prize, L. M. Swink; Kerr Prize in Geology, C. H. White; Magazine Essay Prize, H. H. Horne; History Prize, E. M. Wilson; Mangum Medal, C. L. Van Noppen; Representative Medal, H. H. Horne; Holt Prize in Mathematics, A. B. Kimball.

#### SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

Latin.—A. C. Ellis, T. J. Wilson, Jr. Greek.—T. J. Wilson. Jr. Mathematics.—F. B. McKinne. Geology.—C. H. White. German.—T. C. Smith, Jr.

#### UNDERGRADUATE HONORS.

Junior Class.—Herman Horne, highest honor; J. E. Alexander, F. L. Carr, J. O. Carr, Harry Howell, D. Lindsey, T. R. Little, E. W. Myers, J. L. Patterson, H. M. Thompson, M. L. Yount, honors.

Sophomore Class.—J. W. Canada, E. P. Carr, R. E. Coker, J. C. Eller, E. C. Gregory, W. R. Webb, Jr., J. S. Williams, honors.

Freshman Class.—Darius Eatman, highest honor; E. L. Abbott, A. T. Allen, C. E. Best, Burton Craige, R. H. Graves, P. W. McMullen, Herbert McNairy, Wingate Underhill, honors.

The degree of A. M. in course, has been conferred upon Prof. Collier Cobb by Harvard College.

PROF. CHAS. BASKERVILLE'S article on "The Determination of Zirconium by means of Sulphurous Acid," published in the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Journal, has been republished in the London Chemical News.

Prof. Collier Cobb's article upon the "Influence of the Earth's Rotation on the Deflection of Streams" has been republished from the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Journal in the Zeitschrift fur Praktische Geologie.

UNDER THE new Library regulations, H. M. Thompson of the Di, and F. L. Carr of the Phi society have been appointed library committee. Benjamin Wyche is librarian, with Prof. E. A. Alderman as supervisor.

DR. H. C. TOLMAN, acting Professor of Greek, in the absence of Dr. Alexander, has accepted the chair of Greek at Vanderbilt University. Although with us only a year, Dr. Tolman had won the hearts of all the students and it is with sincere regret we part with him. We wish him all success in his new field.

THE RECEPTION tendered the new students by the Y. M. C. A., Saturday night, Sept. 8th, was well attended by both students and faculty. Mr. Stephens as president, welcomed the new students

in the name of the Association. Refreshments were served and the company further regaled by short talks from Messrs. Horne, Rondthaler, Dr. Hume and Pres. Winston.

THE UNIVERSITY Summer School at Chapel Hill with Prof. E. A. Alderman as Superintendent lasted from the 2nd till the 28th of July. The success of the school in the future is assured.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL in Geology held at King's Mountain under the direction of Prof. Collier Cobb, lasted four weeks from June, 14th. A successful session is reported.

THE FIRST session of University's Summer School of Biology, at Beaufort, closed a very successful session on July 13th, having lasted for four weeks. All the necessary instruments for the work were taken down from the University laboratory by Dr. Wilson, director of the school. Instruction was offered to both sexes, the work consisting of classifying and diséecting representatives of the various groups of animals found on the coast.

The Class of '98 met in the Chapel Saturday afternoon, Sept. 22, for the purpose of replying to an article which recently appeared in one of the State papers affirming the maltreatment of the new students at the University. Resolutions were adopted denying the report and affirming that in every way they had been hospitably and kindly treated. A copy of the resolutions were sent to the leading State papers for publication.

THE BEQUEST of \$11,500 by the will of Mrs. Mary Mason, wife of Rev. J. P. Mason, was accepted by the Board of Trustees who ordered that oil portraits for the Library be painted of Mr. and Mrs. Mason and their two daughters, Martha and Varina, in whose memory the donation was made. They also ordered that a marble tablet be placed in Memorlal Hall in memory of Mrs. Mason.

THE FIRST regular meeting of the Alpha Theta Phi Society was held Monday afternoon the 9th. Prof. Tolman, founder of the Society, was present and in a short talk predicted a bright future for the society now firmly established. Prof. Harrington, one of the vice-presidents responded to the call and gave much good advice. Matters of business were discussed and the meeting was adjourned. The next regular meeting will be in January when Juniors who have made an average of 90 per cent will be admitted into the Society.

THE FIRST regular meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Chapel Saturday afternoon, Sept 15. Terms for the consolidation of the two college weeklies, *The White and Blue* and *The Tar Heel* were proposed and accepted (but as they did not meet the approval of *The White and Blue* they will not go into effect). The constitution was amended so that the business managers of the foot

ball and base ball teams are to be elected at the end of each season. The business managers of each team were also to be empowered to appoint assistant managers if they should deem necessary. Messrs. G. S. Wills, Ph. B., 1889, M. H. Yount '95, and J. A. Gwyn '96, were elected to fill the vacancies on *The Tar Heel* board.

The first North Carolina Road Congress was held at Chapel Hill, during the session of the Summer School, July 25th and 26th. The success of the meeting is largely due to the untiring energy of Prof. Holmes.

#### ELISHA MITCHELL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST regular meeting of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society was held on the evening of the 18th. Papers were presented by the following:

"A New Cellulose Compound," by Dr. Baskerville, who described its preparation and noted that it would likely be useful as a substitute for glue.

Prof. Venable followed with a paper on Dr. Cook's new substance resembling nitrogen. This is an important discovery, but the Prof. holds that it is merely a modification of nitrogen.

Prof. Collier Cobb reported an occurrence of native sulphur in York County, S. C., from a natural reduction of pyrite, in a vein of banded quartz and pyrite, the sulphur having been driven from the pyrite into interstices of the quartz, iron oxide remaining.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE HISTORICAL Society held its first regular meeting for the year in the History Room Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th. The first exercise of the evening was a paper by H. M. Thompson '95, on a "Parson Soldier of the Revolution." This man, by name, James Hall was of Scotch-Irish descent and a native of Pennsylvania, afterward moving to Iredell County, N. C., where he became a Presbyterian minister. His first experience of war was in the campaign against the Cherokee Indians. After that he was a bold upholder of the right of arms and became a captain in the Revolution. After the war he was connected with the famous Cliss Nursery, the so-called "Log College" of Iredell Co.

Prof. E. A. Alderman announced the receipt of the minutes of the "Manumission and Colinization Society" of Guilford and neighboring counties. This is a valuable addition to the possessions of the society. Prof. Alderman also made a few remarks on the abolition movement in North Carolina, prior to the war, referring to Chas. Osborne of this State as the pioneer of this movement, and reminding us that North Carolina was never a solid slave state.

Dr. Battle explained that the great hatred shown toward the abolitionists after the Nat Turner Rebellion was due to the constant dread of an uprising among the negroes. The Dr. also exhibited the old president's chair of the Di Society presented by Mrs. Spencer, to whom the Society extended a vote of thanks in recognition of this gift. The Dr. closed his remarks by reading and exhibiting several valuable documents lately come into his possession.

After a few remarks by Pres. Winston eulogizing and commenting upon the subjects of the evening the society was adjourned.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

- W. R. Kenan, '94. is teaching at Radford, Va.
- L. M. Swink, '94, is in a law office at Winston, N. C.
- E. M. Snipes, '94, is teaching in Bennettsville, S. C.
- T. B. Lee, '94, is teaching in Bingham's Military School.
- J. I. Foust, '89, is principal of the Goldsboro Graded Schools.

Nathan Toms, '94, has charge of the High School at Plymouth, N. C.

- Geo. W. Connor, '92, is superintendent of the Wilson Public Schools.
- M. E. Carter, '61, is Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District, N. C.
- W. P. M. Currie, 1894, has a position in the Union Home School, Moore county.
- V. H. Boyden, L.L. B., '94, is in partnership with E. C. Smith, at Raleigh, N. C.
- R. L. Gray, 1892-'94, is associate editor of *The Evening Visitor*, Raleigh, N. C.
- A. S. Dockery, 1893-'94, is editor in chief of *The Southern Index*, Rockingham, N. C.
- T. R. Little, '94, is teaching in the Southern Collegiate Institute, at Elizabeth City, N. C.
- R. H. Johnson, Med. 1892, is employed in Bay View Asylum, a city hospital of Baltimore, Md.

Howard E. Rondthaler, '93, has entered the Moravian Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

N. A. McLean, 1877-78, has been nominated for solicitor by the Democrats of the Seventh District.

James Lee Love, '84, has been appointed permanent instructor in mathematics at Harvard College.

Hon. A. W. Graham, 1868, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District.

T. D. Warren, 1891-'93, is Professor of Mathematics and Latin in Horner's School, Oxford, N. C.

H. R. Starbuck '87, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth Judicial District for Judge.

W. T. Crawford, Law '88, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Eistrict.

H. G. CONNOR, '97, has been elected Sophomore Editor of the Magazine, vice R. H. Pitman not returned.

Hon. W. O. B. Branch, 1863-'64, has been renominated for Congress be the Democrats of the First District.

L. C. Glenn, S. S. Geology, 1893, has been elected superintendent of the Darlington (S. C.) Graded Schools.

Hon. Jno. S. Henderson, 1862-'64, has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh District.

E. M. Wilson '93, has been elected Professor of Latin in the College of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends.

A. H. Patterson, 1891, has been elected adjunct professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia.

E. L. Harris, '81, has been elected Registrar of the University. Mr. Harris is also private secretary to Pres. Winston.

Judge Jacob Battle, 1866-68, has been renominated by the Democrats of the Third District for Superior Court Judge.

Harry Utley, Med., '92, who graduated with high honors at Maryland University, has been appointed resident physician at the University Hospital.

Richard Dillard, 1877-'79, is contributing to the *Fisherman and Farmer*, Edenton, a series of interesting articles on Old Homes and Old Families of Chowan county.

A. C. Ellis, 1894, has been elected "University scholar" in the Clark University, Mass. He will study Pedagogies and will also fill the position of assistant in that department.

REV. FREDERICK TOWERS, grad. 1891-94, has moved North with his family. He will take charge of parish at Hingham, Mass., and take a course in the Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge.

- J. M. Richmond, '58, has been elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association. Dr. Richmond at present occupies the chair of obstetrics in Ellsworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo.
- H. B. Shaw '90, has been appointed assistant in the laboratory of electrical engineering at Harvard for 1894-95. Mr. Shaw holds the B. E. and A. B. Degrees from U. N. C., and received the Master'e degree from Harvard in June.

Stephen B. Weeks, 1886, has recently published a limited edition of his work dealing with Western North Carolina and East Tennessee. The title of the pamphlet is "General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West."

#### MRS. CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER.

The old students returning to Chapel Hill, this fall, missed the familiar figure of Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer. She left the villege, during the summer, to make her home with her son-in-law, Mr. James Lee Love, one of the instructors in Harvard University.

Mrs. Spencer was known to so many of the students—and those who knew her loved her—that this tribute is not deemed out of place. For the facts that are given the author of the article is indebted to Dr. Kemp. P. Battle.

Mrs. Spencer's father, Dr. James Phillips, and her brother, Dr. Chas. Phillips, were for many years professors in the University. She was born in Chapel Hill, and with the exception of five years, which she spent in Florida, lived here until last summer. She was here during the war, and during the time after the war when the Uuniversity was closed. During this latter period she rendered great service to the institution. When its friends were almost in despair about its future, she kept up hope, and did not believe that things would continue to be as bad as they promised to be. By her published letters—notably those in the North Carolina Presbylcrian, she kept the institution before the minds of the people, and undoubtedly by this means, made the reopening, in 1875, easier than it would have been.

Since that time she has constantly talked and written and worked for the University.

One of the most important things she did was to report all of the proceedings of the first two "Normal Schools" held in Chapel Hill in 1877 and 1878. This did much to make the schools popular, and to bring their work before the public. The result was such that Dr. Barnas Sears, who was the first to have charge of the Peabody fund, said that the work, through that means, done by the University, was the greatest that had ever been done for public education.

Mrs. Spencer's "First Steps in North Carolina History" has done much to popularize the study of the State's history. Her "Last Ninety Days of the War" is a valuable contribution to the material on that subject. In addition to this she has written many sketches, memoirs, etc. Her "Old Times in Chapel Hill," running through several volumes of the *University Magczine*, carry us back to the days of Caldwell, Mitchell and Swain, and give us a delightfully real picture of the inner life of the University and of the Chapel Hill of that time.

She was along with Gov. Graham, Dr. Wm. Hooper, and others, one of the incorporators of the "North Carolina Historical Society," and was at one time its secretary. She did a great deal of work in the catalogueing of students in the "Centennial Catalogue," issued by the University in 1889.

.The best wishes of the University students go with her to her new home.— Tar Heel.

#### EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES.

Professor Daves died in Boston, after a short illness, on the first day of August, 1894, in the 62nd year of his age. Edward Graham Daves, of Baltimore, Md., was the second son of John Pugh Daves and Elizabeth B. Graham, his wife, deceased, of Newbern, N. C.

Our readers will learn with regret the death of this distinguished gentleman and cultivated scholar. Prof. Daves was a native, and long time a resident, of Newbern, N. C., and was a valued contributor to the Magazine. An article of his in our January number (1894), on the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati is a complete and interesting history of that patriotic association, the materials for which were obtained only after great labor and research. It had long been thought that there was no authentic record of the existence of this short lived society.

On the 4th of July preceeding his untimely death, Professor Daves delivered at the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Society of Massachusetts, an address we hope to print, and it is of pathetic interest that his last act in public was to give utterance, before a cultured and discriminating audience, in eloquent words and classic periods, to his veneration for his native state and her people, and his devotion to her true history.

#### DR. J. W. M. WILLIAMS.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. J. W. Gore, on Tuesday, August 29, 1894, there passed from earth the spirit of the Rev. Jno.

W. M. Williams. For years he had made annual visits to our village, until his noble presence, his genial sunny nature, and his strong inspiring sermons became a part of the glories of the University. He loved and esteemed the institution and was full of affectionate sympathy for young men. The students recognized him as a friend: for his counsels were always sweetened with the spirit of love.

As a preacher Dr. Williams manifested unusual power. His style was deliberate and dramatic, his words gestures and manner being no less impressive than his thoughts. To a lively fancy and a deep fertile imagination he added knowledge drawn from books, and wisdom gathered from life, all happily blended and tempered by hard common sense and rare good judgment.

He could preach with equal power to an audience from the city, from the country or from the University. Whenever he preached in Chapel Hill the church was crowded with people of all classes; and they always heard him gladly,

As a man Dr. Williams was genial and hearty. His handsome scholarly features and his commanding presence would have attracted notice in any company. He was fond of bonhommie, and enjoyed a hearty laugh. His views of life were serious but not melancholy. He was an optimist both physically and intellectually. He saw what was best in life and in nature; and believed that the best not only will but does now prevail.

As a friend, father and husband Dr. Williams was strong, tender and true. His affection for his beloved wife and his loving children seemed entirely to drown all thoughts of self. He lived daily for them. His wife was indeed become a part of himself; and his spirit could not linger behind, when hers had left the earth.

His death was quick and painless. Amid the tears of his daughters he passed away. His last gaze rested upon faces that he loved. The spirit of his beloved wife was calling, and he heard.

"Enter the path! There spring the healing streams
Quenching all thirst! there bloom th' immortal flowers
Carpeting all the way with joy! there throng
Swiftest and sweetest hours!"

#### MARRIAGES.

Geo. W. Connor, '92, was married to Miss Bessie Hadley, at Wilson, N. C., on May 31st, 1894.

Chas. George Foust, 1888, was married to Miss Carrie Lattimer, at Dublin, Texas, Aug. 29th, 1894.

John B. Parkinson, Law, '93, was married to Miss Annie Sanderson, at Dayton, Fla., Aug. 7th, 1894.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, Summer School, married Wednesday, Sept. 26th, Miss Annie Elizabeth Porter, of Tarboro, N. C.

#### DEATHS.

W. M. Watkins, 1863, died at his home in Milton, N. C., Sept. 27th, 1894.

Rufus Sylvester Tucker, A. B. 1848, A. M. 1868, died Aug. 4th, 1894, at Raleigh, N. C.

Christopher Columbus Newton, 1884-'86, Missionary to Lagos, Central Africa, died at sea, between Lagos and Liverpool, July 25th, 1894.

#### CLASS NOTICE.

#### 1886.

EDITORS UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE:

The undersigned wish to say through you to the other members of the Class of '86 that we are making an effort to secure the reunion of our class at Chapel Hill, next June, at the "Centennial Commencement." Such, they will remember, was the agreement before we separated in 1886. We shall write personally to all whose addresses we can secure. Should any one fail to hear from us in this matter, they will confer a favor upon us by writing to one of the undersigned, signifying whether they can and will attend, and also making any suggestions which might advance the interest and success of the reunion.

Raleigh, N. C.
P. B. Manning,
Wilmington, N. C.
N. H. D. Wilson,
Franklinton, N. C.

H. W. JACKSON,

Sept. 22, 1894.

\*\*\*The Editors desire to make an apology for the brief and inaccurate account of the meeting of the Scientific Society in the College Record. As absolute accuracy is the rule in this permanent record of the doings at the University, the full account of this meeting will be in the November number, as well as an account of the Road Congress in July.

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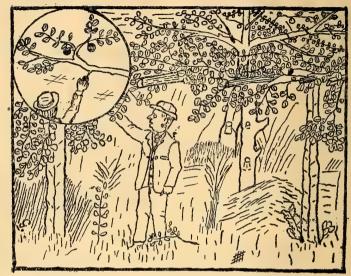
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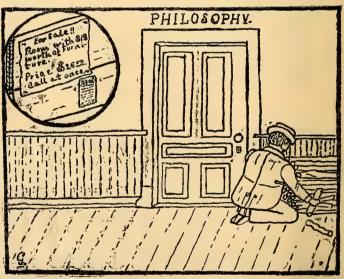
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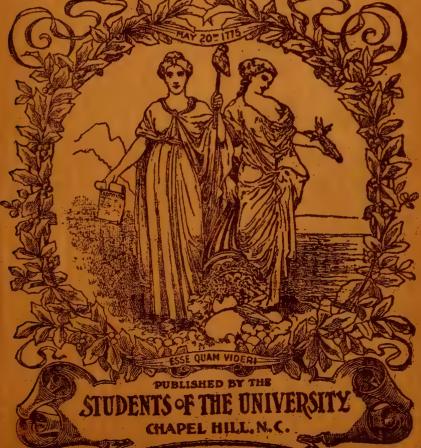
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## NORTH CAROLINA

## UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

(Founded in 1844.)

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THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is published every month during the college year, from October to May, inclusive, by the Dialectic and

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A Company of the Comp

The aim of the MAGAZINE is, first of all, to preserve the best undergraduate work of our University, and to be the expression of the strongest and soberest thought of the University in all its departments. It will contain in each number an article of the more serious sort, by some alumnus of the University or other prominent thinker, besides poems, critical reviews, essays, careful book notices, and editorials on topics of general interest.

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WOOD ENGRAVING BY JOHN ANDREW & SON,

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## NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 2---NOVEMBER, 1894. New Series, Vol. XIV.

#### METHODS OF ILLUSTRATION.

The illustration of books is as old as books themselves. The earliest illustrations are as old as the earliest writings, and are indeed symbolic writings recording the social, religious, and political life of the people. Long before Doré had illustrated the Bible, or Raphæl, Titian, Fra Angelico, and others, had produced their masterpieces of religious paintings, the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, and the Greeks had produced illustrations of their religious life in figures carved on blocks of stone, in pictures on exquisite vases, and in elaborate wall-paintings. The illustrated and illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages are efforts in the same direction.

Long before the establishment of *Punch*, or of *Puck*, or of *Life*, or the rise of Charles Keene and George du Maurier, of Keppler, or of Wenzel, Gibson and Atwood, the clever illustrators of *Life*, caricature and lampoon were familiar to the natives of India, of Egypt, of Greece, and of Rome. The pigmy scenes from the walls of Pompeii, are perhaps the best known of these, on account of their frequent reproduction in photographs and in books of travel. The pigmies are riding monsters very much like those known to geology to-day, and I imagine that I can see in the noble heads surmounting the pigmy shoulders close

resemblances to, if not good likenesses of, such men as Anaximander, Pythagoras, and Pliny. The Greeks, who never took their religion seriously, did not hesitate to lampoon their gods, as is evidenced by the caricature of the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, and the Roman caricature of Jupiter wooing the Princess Alcmena, which is evidently an imitation of the Greek.

But what we mean by illustration to-day is the production and reproduction of pictures for use in books and periodicals, the work of the artist in illustrating, and the methods by which his drawings are multiplied for the instruction and delight of thousands. earliest pictures used in illustrating books were (1) woodcuts, printed from the surface of a relief block; (2) engravings, printed from an itaglio plate; and (3) \*lithographs, printed from the smooth surface of a stone. The modern methods are only methods of producing by cheaper and more rapid means, printing surfaces similar to one or the other of these. The earliest engravers were themselves artists, and I am sure that no one could deny that title to a number of our woodengravers of to-day, though the illustrator and the cngraver are rarely combined in the same person. As the modern process of reproduction of plates by photography have come in, the work of the artist and the engraver have grown farther and farther apart. Where formerly the artist only indicated the effect he wished to produce, and left its production to the engraver, the modern illustrator must bear in mind that photography will only produce a fac simile, and that as a rule the original will not be in any way improved upon.

The Chinese printed pictures from plates, or blocks, as early as 1120, B. C., but the earliest European wood-cut dates back only to the first quarter of the 15th

Century, the earliest known example of wood engraving being a cut of the Virgin and Child in the Brussels library, made about 1418. The cut of St. Christopher (1423) was for a long time supposed to be the earliest example, but subsequent investigations have shown at least one if not several older blocks. These earliest woodcuts show bold lines with little or no shading, they were mere outline drawings on the block, with the wood between the lines cut away with a graver.

Modern wood-engraving is a much more elaborate process, imitating every kind of engraving and every kind of drawing. The surface of the block is whitened with Chinese white, and on this the artist makes his drawing with pen, or with pencil and brush, or he may even photograph his drawing on the block. If it is to be a line woodcut, the cutter simply digs out the white with a sharp burin or scalpel, and that is all he has to do; but if his picture is shaded with a brush, or if it has been made on the wood by photography, then the engraver has to work upon the tones in such a manner that will come relatively true in the printing. is by no means an easy matter, and its successful accomplishment is evidence of great skill on the part of the engraver. Consequently a good woodcut is the most expensive sort of book illustration, and is regarded by many as the most desirable kind of picture. Modern wood engraving shows to great advantage in such newspapers as the Illustrated London News, the Graphic, and Harper's Weekly, but the best examples of recent years are to be seen through the special numbers of Scribner's, and in the frontispieces of that magazine for the past several years, as well as in the frontispieces of Harper's and the Century. Our frontispiece this month is a fine example of wood engraving by Messrs. John Andrew and Son of Boston.

Engravings on metal plates, usually of copper or steel, in which the line is always incised, were very largely used a generation ago for frontispieces to the magazines and reviews of that day, and for the illustration of gift books and albums so common at that time. All the illustrations in our UNIVERSITY MAGA-ZINE in the sixties were made from itaglio plates of this kind, and most of the portraits illustrating Judge Clark's article in the Green Bag on the Supreme Court of North Carolina were "halftones" made by a photographic process from old engravings made for this Magazine. Plates made intaglio are not very good for modern illustrative purposes since they can not be printed with type on an ordinary printing press. As the plate is smooth it has to be carefully wiped after being inked, so that the ink remains only in the lines, and is removed from the surface, which is left perfectly clean. The paper is then forced down upon the plate with great pressure, and takes up the ink from the lines of the engraving. If the lines are eaten into the plate by acid, instead of being cut into it by the graver, the process is known as etching, and the prints are taken from the plate in the same manner as from an engraved plate. This process, it will be seen, is exactly the converse of that of printing from woodcuts, where it is the ink on the surface of the block that is transferred to the paper, the hollows of the woodcut making the white spaces.

Lithographs are so little used in the illustration of books and magazines to-day that it is only necessary to state that the drawing is made on the stone with a greasy ink, and the stone is then wet with water. The water has no effect upon the greasy lines of the drawing, and the ink which readily leaves the ink-roller



Pen Drawing by St. Elme Gautier, after a high relief by Mercié, over Louvre doorway. Greatly reduced.—L'Art, Vol. X., 1877, p. 101.

for the greasy lines will not stick to the wet portions of the stone.

Surfaces suitable for the production of these several kinds of illustrations are made now by various photographic processes from properly prepared drawings. Since the details of "process" as it is called by the artists, will require much space for their telling and will be of little interest to any but those who are interested in photography, it will be sufficient to say that they all

depend upon the fact that bichromatized gelatine is sensitive to light. A negative is made from the drawing as for ordinary photographing, but the print or positive is made upon the prepared gelatine instead of upon paper as in ordinary photography. The portions of gelatine acted upon by light, i. e., the lines of the drawing, are rendered insoluble. The remaing portions may be swelled by soaking the gelatine plate in cold water, in which case we have the gelatine film in relief with a drawing sunken in it. From this a cast is made, and an electrotype or a stereotype is made from it as from a woodcut block. If the sensitive film is spread upon a zinc plate and exposed under a negative, the unexposed parts may be dissolved away if hot water is used instead of cold, and the unprotected part eaten away by acid, leaving the picture in relief upon the plate.

The term "photo-process" is used of any method by which is produced through the agency of photography a design in relief or in intaglio, from which prints can be made in ink. It thus includes photogravure, which is essentially like etchihg or engraving upon copper or steel plates. I quote from the Century Dictionary:

The chief kinds of photo-process are differentiated as follows: Heliotype is the production of a matrix in gelatine, from which printing is done directly in a lithographic press. Photogravure is the production of incised or intaglio plates in metal. Photo-engraving is, properly, the production of relief plates of any kind suited for printing, together with type in an ordinary printing press; though the term is used to include photogravure also. Photo-engraving is particularly applicable to the production of pen drawings; when used for pictures such as ordinary photographs, it is necessary, in order to admit of printing, to employ some such device as the formation over the whole surface of the plate of an even series of fine lines, or a finely dotted stipple ground. Such plates are called half-tone plates.

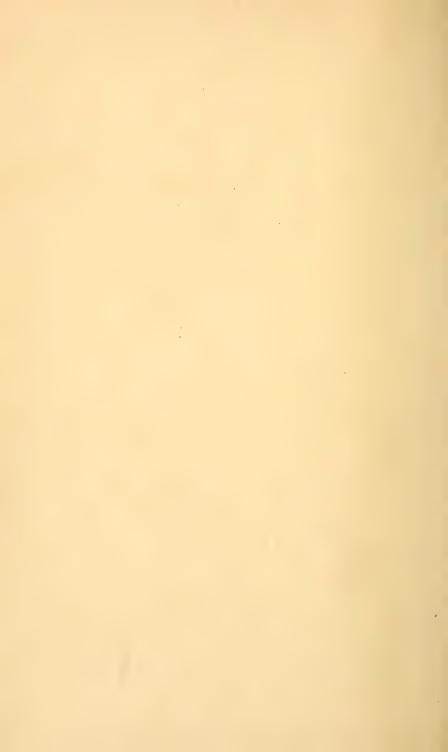
The portrait of Judge Dick in vol. viii, p. 147, of Professor Graves, vol. ix, p. 1, of Dr. Mallett, on p. 41 of the same volume, and of Professor Charles Phillips, vol. x, p. 1, are heliotypes; as well as the portrait of President Winston in the 1892 Hellenian, several of the groups in the same volume, and the groups in the 1893 Hellenian. The portraits in vols. xii and xiii of this magazine were half-tones from photographs. Photogravures are very expensive, ill adapted to book illustration, and have never been used in any of the University publications.

So much more depends upon the character of the drawing than upon the process of reproduction that some account of the methods and work of illustrators is more in keeping with the purposes of this article. To-day numberless men and women are engaged in illustration as a profession, and many painters follow it as a "pot-boiler" while engaged upon pictures more to their individual taste than in accordance with that of the public. Besides these there are several to whom illustration has given a career as well as a livelihood, and whose work in black and white is by no means inferior to that of the greatest painters of to-day. In this country much of the most serious work in illustration has been done by men already famous as painters, but whose illustrative work has added to their fame, if indeed it has not been of such excellence as almost to hide their former achievements in its greater brilliancy. Among such men may be mentioned Will Low, the illustrator of Keats's "Lamia," and Elihu Vedder. whose illustrations of "The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám" are known to many lovers of the beautiful who have never heard of his paintings.

As has been already intimated, pen drawings are

best adapted to the photo-processes, and no other illustration can equal a good pen drawing since the individuality of the artist expresses itself even more completely than in an etching. Mr. Hamerton, in his Etching and Etchers, says that the great value in an etching depends upon the etcher's own individuality in his method of work. This is even truer of a pen drawing than of an etching, for in the etching the artist works with a rigid stylus through a coating on the plate, while in a pen drawing he works upon a hard smooth white surface with a pen that is responsive in large measure to his very thoughts and feelings. Pen drawing, more than any other art, is a thing that cannot be taught though it may be learned. The only materials and instruments required are good bristol board, a hard pencil, a sharp knife, a rubber eraser, and a good pen. The only rules that anyone can lay down are that the paper must be smooth and the lines absolutely black. If the paper be rough, the lines will appear broken and indistinct. If the lines of the drawing be not black, they will appear broken in the cut, if indeed they stand out strong enough to print at all. The best inks I know for drawing are Higgins's, and the best pens are Gillott's, which can be had of any dealer anywhere. Almost any pen will do, but the 303, Mapping, and Lithographic Crow-Quill, No. 659, usually give more satisfactory lines. Ruskin tells the student to make all his outlines with a hard pencil. In this way the correctness of outline is accomplished, and there is freedom about pen work that has been done on a good foundation. The best pen draughtsmen to-day, if not indeed the greatest in the world, are our own American artists. All who have enjoyed Edwin A. Abbey's admirable illustrations of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to

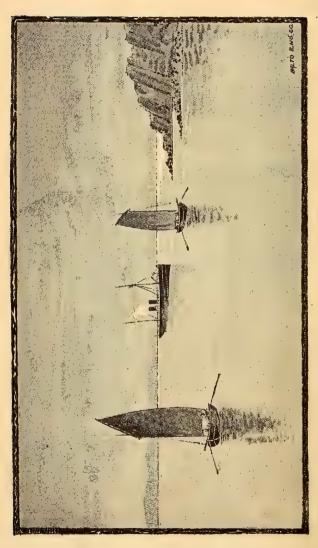
BY JOHN ANDREW & SON,
BOSTON.



Conquer," and of a number of Shakespeare's plays in Harper's Monthly, will appreciate this tribute from Joseph Pennell. In writing of the Paris Exposition of 1889, he says, "American pen drawing, this Exhibition conclusively proves, is the best, and American process reproduction is the most sympathetic, and American printing the most careful, and it is this harmonious cooperation which has enabled Abbey to become not only, as I have written, the greatest English-speaking illustrator, but the greatest living illustrator."

Other effects than those seen in pen drawings may de had in a variety of ways, producing pictures equally well adapted to the work of the photo-engraver. Stipple papers may be drawn upon with a lithograher's pencil, giving the effect of pencil or crayon work. The picture of the Jap boy in the October number of this magazine was produced in that way. Work closely resembling this is now done by the Day TintMachine upon a pen drawing. Lined "process" paper is also used, the outline of the objects usually being drawn with a pen as well as some of the shadows, though the shadows are usually put in with a lithographic crayon and the high lights or pure whites cut out with a sharp penknife.

The daily papers and even some of the best periodicals call photography to their aid in making the drawing as well as for producing the plate. Drawings are frequently made with waterproof ink directly upon a photograph, the photograph being afterwards washed out with a solution of chloride of mercury. If, when the photograph has faded away, the draghtsman finds his pen drawing too meagre, he can restore the original photograph by immersing it in a solution of hyposul-



PEN AND INK DRAWING WITH DAY TINT OVER IT. Baltimore Engraving Co., Baltimore.

phite of soda such as photographers use in fixing their negatives. The Japanese boat in the October number of this magazine was drawn in that way, as well as some of the illustrations to Mr. Kurokawa's article in this number. But oftener, now, for the rougher grades of work, a drawing is made with waterproof ink upon an ordinary blue-print, and the print then bleached with a solution of salsoda. This, however, does not give as good results as a good photograph, but the rapidity of the process recommends it.

Since a photograph always shows the bad points of a subject as well as the good, no half-tone from a mere photograph can ever equal a gool pen drawing. The difference can be seen very readily by any one who will compare the reproductions of the admirable pen portraits by W. H. Funk or by Gribayedoff in the Review of Reviews with the portraits in the same publication reproduced in half-tone from photographs. The direct reproduction in half-tone of a strong washdrawing, or of a good painting—using of course, orthochromatic plates—is often very satisfactory. Drawings made in pencil on ordinary drawing paper have to be reproduced by the same process, but they never come out well or make strong pictures since the gray of the pencil marks does not produce the necessary contrasts in the negative. If the drawing is made with a lithographer's pencil, the case is of course different.

While, from an artistic point of view, photographs make the poorest of illustrations, the camera has become well nigh indispensable for the illustration of the objects and phenomena of nature. In geology and in astronomy, as well as in many other sciences, scientific men will hardly recognize as evidence a drawing whenever a photograph is possible. To such an extent

is this true, that Mr. Norman Lockyer referred to a photograph of the Nebula of Orion, taken after much labor by Mr. A. A. Common, as being "worth more for scientific purposes than all the numerous drawings which had been made of the same object in all the years during which it had been observed." Through such photographs many valuable discoveries have been made; and the astronomer, the geologist, and the physicist, must unite with the artist and illustrator in pronouncing photography, with its varied applications to practical life, and its use in almost every branch of human effort and knowledge, the most important discovery of this century, for there is now hardly a field in which its influence is not felt.

Collier Cobb.

### NEIGHBOR BROWN.

1.

I had seen him oft on an old gray mule,
As he passed my cottage door,
In the noontide warm, or the evening cool,
In garments well-worn and poor.
All coatless he rode, and a tattered hat—
So old was the felt and frayed—
Let many a straggling lock peep out
Through rents that the years had made.

## II.

His hard furrowed face showed the lines of care,
And was tanned by the winds and rains;
But his firm set teeth showed his strength to bear
Life's burdensome toils and strains.
Yet I wondered oft, as I saw him pass,

If his thoughts ever leaped the bounds Of the ox that browses on weeds and grass And turns up the fallow grounds.

#### TII.

There are scores of such in each Christian land,
Whose thoughts never reach a height
Beyond the low range which the beast has spanned
With his instinct and sense of sight.
With the plough and the hoe they stir the soil,
As the swine may grope for food,
But never to them, in their care and toil,
Come dreams of a higher good.

#### IV.

But I chanced at a mountain farm one day,
And its master was Ezra Brown,
The same I had seen so oft on the way
On his gray mule bound for town.
I had lost my way, and right glad was I,
In that wild and lonely place,
As the sun sank low in the western sky,
To meet with his homely face.

# V.

Smoking, he sat by his cabin door,
And his small farm lay around,
With rich orchards of luscious fruit before,
And patches of clover ground;
At the foot of the hill, a bottom small,
Where a spring branch danced and sung,
As it wound where the maize grew rank and tall
With its silk-tipped fruitage hung.

#### VI.

And as I stood there beneath the broad trees,
In sight of his children at play,
To my senses there came the hum of bees,
And the odor of new-mown hay;
And the courtliest man in all the land
Could never have tendered me
A welcome more fine, with a readier hand
And a kindlier heart than he.

#### VII.

And his sweet-faced wife, in a homespun gown,
With her shapely brown feet bare,
With a native grace, never caught from town,
Added her welcome there
In a sparkling draught from a fountain cold,
As she passed us on her way
From the rock-built spring to the cabin old,
Where the quivering shadows lay.

### VIII.

And we sat and talked—neighbor Brown and I—Beneath the broad chestnut tree,
And his thoughts took a range so broad and high,
That I wondered how it could be:
I wondered how one who was all untaught,
And had toiled from his earliest youth,
Had gathered and cherished each holiest thought,
And mastered life's greatest truth.

### IX.

Yet 'twas plain to see, while he sped the plough, And furrowed the field with care, He had looked life o'er with a thoughtful brow, 'Till the ways of God grew clear; He had longed for light and it's flood had come, To scatter away his night, For the Father blesseth the humblest home, That uttereth it's cry for light.

#### Χ.

All the simplest truths of the gospel old
In his heart lay rooted deep,
Like the trees that cling with a firmer hold
Where wild storms and tempests sweep.
Full happy was he that the Father's hand
Should lead him along his way,
Through this derkened world to that better land,
And the dawn of an endless day.

#### XI.

When I went my way, at the sunset hour,
I felt I had been a guest
In a home where the word of God had power,
And had made its inmates blest;
And the humble-home to a dwelling fair
In my musing mood had grown,
A far grander home than the millionaire
Can build up with gold alone.

# XII.

O it is not the worldly-wise and great,
Who show on life's gorgeous stage,
That can safely bring-to the Ship of State,
When the storms and the billows rage.
But her greatness comes of the faith and prayer,
That calleth the blessing down,
Of her holy men who walk humbly here,
And meekly, like neighbor Brown.

### TRUTH AND LIFE.

The nation, like the individual, has three expressions of its life; in the realm of the spirit, religious; in the realm of the mind, intellectual: in the realm of the body, physical.

In the individual *this* principle is active, that every act in the physical world is dependent upon and preceded by an act in the intellectual world. The visible physical depends upon the invisible mental. Mind rules matter.

Just so in the great individual, the nation. Its characteristic and typical actions stand for and represent some preceding thought in the nation's intellectual life. Any great national impulse is dependent for its existence upon some previous national movement of thought. The nation's public action is no better, no higher than the nation's ideal.

There is a great principle beneath our national life of to-day. The seen is the vesture of the unseen. What this principle is, how it underlies and interprets our national life, though recognized by some, has not yet been clearly defined, I think, in the minds of all. Let us consider it together.

What then is our national life? One of its evident characteristics, specially in the intellectual world, is *unrest*. Our age is one of inquiry, of doubt, of disbelief in all things intangible, of faith in all things visible. It is seeking for truth, and while seeking for it demands that every individual thing speak for itself, and by its own merit it stands or it falls.

What then is the underlying and interpreting principle beneath this national spirit of unrest?

The principle is that Truth comes through experience; that is to say, truth, to be truth for men, must show itself in the feeling or actions of men. Truth gets the respect due its eternal character only as it appears in human life, for seeing is believing.

Before recognizing this principle as the foundation upon which our national life rests let us test its correctness. Truth by experience.

Truth consists in harmony of relations. Whenever thought has come into harmonious relations with life, the resultant is truth. A correct report of fact is truth. But what influence is that which regulates all theories, doctrines, teachings, bringing them into harmony with life? It is experience.

Sir Philip Sidney has said that all is but lip-wisdom which wants experience. Seekers for truth do not find truth They glimpse it partially; they theorize about it. But their theories become true only as they go into life through experience, only as they fit life, elevating and expanding it. The principle which has its definite eternal existence in the world of thought must have its complement somewhere in the real world, which is experience. Thus it becomes truth for me. Experience is thus truth incarnated: without it, truth is a theory, an abstraction. The poet Dryden says,

Some truths are not by reason to be tried; But we have sure experience for our guide.

While the forest-born Demosthenes says in words that pass current coin among all American youth: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, I know of no way of judging the future but by the past."

But I would not have your believe from my emphasis on life and on experience that which I by no means mean to affirm, that life is all of truth or that experience is all of truth. Truth is truth, whether in life or not: but men recognize it as truth only as it appears in life. I mean to say that life gives precision, gives accuracy, gives definiteness to the eternal principles of truth, so that the human mind with its limited capabilities can grasp them. Life defines truth. enobles life. Life wanders astray without the guiding principles of truth. Principles are "airy nothings" without life. Action means believing something; believing means action. Not act, act alone: not truth, truth, truth alone; but truth in action, action by truth.

Stages in our national career prove our position, that truth and life should go hand in hand, and one leaving the other behind, destroys the goal it would attain. Political principles, correct in themseves but seen only as glittering generalities apart from their harmonious relation with the people, have miserably failed of execution because the national experience was not ripe to accept them. Your closet statesman ignores life. His principles shine brilliantly before his own eyes. Correct in themselves; yes, but the experience of the people not yet ready to receive them. The practical politician ignores principles, ignores right for right's sake, ignores truth for truth's sake. Chicanery and intrigue his policy, and the wavering outcries of the multitude his truth. Both of these are extremists, both show a lack of unity between truth and experience. The proper correlation must be had. The politician's high expediency is but the proper adjustment of what he deems the right to the people's life and need. The

man of thought should be the man of action. Truth is nothing unless incarnate in life; life is nothing unless based on truth. Not life alone, but truth; not truth alone, but life; life and truth.

Now having understood what we mean by the principle, that truth comes through experience to its worth, to its value, honor, respect, to itself, how does this principle interpret our national life, that spirit of unrest? If truth comes to the individual only through his own thoughtful experience, then the only rational thing for him to do, is to seek for his own truth for himself. That is the spirit of our age. This spirit is a national one. It pervades every department of our life, and lays its claim upon every idea and upon every profession. The expounder of the law appeals to the facts in the case. The scientist wants no formulas apart from the facts. Of beauty, this spirit demands its concrete representation in the realm of the real or denies its ideal existence. Of truth, it demands its existence in life or denies its value as truth. Of goodness, it demands that it be seen in man's relations to his fellow, or denies his religion. Of education, it demands agreement between instruction imparted and individual talent, a development, not the sqaring of the mental life to a set of rules, not a training, not a moulding. Of philosophy, it demands harmony between its doctrines and individual life. Of Christianity it demands true and noble living. For three centuries this principle has been winning its way in modern life until now it lies at its very basis. But long before the world recognized its depth of meaning, and acted by it, the Great Teacher had taught individual personality, responsibility, truth to the individual through experience. Then shall we follow if we know on to know

the Lord. The same principle gave spiritual strength and confidence to the reformers before the reformation. Wycliffe and Huss. But the great priest who standing between God and man, revived the doctrine of the individual asserted fifteen centuries before by the lowly Nazarene, and who by his example illustrated the meaning of the principle we are considering, was a simple German monk. While the rest of the world had gone to America or the Indies looking for gold and earthly power, this simple German monk, turning away from things of sense and empty forms, had pierced the heavens and found Him, whom to know is life eternal. His theses are posted, filled with what he had beheld. He is summonsed by the emperor to answer for heresy. One says Princes and Earles, and Dukes, and Counts, and bishops, and cardinals, all the great men of earth, go to the Diet of Worms to make him recant. He travels there in a plain farmer's wagon. Picture the scene on the next day as he stands before that august assembly, before the powers of the world in conference against him, one alone, yet not alone, for the only One stood with him. He is commanded to recant his doctrine and change his conduct. In a clear firm voice he answers, "Here I stand, God help me, I can not do otherwise."

A mighty conviction of truth behind those words! Humanity's hope kindled anew. The gloom of the Dark Ages parted and silently stole away beneath the influence of that kindly light. It is the most sublime utterance of the principle that religious truth is a matter of individual experience with God himself, ever uttered by any lips save His who spoke as never men spake. That is the spirit of our age; the individual plauting his banner on truth as he has experienced it in his life, stands against the world.

Phillips Brooks, while censured by some is reverenced by many as the exponent of modern religious thought. He insisted upon no form or dogma, but with a heart overflowing with love, to the rich men on Wall street he insisted upon this, that somehow or somewhere, the Christ-life must be found in their lives, that is, Christ must be individually experienced. Truth must show itself in the feeling or action of the individual, not over against him in some form or profession, but in the man.

Burke says the march of mind is slow. It has taken the thinking world five thousand years to say with confidence that truth is nothing unless incarnate in life. Looking backward into the dim vista of the ages fifty centuries, we see the Nirvana of the Hindoos, but no truth or permanence for the individual, only absorption.

Then the ideal world of Plato, but no reality in the individual, only an idea from the other world.

Then the Romish Church and the Romish philosophers, still no place for the individual, only obedience to church orders. All truth to them was in the heavenly world, and they killed those who said that nature was governed by her own unchanging laws.

All was dark. It remained for the genius of a new race, guided by Bethlehem's star, to see the light. The individual is permanent. Reality, Truth, God is in him.

Thus we trace the footsteps of the human mind in ages past, marking cycles in the world's progress toward the goal of truth, down to the last and culminating achievement of thought in our own century, in which the final appeal is made to life itself for truth. Heirs of all past thought, yet having made our own contribution to the inheritance of all future thought.

Truth is the rightful inheritance of man only when his "thought has wedded fact," when righteous deed has blossomed out of formal creed, and the life that is is the life that should be.

HERMAN H. HORNE, '95.

# FRA ANGELICO.

Angelico, thou artist-monk who died
Before the easel where thy life was passed,
Thy soul so fixed on high, nor satisfied
With this material state, the fetters cast
Far off, which bound its pinions to the earth,
And freed from sordid weight thy genius rare
Soared up to Heaven, and there doth trace the Birth
And Death with pencil new-inspired, nor e'er
Shall aught save works celestial now engross
Thy art. The angels standing round the throne
Shall praise thy wondrous power as e'en across
The walls of Heaven thy handiwork is shown.
Thus when a great man and devoted dies,
His genius is translated to the skies.

LEONARD CHARLES VANNOPPEN, '92.

# DAI NIPPON; THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A JAPANESE BOY.

PART II.



When I was old enough to go to school I put m y copy-book and seroban up my sleeve, hung my rice jar in a beautifully embroidered bag on my left arm, and took my big umbrella which was covered with pictures more charming to my eye than any I had ever seen until an American circus came to Tokio, and hur-

ried to the school-house that I might be there to greet my teacher with "Ohio!" Good-morning, "Irrashai!" Please condescend to enter, or some other expression of respectful affection. Our school always assembled in a body to await the teacher's arrival. When we heard him approach we drew in our breath with a long hiss of respect, bowed low, and uttered our Ohios and Oidenasis. Then our honorable teacher, who was what my English tutor called "a jolly good fellow," would always thank us for this expression of our regard, and never fail to express a sincere hope that we were

all very well. The little school-house was made of paper, its floor was covered with a snowy white matting, and all about the room were little silk quilts for us to put our knees on. I never saw a chair until after I had become sufficiently Europeanized to let my hair grow. I had a little chest of drawers by my futon in which I kept my books, my seroban, my Indian-ink and brushes. There were no pictures on the walls as in your American school-rooms. We do not hang pictures on the walls of our houses as you do in your country, many and indiscriminately. We have a storehouse or a cellar in which to keep such things, and we never bring one out on an inopportune occasion. If a friend is coming to visit us we hang on the wall the work of the artist he most admires, and whatever picture holds that place of honor for the day has some relation to that day and its events. But pictures are beautiful things to look at, and when I have a house of my own I mean to have many pictures in it, and chairs too.

The goodness of Japanese children, which is as proverbial as the naughtiness of some other children, has been attributed by foreigners to the absence of furniture from the Japanese houses. There are no expensive bedsteads, no elaborate chests of drawers, for us to avoid scratching. Nor are there pillows for us to throw at one another. Though more beautiful



than other women, a Japanese lady does not spend much of her time before her mirror. Her head is dressed at regular intervals by a professional hair dresser and she sleeps in

such a way as not to entangle her hair.

While at school I studied reading, writing and arithmetic, but not as boys do in America. Our teacher did the reading, and we recited after him. When the writing time came we practised making the characters that were used in the reading lessons with Indian-ink and brushes. By the time we were finished our copybooks were very wet, and taking them out to spread them on the grass to dry was a duty of which my school-fellows always made a pleasure. I could never understand why American boys like to go out in the school yard when they have no copy-books to dry. My American tutor would doubtless tell me that it is an inheritance from some remote ancestors, who did have copy-books to dry. May be it is. My next lesson was in arithmetic, but I solved my problems with my scroban, which seems to me better than mental arithmetic, and even some better than a slate and pencil. I had learned to read Confucius by the time I was six years old, but I could not understand anything that I read. While I was learning my letters I was told that in England and America the boys had to learn only one letter for every hundred that I had to learn. I knew ten thousand before I was ten years old. Then I understood why Americans had named their greatest state with a greeting for the schoolmaster. It was always "Ohio" with the American school-boy.

Our teacher washed our faces, took us for long walks, and acted as umpire of all our games. In summer he would often have us up with the sun and row us over the river to the beautiful lotos beds. We used to play Genji-Heike, a game named from two clans once famous in Japan. That play gave us taste for conquering our enemies, and it will enable us to win victories in life, as foot ball has made British boys



strong for the fray everywhere. It was not just like foot ball, though. It was more like a game I once saw played in Mississippi. The boys there called it Yankees and Confederates. We used to divide half and half, the Genjis carrying white flags, while Heikes had red ones. When we had formed in two lines we marched forward upon each other, and tumbled together in the dirt until some flags were captured. We played cards very much, too, but the game always taught us something of Japanese history, or poetry, or philosophy, or geometry. I had fairy tales told me as children in America have. They were not about The Three Bears, or Brer Rabbit, or Little Red Riding-hood, but about the Battle of the Monkey and

the Crab, or The Old Man who made the Dead Trees to Blossom.

I have promised to tell you of the flower feasts. Everybody in Japan loves flowers, and a knowledge of their beauties constitutes a great philosophy; but in looking over my foreign papers I find that you have already been told of these things by Sir Edwin Arnold in Scribner's Magazine, and by Miss Mae Bramhall in Harper's Bazaar. I shall do what they have done and tell you the virtues that a superior knowledge of flowers will bring to its possessors;

Chobo furin.—A character of eternal gentleness. Somoku meichi.—Intimate knowledge and acquaintance with the constitution of flowers, leaves and trees.

Koishiko.—The privilege of associating with superiors.

Muitanen.—A happy heart and forgetfulness of care. Scjijo joko.—Easy bearing before men of dignity.

Dokuraku ni katarazu.—The power of amusing one-self when alone.

Showaky ribtsu.—The power of self-control.

· Seikon gojo.—Healthiness of mind and body.

Shimbutsu haizo.—Spiritual-mindedness.

Shujin aikio.—The esteem of all mankind.

Is it any wonder, then, that we love flowers? These thing are what all true men desire, and no man can love beautiful things with growing beautiful in character.

YOSHIJURO KUROKAWA.

To be continued.

## DEATH OF DIDO.

# ÆNEID-BOOK IV, 693-705.

- Then the omnipotent Juno, whose heart soft pity infuses,
- While she beholds the death-struggle of Africa's griefstricken ruler,
- Down from the heights above, on mission of mercy sends Iris,
- That, from its prison of woe, the sad, troubled soul she might sever,
- For, since, neither by fate, nor yet by a stern retribution,
- But by her own fair hand, white, incensed by love unrequited,
- Scarce in the midst of life's summer, lay dying the unhappy Dido,
- Proserpine, queen of infernals, the bright golden lock had not taken.
- Nor to dread Stygian Orcus consigned the unburied body.
- Hence, on her saffron pinions, flies Iris down through the heavens,
- Trailing from opposite sun her many-hued archway of color;
- Hovers at length o'er the couch, and in pitying accents, murmurs:
- "Ordered by heaven, I come, to bear the lock sacred to Pluto,
- And from its mortal abode thy sorrowing soul free forever."
- Thus did she say and with right hand quickly the fated hairs gathered,
- When, with the warmth of her body, passed out into air the glad spirit.

  J. A. BIVENS, S. S. '94.

# IS ESTHER WAKE A MYTH?

The following letter from Hon. James W. Bryan, of Newbern, to the late Governor David L. Swain throws doubt on the existence of Miss Esther Wake. The writer was a man of the highest credibility. He was a younger brother of Hon. John H. Bryan, of Raleigh, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1824 in the class of Judge M. E. Manly, Gov. W. A. Graham, and of the venerable Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, our oldest graduate, I think. He was a member of that body of eminent men, the Convention of 1835, and thereafter avoiding political life, was a lawyer in active practice for many years. He died in 1864. Judge William Gaston was born in 1778, and was a man of uncommon intellectual power. His memory had a tenacious grasp, and he had a large and successful experience in sifting and weighing evidence. Judge Gaston, as well as many others, have testified that his mother was a woman of rare mental endowments. There can be little doubt as to the fact that he correctly reported the conversation of his mother, and the evidence against the existence of Miss Esther. although of a negative character, seems quite strong.

It will be noticed that Judge Gaston thought, and and so convinced Mr. Bryan, that Esther Wake was a creation of Jo. Seawell Jones, who styled himself, "of Shocco, North Carolina." His book, printed in 1834, is entitled "A Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson." Jones grew eloquent when he touched on Miss Wake. He calls her and her sister, Tryon's wife. "the lovely

and accomplished females of Governor Tryon's familv." He adds that "the proverbial influence of the fair sex in matters of state was well sustained by these noble ladies; and the enthusiastic gallantry of a warmhearted people estimated the character of their Governor by the grace, beauty and accomplishments that adorned the domestic circle of his palace." He attributes to their charms the passage of the acts of assembly appropriating money for building Tryon's "Palace" in Newbern. He asserts that "the Assembly of 1770 created a new county in the centre of the state and adorned it with the name of Wake, in compliment to the beauty of Miss Esther." He reports that when the Assembly was passing the act to divide Tryon county into Rutherford and Lincoln, a proposal was made to expunge the name of Wake, but "the ungallant proposition to obliterate the recollection of a beautiful woman was rejected by acclamation." And then, as an old acquaintance of mine was accustomed to say, "he reached the climax which he capped," by adding, "The city of Raleigh, the capital of the state, as if to crown the majesty of beauty, was at a still later period, located in the county of Wake, an appropriate name for a city built on a territory consecrated to the genius of beauty and virtue."

Is it possible that "Shocco" Jones invented this lovely lady? What motive could be have had? He does not refer to any authority, and, I am sure that, if there had been any contemporary writing avouching her existence, Judge Gaston would have heard of it. We must assume, I think, that a tradition, which Jones considered reliable, came to his ears and was accepted as truth.

If his confident assertion is proved to be false, he is

responsible for leading many searchers after truth into error. Mr. Bryan admits that he himself once believed the story. I feel certain that Governor Swain at one time gave it credit, though I notice that in one of his writings, after the reception of the Bryan letter, he confers on Lady Tryon the honor of naming the county. At the Centennial Celebration, in 1892, of the foundation of the City of Raleigh, a beautiful lady of the city personated Miss Esther, and was surrounded by other lovely girls, all dressed in the old colonial style. I confess that I have been a devoted admirer of her for half a century, and in my "Colonial Laity of the Church of England in North Carolina," published in the volume entitled "Church History in North Carolina," I wrote thus: "His (Tryon's) wife, "Lady Tryon," who brought him a dowry of £20,000 sterling, was probably a daughter of the noble house of Wake, which gave to the church [of England] the learned archbishop of that name, who died about thirty years before Tryon came to North Carolina. One of the daughters of the Archbishop bore the same name as that of the fascinating sister of Tryon's wife, Miss Esther Wake, who left an exceeding pleasant memory among our people."

Being averse to surrendering faith in one of my early loves, I requested my friend, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, to make enquiries among the antiquarians of that city and New York as to whether Esther was a member of Governor Tryon's family, while as Governor, he resided in the latter city. He failed to find any trace of her. I then wrote to our Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, in London on the subject. The learned antiquarian, to whom he referred my letter, replies that it is a question of gencology and recommends me to employ an expert in such matters. As

this will involve considerable expense I have gone no further, and regret that I cannot give an answer to the question, Is ESTHER WAKE A MYTH?

KEMP P. BATTLE, '49.

NEWBERN, May 11, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—I hasten on my return home from my circuit to reply to your favour, conveying a copy of a letter from Mrs. Ellet, of S. C. You do not mention in your letter whether you desire any information, in relation to the life and character or Mrs. Caswell. I could only give you the reminiscenses of our old people, and such other incidents of her life as have come down to us by tradition, &c. I presume our venerable and estimable friend (Mrs. W.\*of Raleigh) has already furnished you with everything that is desirable to illustrate her character and the offices she performed in the perilous times of our Revolution.

As to Esther Wake, I am well satisfied that no such person ever lived. She is a heroine of Jones' creation, and he has humbugged me into one or two indiscretions in relation to her life. Tryon's wife was a Wake, but she had no sister, or at least none ever came to this country with her. In the notices of the Early History of our State, which I had published some time since, I took occasion to speak of the scenes which took place in the palace here, and connected with them, mentioned the name of Esther Wake. Judge Gaston, upon reading them, called upon me, and took occasion to ask me if I had any authentic information as to the existence of any such person, etc. I gave him my data, etc., upon which he remarked it was all a humbug-that his mother (then Miss Sharpe) was an inmate of Tryon's family, and lived with them many years, upon the most intimate terms; he had often conversed with her on the subject, and she had given him most minute and interesting details of all the doings and transactions in the family, and that never at any time had she ever made mention of Esther Wake, and that such were the nature and character of her conversations, that it would have been almost impossible for her, if such a person had ever lived in Tryon's family, to have omitted making mention of her name, etc. He was satisfied the whole affair was a fiction. We then "put our heads together" as the saying is, and after com-

<sup>\*</sup> Mrs. White, widow of Wm. White, Secretary of State, 1799-1810, and daughter of Governor Richard Caswell.

<sup>|</sup> Mrs. Elizabeth Ellet, then engaged in preparing her "Women of the American Revolution."

paring notes became satisfied that Miss Esther Wake was a creat-

ure of the fancy.

I cannot withold from you the expression of my ready willingness to serve \*Mrs Ellet in any way I can, to promote the laudable undertaking in which she is engaged.

Remember us kindly and affectionately to your good family.

Yours truly, in haste,

J. W. BRYAN.

To Hon. D. L. Swain.

## WORTHY LOVE.

Purposeless as in a dream,
I wandered through an empty youth;
Shadows came and shadows went,
As visions pleasant, then uncouth.

Seizures too of void desires,
Affections strange and only mine;
Waking dreams, the dreams of life,
Came marching by in ordered line.

That was life, or in its place,
Perhaps the shadows which it cast;
Flitting shadows swiftly by;
I scarcely knew which was the last.

Bye and bye a crisis came,
And life was full of hopes and fears;
There was something to attain,
And sorrow's tears were idle tears.

Worthy love as duty's slave, Inspired and pointed to the goal; Fortune then began began to aid, Because she saw love in my soul.

# ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

#### THE DROMGOOLE MYTH.

About 1831 a young man from Virginia, of a well-known family, came to the University—his name, Peter Dromgoole. He was a nephew of an eminent politician, George C. Dromgoole, who had the misfortune to kill in a duel the father of Captain John E. Dugger, the first superintendent of the Raleigh Graded Schools. After a short stay young Dromgoole disappeared and was never heard of afterwards.

Dark rumors went out that he had been slain in a duel with a fellow student—name not known. The woods around Chapel Hill were searched but no trace of a dead body was found. An uncle came and spent a fortnight in investigation, discovered nothing, and went home satisfied, it is said, that there had been no duel. Dr. Caldwell and the other members of his faculty came to the same conclusion.

I have a copy of a letter written by a highly esteemed citizen of Warren County, the late John Buxton Williams, who was in the University, 1831-'33. He states that Dromgoole was his room-mate, a silent, moody youth, inclined to wildness, that he was angered with a professor in the course of his entrance examination, and refused to enter the University, that he had few associates, was not known to have quarrelled with any student, and was on the Hill only a few days, that he packed his trunk, with it took the stage going to Raleigh, and no further tidings was had of him. His name is not found in the University catalogue, nor

in the records of the Faculty or Board of Trustees, nor among the members of either of the two literary socicieties.

My opinion is that Dromgoole, as did many wild spirits in those days, went southwards, and died, or was killed by one of the bloodthirsty robbers or gamblers, who infested the Mississippi valley. I think that he was ashamed to go home on account of the failure of his University career. There were many disappearances in those days. I know of a few in late years.

But whatever his fate, legend persists in asserting that he was slain in a duel near Chapel Hill, on Piney Prospect and that his bones lie under the round rock on the summit of that hill. The story of the combat, but not its locality, has been graphically told in Edwin Fuller's novel, "Sea Gift." Mr. L. R. Hamberlin, in a short poem of rare merit, lately published in this MAGAZINE, has added to the legend the pathetic fate of the lovelorn "Miss Fanny," whose heart was broken by the cruel pistol shot. She lingered awhile in harmless lunacy, often wandering to the beautiful fountain, where she and her lover spent many blissful hours under the oak tree shade. Her old colored carriage driver tells the story:

"She'd go ter de spring jess back er de hill
En look in de water a smilin' still,
Des lak w'en she hear Mars Louis say,
He love her, befo' dat awful day."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

"Den she wander dar ter de easten brow
Er de hill, whar de clearin' is, and 'low
"He's comin' he's comin', he'll soon be yere!"
Er watchin' de road whar he uster pear.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

"En she set at de winder wat look dis way,
En wait fer Mars Louis ter come all day,

At las' she say, wid a sweet low tone, 'I'll go to him, he is sad alone.'

"En das de way Mis Fannie went One evenin' w'en de day wus spent, She's buried yere 'long by de man she loved, En I prays ter God dey're together above."

I once thought that "de spring jes back er de hill" existed only in the fancy of the poet, but recently, in an evening ramble, I found one which answers to the description: dark tree-tops above, a green meadow in the foreground, flowers all around, ferns at the base of rocks which seem made for lovers' seats. I intend to keep "Miss Fannie's spring" in good order, with a drinking cup on the margin, as a trysting place for the young men and maidens of the present and the future, for whom I wish a "course of true love" smoother far than hers.

Kemp P. Battle, '49.

# ATHLETICS IN THE UNIVERSITY, MUSCULAR AND VO-CAL, FORTY YEARS AGO.

Our apparatus was primitive in those days, but calculated to do much good. Only a few of the students took part in the performances. There was no gymnasium, of course; but each seeker for health put up his own bar or parallels at his own room. And whenever any repairs were going on in the college grounds that required a ladder, advantage was taken of it.

I remember, once, that a ladder containing about sixty "rounds" was found leaning up against the Old South on the southern side. A half dozen of us, at once, essayed the trick of going up "hand over," on

the under side, and coming down by "jumps," the two hands together. I challenged Zeb Vance to a trial His characteristic reply was: "No body but a fool would attempt such a thing." I knew how he disliked such performances and therefore felt safe in throwing down the gauntlet. I went up to the top of the ladder and came down according to rule. I turned to see how Vance would take it—he had gone.

It was considered quite an accomplishment to draw up the body and put the chin over the horizontal bar as many as twenty times. I never could make more than ten successful pulls up. But Vance was an expert at this and could go up twenty-five or thirty times. He could pull up with one hand and place his chin over the pole,—the only person I have ever seen do it. When he challenged me to chinning the pole, I would say: "O any upstart can draw up twenty times, but a true gentlemen is always satisfied with ten."

Bandy was the favorite game, (K. P. B. was an expert at this), though the warm days of Spring frequently were spent in playing marbles. The present foot ball ground was the scene of many a fierce encounter. Once in a while a boy with a broken arm would seek the rear, and once a broken jaw bone was one of the casualties. These contests were more ferocious than foot-ball—and that is saying a great deal.

The lungs of the students received much exercise; for they called to one another over wide intervals of space and from the windows of one building to those of another. The boys, when they wanted ground peas which they often did, would call from their windows to Dave Barham, the college servant and bell ringer, to fetch them. One night, when all the pease had been sold, about ten o'clock, a Di from the West called

to Barham, "Pease! Pease!" At once came a stentorian voice, ignoring grammar, from a Phi in the East, "The gentleman may cry "pease!" "pease!" but there is no pease. The next gale——" "Shut up," yelled the Di, "the pun is worse than the pease."

Vocal gymnastics got in its work especially when, at the beginning of the session, the freshmen began to arrive. Once the vocal powers of Little of Alabama gave my leg muscles full exercise, by calling to me, a green freshman of fifteen years age: Stop there, fresh—you with the Mississippi river running all over your waistcoat, I want to swap with you. "But I staid not to argue. This was my pet waistcoat; a new marseilles, of whose ornamentation I was specially proud. I looked not to the right, nor to the left, but sped onward like a cannon ball, 'till I reached my room. I afterwards found that Little had not stirred a step.

Barnes, a classmate, late Comptroller of the state of Florida, six years my senior, used to pat me on the back at early morning Chapel roll-call, (sunrise, then), and tell me, when my name was called, "Let them have it strong now, Lewis, and come down on the bass." My voice was "in the gosling," When I began to pronounce the word "Here," the first portion would be with the note of a key bugle and the latter a deep bass. It always "brought down the house,"—raising a smile from the placid countenance of Dr. Mitchell, but ridging up a frown on the face of Prof. Brown, the roll-caller, who thought it was a put up job.

RICH'D H. LEWIS, '52.

# BOOK NOTICES.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY. By F. P. Venable, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. 12mo., pp. 163, \$1.00. Boston:

D. C. Heath & Co.

Professor Venable has rendered a valuable service to teachers and students of chemistry in the preparation of this little book. As he observes in his preface, "one of the best aids to an intelligent comprehension of the science of chemistry is the study of the long struggle, the failures, and the triumphs of the men who have made this science for us." This is, so far as we know, the only book of the kind in the English language. The better colleges are now beginning to teach chemistry historically, and this book is based upon the lectures that Dr. Venable has given to his classes here for the past several years. The arrangement is entirely new. The matter has been collected from the best German and French authors, and from the original papers of nearly all the chemists mentioned for the past century and a half.

The first part treats of The Genesis of Chemistry, the second of The Alchemists, the third of Qualitative, the fourth of Quantitative, the fifth of Structural Chemistry, and the sixth of Special Researches in

Chemistry.

The book is exceeding entertaining reading, and is crammed full of valuable information. It is to be hoped that Professor Venable will give us the results of his valuable researches into the history of chemistry in a larger volume.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SOCIETY. By Albion W. Small, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, in the University of Chicago, and George E. Vincent, Vice-Chancellor of the Chautauqua System of Education. 12mo., pp. 384, with Maps and Diagrams. \$1.80. New York: American Book Co.

"The increasing interest in Sociology, and the chaotic condition of thought, even among scholars, as to the scope and methods of the science, demand an introductory volume which may serve at least as a basis for

preliminary instruction and discussion.

The object of this text-book is threefold: first, to define the field of Sociology and its relation to other departments of scientific study; second, to propose a method for observing and classifying social phenomena, the first step in orderly scientific procedure; and third, to supply the need of a manual suitable for use in the junior and senior class of the average American college.

While designed as a primary text-book on Sociology for colleges, university extension classes, reading circles and private students, it is as well an instructive work for general readers interested in the sociological

questions of the times."

THE FIRST LATIN BOOK. By W. C. Collar and M. G. Daniell. 8vo., pp. 286. Introduction price \$1.00.

Boston, New York and Chicago: Ginn & Co.

The editors of this, the latest addition to the already large library of Elementary Latin Books, are practical teachers, who have studied the problem of starting young minds in the study of Latin in actual experience for many years. How successful they have been already in meeting the demands of such pupils is proved by the enormous sale of their Beginner's Latin Book, to the number of some 45,000 copies annually. present handsome little book is not a revision of the earlier work, but is a new book, intended especially for those who cannot afford quite as much time in preparing to read some Latin authors. So well has the work been done, however, that it hardly seems as if any one would need to know more than he can learn in this manual before attacking any of the Latin usually read after the first year of Latin study.

Some of the special features of the book are:

1. The shortness of the exercises, both Latin and

English.

2. The introduction of some difficulties at a comparatively early stage, instead of leaving them to be massed toward the end of the book.

3. The skillfulness in awakening the interest of the student by continuity of thought in the exercises, by *colloquia* and by frequent and well-chosen illustrations.

4. The bringing in of connected passages for reading, of graded difficulty, from the early stages of the study.

5. The excellent special and general vocabularies, including many suggestive comparisons with English and related Latin words.

6. The complete "Tables of Declension and Conju-

gation" for reference.

The "model sentences" are often admirable. The lesson on "Derivation" is most timely and suggestive. The reading lessons are well chosen. Such a book can be completed in from one half to two thirds of an ordinary school year, and time be left for miscellaneous easy reading before beginning Nepos or Caesar. It is a delight to hold such a handy and elegant little volume in the hand, and we prophesy that thousands of boys and girls will enjoy that pleasure within a very short time.

K. P. H.

GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN GRAMMAR. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, by B. L. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, and Gonzalez Lodge, Associate Professor of Latin in Bryn Mawr College. 8vo., pp. 550, \$1.20. New York:

University Publishing Co., 1894.

The second edition of Gildersleeve's Grammar contained 334 pp.; the amount of additions now made is approximately indicated by the fact that the third edition contains 550 pp. Among the important additions may be noted the section on Phonetic Variations in vowels and consonants, the lists of mute-stems under the third declension, the list of heteroclites, the classifica-

tion of adverbs and the chapter on the formation of words. Besides these there should be noticed the wide expansion of many parts, such as the list of defective nouns, the treatment of syllables whose quantity is long by nature and, indeed, the whole chapter on prosody, especially the part concerned with versification. Still more important and valuable, however, is the special, distinctive feature of this new edition, viz: a consistent setting forth, from beginning to end, in connection with each matter of usage, of the historical facts concerning the usage in point, printed in small type, and embodying the results of the latest investigations by the scholars of Germany, France, England and America. The bulk of this particular work has been done by Professor Lodge, who gives in the preface a "partial bibliography" of the works upon which he has relied, which is sufficiently extensive and up to date to inspire confidence in the value of the facts so compactly arrayed before us in the new grammar. To select an example or two at random: under the 1st declension we find the historical usage of the archaic forms concisely, yet fully treated within the space of In Sec. 269 within about two inches is found a comprehensive enumeration of the words used to emphasize the Imperative, with a statement of their exact signification in each case, and of the periods in which they severally occur. On p. 297 the historical peculiarities in the syntax of the Indirect Question are discussed for nearly half a page.

Furthermore, a good deal of addition has been made in rearranging the list of verbs according to the forms of the perfect tense. and, again, in giving the results of recent grammatical studies, e. g., in Sec. 686, on the Latin period. In one case, at least, an addition were better, in our opinion, omitted, viz: the list of 138 "principal rules of syntax." It is difficult to see any good use to which such a list can be put. It simply

apes a bad feature of other grammars.

Of course most of the admirable features of the old grammar are retained, such as the idiomatic and elegant English translations of the examples, the frequency and pertinency of the latter, the marking of the quantity of the long vowels throughout the book and the recognition of only the Roman pronunciation.

Among other changes we remark a wholesome one in the pronunciation of the diphthongs æ and æ, some rearrangements of paragraphs and changes of language to gain simplicity and compactness, and the different classification of the cum-constructions. As regards the diphthong æ it might be wished that some other English word than "aye" had been chosen to illustrate its sound. To be sure "(ah-eh)" is added to show which "aye" is intended, but it must be said that a word whose sound has to be further explained to the student is an unfortunate selection here, and that some word would better be chosen that does not represent two different pronunciations and many different significations.

Of the wording of paragraphs much might be said in praise. But there are still many cases where, not to find any more serious fault, the statements seem illadapted to the mind of a school-boy. For example, what would the average boy make of the following (which is printed in the largest type, as if for his especial use in the early stages of the study): "Consecutive sentences are those sentences which show the Consequence or Tendency of Action. In Latin, Result is a mere inference from Tendency, though often an irresistible inference. In other words, the Latin language uses so as throughout, and not so that, although so that is often a convenient translation. The result is only implied, not stated"?

With reference to the *cum*-constructions the new edition distinguishes "two great uses of *cum*," the temporal and the circumstantial; while the former edition distinguished three, or practically four, temporal, historical, causal and concessive. Probably the new classification is, historically, a little more scientific; but we fear that its practical value for the student is not all that the editors of this grammar hope. By

what process will any one first attacking the subject be convinced that there is anything more than a simple temporal idea in the sentence, "Cum ver appeteret, Hannibal ex hibernis movit, as spring was approaching, Hannibal moved out of winter quarters"? Yet this is the first illustrative example given under "circumstantial cum."

Of subjects whose treatment might have been changed, but has not, the most important is perhaps the classification of conditional sentences, as before, into "Logical," "Ideal" and "Unreal." It seems very unfortunate that this artificial and unsatisfactiony division should still be retained. We submit it to the average mind: Is it not as "logical" to say,—If he had been here, I should have seen him, as to say,—If he was here, I saw him? And is not the condition,—If he comes, I shall see him, as "ideal" as this,—If he should come, I should see him? Here is the explanation of "ideal" conditions (p. 382): "The Ideal Conditional Sentence represents the matter as still in suspense. The supposition is more or less fanciful, and no real test is to be applied. There is often a wish for or against. The point of view is usually the present." Does that present a clear and distinct idea to the learner? Doesn't a condition with the Fut. Ind. represent the "matter as still in suspense"? And isn't such a supposition "more or less fanciful"? And isn't there in that also "often a wish for or against?" We are forced by experience to say that this classification is most unpractical, and that we have yet to meet a student who, having been trained in Gildersleeve's grammer in the preparatory schools can, on entering college, intelligently explain and apply these terms, "logical," "ideal," and "unreal."

We will refer to one other matter in which a change would be desirable. It is surprising that in the rather exhaustive historical treatment of the Dactylic Hexameter the only information given with reference to monosyllabic verse endings is that "In later times artistic reasons sometimes caused the employment even of a monosyllable at the end (see Exs. 18, 19)." (These examples are the well-known ones in Vergil and Horace ending respectively, conspicitur sus and ridiculus mus). No one would imagine from this that the monosyllabic ending is common in various Latin authors where no special effect, "artistic" or other, is intended; yet there are hundreds of cases of it in Lucretius, Horace, Vergil, and other writers.

The typography and press-work of the book are elegant. A good feature is the distinction in the verb paradigms between the stem and the ending. It is to be regretted, however, that the mass of matter necessitated the employment of such small type in the para-

digms throughout.

In conclusion it may be safely asserted that no professor of Latin will want to be without the new grammar, which is an invaluable reference book. It seems to us, however, that it is now, more emphatically than ever, a grammar for advanced scholars rather than a grammar for immature students.

KARL P. HARRINGTON.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

[Prompt mention in this list of all books received will be deemed by us a full equivalent to the publishers. The selection of volumes for further notice will be determined by their merits and the interests of our readers.]

#### AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, NEW YORK.

First Latin Readings. By R. Arrowsmith, Ph.D., and G. M. Whicher, M. A. 12mo, cloth, 330 pages. Price \$1.25.

Elements of Algebra. A Course for Grammar Schools. By William J. Milne, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, cloth, 100 pages. Price, 60 cents. Robinson's New Intellectual Arithmetic. 12mo, cloth, 192 pages. Price, 35 cents.

Metcalf, 's English Grammar. By Robert C. Metcalf, and Thomas Metcalf. 12mo. pp. 288. Price, 60 cents.

#### AMONG THE COLLEGE MAGAZINES.

The October number of the Harvard Monthly is fully up to what we expect of this excellent publication. Mr. G. P. Baker, a member of the faculty, contributes the opening article, a story entitled, "To Lift the Sadness." Piere la Rose, editor-in-chief, contributes a story, "The Widow's Might," followed by "Seven Wind Songs," by Bliss Carman, an alumnus.

The Harvard Monthly is of especial interest to us for the reason that its field is precisely that always occupied by the North Caro-LINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. It is the magazine of the graduate, the undergraduate, and the aluMnus as well, a link between the college generations past and present. The students there have their own exclusively undergraduate publications, the alumni have their Harvard Graduate's Magazine, and both classes have the Monthly. With its first number, issued October, 1885, the Harvard Monthly set its literary standard rather higher than that of any other college publication in this country; and it has maintained this standard from the start. The result has been that only the ablest and most ambitious of the undergraduates have been represented in its pages. the proportion of graduate to undergraduate work has steadily increased until now its contributions are wholly from graduate students, from old alumni, or from the more advanced undergraduates What student, however fair his promise of becoming a writer, likes to make his beginning along with men already experts? Its subscription list includes hardly more than one-tenth of the men in the university, and is little, if any, larger to-day than it was in the first year of the magazine's existence. It has naturally represented only a certain set of college men, a sort of literary clique.

Fortunately for our own Magazine, since the position that it occupies is forced upon it by its environment, it is the property of the Literary Societies of the University. Elections from the societies will ever keep it in touch with the student-body, and the recently adopted plan of making some of the appointments to the editorial board depend upon competitive work, will insure the presence in the board of men well suited to the work, should elections ever become a matter of society politics, as has occasionally been the case in the past. But the societies have usually acted for the best interests of the Magazine, and it is this fact that made it possible for the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE to celebrate her fiftieth birthday last March with the largest subscription list in her history, nearly three times

that of the *Harvard Monthly*, though the number of students here was only about one-tenth the number at Harvard.

The Nassau Literary Magazine for October is very good, as this magazine always is. It has several short stories very cleverly done. The successful story writer is very rarely met with among the undergraduates of our colleges, and ability of this kind is rarest with us in the South, where one would natually expect it most to abound. The departmental work is the best we have seen anywhere.

The best of the Southern magazines that have come to us for October is the Wake Forest Student. The opening article is an admirable discussion of bimetalism written by Professor Charles Lee Smith of Missouri, one of Wake Forest's most prominent alumni. The piece is reprinted from the Literary Record. Everything else in the paper is by undergraduates, and is admirably well done. In fact, no college publication that comes to us from our own section of country surpasses the Student in the excellence of its undergraduate contributions.

The Trinity Archive and the Vanderbilt Observer devote the greater part of their space for October to the work of their new presidents, which of course interests all who are concerned for the higher education.

# CURRENT COMMENT.

HOLLAND THOMPSON.

Selling Books.—The almost universal custom of disposing of a book as soon as it is completed, seems open to objection on more than one side. Unless a man intends to give up all intellectual pursuiis and pleasures when he receives his diploma, his text-books and parallels will be of great service to him. In the more technical ones, he knows just where to find the desired information when it is needed, while the culture value of others is decided. If he has any interest in them he cannot part with them without regret. If a man should keep all the books required and recommended in the Departments of English and History, he would have a select beginning for a well-chosen library. We are not sufficiently a book-buying people at the best, and to sell one after it is purchased should be excused on account of necessity, only. The price for which the book is sold when it begins its descent does not represent its value to the owner if he received any benefit whatever from the course.

From the buyer's standpoint, on the other hand, one does not feel the same interest in a book which has been used and abused for years before. It has little attraction when the fly-leaves are covered with notes and scrawls unintelligible to you, and the pages are dirty and dog-eared. There are some standard books now in use here that have been handed down to successive classes for the past ten years. The backs are limp, the colors faded, and the leaves torn, but they are cheaper than new. When it is remembered that books are but a small part of the cost of a college course it will be seen that the few dollars saved by selling or buying second-hand texts is false economy.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.—No one will be bold enough to say that she has none, but how few know what that history is. We are neither a reading nor a writing people and what we do is not remembered. We are careless about preserving the records of past events, and, on this account, doubters can sneer at our claims in many cases. So much has been already destroyed that it is probably impossible for a full and accurate history to be written.

However it is a matter of congratulation that a few patriotic citizens are giving their best efforts to setting forth some disputed points. We are thinking particularly of the work of two *alumni*, Supt. Alexander Graham and Dr. G. W. Graham, of Charlotte. It is taking glory from no one to say that the joint production on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence recently read by the former before the North Carolina Historical Society, is the most thoughtful, scholarly, and exhaustive of the ninety-two papers that have been written upon this subject at various times. They have done work and spent money for several years hoping only that their services might be of value to their county and their state.

SNOBBISHNESS.—It is sometimes a little tiresome to hear some one when advocating a new plan or the modification of an old one, say, "It is done at the large Northern colleges," and then assume an ipse dixit air as if nothing more could be said. The University of North Carolina has been in existence for a century; her record is before the public and it is honorable. She need not fear to compare her list of alumni with any college of twice her numbers. Her standards are known and her men do not suffer in competition with any in the graduate departments of any university they attend, while her standards of truth and honesty are higher. Then why should we ape customs which have only their source to recommend them? England has many excellencies, but the Anglo-maniacs are the laughing-stock of two continents. But it is not the absurdity of the custom but of the imitation that causes the disgust. We do not mean, however to condemn the adoption and the use of anything

good in methods of teaching or the taking advantage of any advance in scholarship. It is the cultivation of a proper pride that we desire. This virtual confession of dependence and inferiority in everything should not be made when it is so far from the truth. Let us stand upon our own responsibility and not be mere imitators.

The Undergraduate and the Magazine.—The writer was last year in charge of the department of exchanges and reviews and studied the college papers closely. The exchange list was large consisting of nearly a hundred periodicals from all sections and from all classes of institutions. The rich, influential university, the prosperous college, the "college by courtesy only," the "female" college, and preparatory institutions of every grade were represented. The purpose of the editor was to discover whether the experiences of the board here were unique or were common to all. He has decided that only two are necessary companions of editorial responsibility. They are the securing of funds to pay the printer and difficulty in getting student contributions. The latter seems the harder; for one or two college papers pay dividends to their owners while not one has been found whose undergraduate contributions are always up to the mark both in quantity and quality.

This is not as it should be. The undergraduate is most closely connected with the Magazine. Its success or failure affects him more vitally and more directly. He may be pressed for time but he finds it or makes it for whatever he desires to do very much. Why is it that the student must be petted to make him render himself a service. There is here no difficulty in getting articles from old students. The average alumnus though immersed in active life seems to consider it a privilege to contribute.

An objection to the student articles received here, is a certain soberness, sombreness almost. The writers take things too seriously. There are few stories or sketches of a light order submitted. The contributions are serious, sometimes scholarly, but an occasional light contribution would add much toward brightening the pages.

LIBRARY NOTES.—The Librarian is using all his endeavors to make the library more useful to the great body of students. It cannot be denied that this is as important as any department of the institution; for if a university is simply a collection of books, then the ability to use those books should be stressed. The power to get out of a book what is wanted without wading laboriously through the whole becomes almost intuitive finally, but nothing but practice gives the power. To know books and to use books well, one must handle them often.

The average student, when he goes into the library to prepare him-

self for his society duties, does not know where to find information on the desired subject. He is unable to get facts and suggestions and to this inability or ignorance is due some of the lack of interest in society work. To remedy this the Librarian now takes the query handed him at the beginning of the week and finds references, both affirmative and negative, which are then posted up for general information, The proper use of these helps cannot fail to make the debates more interesting.

#### THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The leading article in Scribner's is "Election Night in a Newspaper Office," contributed by Julian Ralph. It is exceedingly interesting reading, and we could give very little idea of the article without reproducing it entire. Col. H. G. Prout contributes the second and final article on English railroad methods. He does not think the employees of English roads worse paid than the American, when the lower cost of comfortable living is taken into account. He has something to say of the democratic spirit which governs promotion in the English railroad ranks, and tells us "any plough boy who takes service on an English railroad might easily hope to become a general manager, if he has the mental force to fill the duties of that important place." A paper on the "American Girls' Art Club in Paris," by Emily L. Aylward, tells us that an American girl bent on economy may live well in Paris and pay her expenses out of \$8 a week. "It has been shown that, calculated by dollars and cents, a girl's weekly rent need be but \$1.75, her weekly breakfasts but 70 cents, her luncheons about \$1.40 and her dinners about \$2, allowing a modest variety. Fire and light will add to this about 70 cents and laundry about 40 cents more." Prof. N. S. Shaler contributes another of his popular papers on domesticated animals, telling in a thoroughly interesting way of the development of the horse in different countries. The illustrations are by the distinguished French painter, Delort.

The Century gives this month the first chapter of William M. Sloane's biography of Napoleon, founded, as Prof. Sloane tells us, on the investigations of an earnest band of historical students, who have been ransacking the European archives and family papers during twenty-five years. The illustrations are well up to the high standard of the Century, which is rarely attained by any other magazine, and never surpassed. The attitude of Prof. Sloane is that of

the scientific historian, and yet we find in his work none of that dry-as-dust method so common to the scientific method of historical research. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who has made such a careful study of the sociological conditions of great cities, contributes an interesting paper on "The Making of Thieves in New York," which lack of space forbids our reviewing here. Mr. F. Marion Crawford begins a new novel called "Casa Braccio," with its scene in southern Italy, and Noah Brooks contributes a paper of reminiscence of "Washington's in Lincoln's Time."

This issue of the Cosmopolitan is an unusually good number. There are some attractive and bewitching "Portraits of Woman" in an article by William A. Coffin. Lee Meriwether writes on the "Great Northwest Territory." He reminds us that, so far from being "a few acres of snow and ice," as Louis XV termed it, Canada could swallow up the United States, and have enough territory left over to make half a dozen kingdoms the size of Belgium. Of the farming class a large portion are well-educated Englishmen, who, not having money enough to uphold the dignity of their station in England, come to this country, homestead three hundred and twenty acres of land and lead a life that is rough but independent. Another noteworthy article is Sylvester Baxter's on the "Public Control of Urban Transit." William I. Fletcher writes on the "Growth of Public Libraries." The free public library is essentially a New England institution, and even outside of New England the system flourishes only in those states in which New England influences have been powerful. South of Mason and Dixon's line, the only libraries of importance are the Howard Memorial library of New Orleans, and the Cossitt library of Memphis, both founded and maintained by private beneficence. Boston is the only one of the larger Eastern cities which has established a public library, and Massachusetts has three times as many public libraries as New York, easily holding pre-eminence among the states in this particular.

McClure's for November is especially interesting. It opens the promised Napoleon series with fifteen portraits of Napoleon in early manhood, most of them reproductions of famous paintings, and portraits of his father and mother, and other persons closely related to or intimately associated with him, accompanying an interesting account, by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of his career down to the time he assumed command of the army in Italy. The portraits are from a very large and carefully chosen collection made by the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, and Mr. Hubbard himself introduces them with a valuable letter describing the classification and varying merits of the existing portraits of Napoleon. In this number is presented

also the first of a series of detective stories from the official records of the Pinkertons. It is the story of the discovery and frustration, by Allen Pinkerton, of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln as he passed through Baltimore, on the way to Washington for his first inauguration. Interesting portraits of Lincoln and Allen Pinkerton, one of the Lincoln portraits being from an early daguerrotype never before published, accompany the article. A conversation between Dr. Conan Doyle and Robert Barr gives a pleasant glimpse of Dr. Doyle's home life, an acount of his methods of work and of his travels, which have extended from the North Pole to Africa, and his opinion of the present state of the novelist's art in the United States and England. Portraits of Dr. Doyle and Mr. Barr, views of their respective workshops and, a portrait of Mrs. Doyle, and a portrait of "Sherlock Holmes" accompany the article. Other noteworthy articles in this number are Rudyard Kipling's account of the writing and publication of his first book; an illustrated account. by Hugh Robert Mills, one of the highest authorities in geographical science, of the parts of the world that still remain to be explored; the words of a new song by Cy Warman, the author of "Sweet Marie;" and a description, by H. J. W. Dam, of some wonderful experiments by Professor Dewar, of the Royal Institute, in temperatures of nearly four hundered degrees below zero. There are four excellent short stories, all of them illustrated: one by Conan Doyle, one by Robert Barr, one by Charles F. Lummis, and one by Anna Robeson Brown.

But the best magazine of the month is the Review of Reviews, which not only gives us the gist of the principle periodicals of the world, but offers us much original matter, prepared especially for it, and fully up to the standard magazines. No man who desires to be well-informed in matters of current history can afford to neglect the department of this magazine which treats of "The Progress of the World." It is very remarkable that a monthly magazine can ever publish anything absolutely fresh, but we get news from the Review of Reviews almost as fresh as that brought to us by the New York dailies, and far fresher than anything we get out of the average weekly. The article of chief interest this month is Edward Everett Hale's "Character Sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes," with a portrait of Dr. Holmes in pen-and-ink, by V. Gribayédoff, and other portraits of Dr. Holmes at various ages. Dr. Holmes's life, we are told "gives one instance more of the folly and fallacy of the older theory—born of romance, by the way—that to be good for anything a man must be born a beggar and knocked about the world lik a beggar for his first twenty years. The republican doctrine that everybody who wants it must have thorough school-

ing has done its share in disproving this assumption, always absurd. And people interested in literature do not fail to see in America that such men and women as Bryant, Irving, Bancroft, Paulding, the Everetts, Emerson, Hawthorne, Prescott, Palfrey, Motley, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Willard-to take names as their occur-were born in homes where they received the most tender care and grew up with the best training which the schools of their time could give. Everybody who has read Dr. Holmes knows also that for health and good spirits it is not a bad thing to have a line of ancestors who enjoyed health and good spirits, running back, indeed, to sixty-four men and women who had the sense to leave an island of fogs and east wind and ecclesiastical tyranny, and take their chances in the clear air, with the fresh cold water of the freedom of 'the Bay.' A happy boy, in a happy home, with books and friends, with the love of nature and the chance to enjoy it; such are the conditions with which Oliver Wendell Holmes starts upon life. It proves that they answered his purpose quite as well as if, like Colonel Jack, he had spent his boyhood on ash-heaps, and had then been sold as an apprentice to the colonies."



F. H. BAILEY AND H. G. CONNOR, JR.

On Oct. 20th, the University again met The Agricultural and Mechanical College—defeating them 16-0.

On Oct., 24th the University met Trinity in the Athletic Park—defeating them 28-0.

On Oct., 27th at Asheville, the University defeated Sewanee by a score 36-4.

H. C. Bridgers, law, and D. R. Bryson, '96, represented the University in the championship games of the National Intercollegiate Tennis Association. Oct. 2nd, the singles were played. Bridgers U. N. C., vs. Miles, Columbia; 2-6, 9-7, 4-7. Bryson U. N. C., vs. Chace, Yale, 1-6, 2-6.Oct. 4th Doubles. Bryson and Bridgers U. N. C., vs. Colby and Herrick, Princeton; 6-2, 3-6, 4-6.

The 12th of October being University Day, there was a holiday. The day passed very quietly until the afternoon when the first foot ball game of the season was played—Agricultural and Mechanical College vs. the University, which resulted in a victory of 44–0 for U. N. C.

At night, President Winston gave a very enjoyable reception at his home. This being also the President's birthday of course the reception had a double significance.

Dr. Hume delivered the commencement address before the Cooper-Limestone Institute, S. C., on Nov. 5th. His subject was "The Conduct of Life in Shakspere." Owing to the mountainous region in which this institution is situated its vacations come in the fall and winter.

Dr. Hume also delivered a special discourse in the Presbyterian church at Greenwood, S. C. He lectured on "Old English Life in Shakspere." The Dr. also delivers other addresses next month on very important subjects. First, at Henderson, he lectures on "Practical Ethics." Secondly, at Hagerstown, Md., subject of lecture, "Shaksperian Side Lights on Life." He also has been invited to repeat, in Raleigh, the lecture delivered Oct. 27th at the Agricultural and Mechanical College on "The Book for the Age."

The Societies have changed the time of meeting from Friday night until Saturday, hoping that Saturday will be given to preparation for the Literary exercises. We hope that this will be done, as the best and only way to bring the Societies to the stand in the University which they deserve and must have, is by having good Literary exercises, in which all take part. Since this change there has been some improvement in the work. By no means allow this to be otherwise in the future. It is a training which can only be gotten here and all should take advantage of it for their own good.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday night, Oct. 23rd, the Historical Society held its second meeting of the year. The first paper of the evening was read by Dr. Hume. He chose for his subject "The Huguenot families of North Carolina and Virginia." This was a very interesting and valuable paper. After this paper was read Dr. Battle made a few instructive remarks concerning the Huguenot element as connected with the University in the past. He made reference to Prof. Hooper, late Prof. of Greek in our own University; Stephen C. Bragaw, of Huguenot descent, was our first foot ball captain under the under new rules. He also made reference to Dr. A. J. DeRosset, who was one of the oldest students of the University. Dr. Battle also read some amusing old letters, written by former students of the University to their parents and friends. After these amusing epistles were read the meeting closed, with a larger attendance than at any of the previous meetings.

The Historical Society was very fortunate in securing Prof. Alex. Graham, of the Charlotte Graded Schools; to deliver an interesting and instructive lecture, in Gerrard Hall, Oct. 25th, on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

#### Y. M. C. A.

On Monday night Oct. 8th, Brockman, Secret ary National Y. M. C. A., visited the University Association and gave one of his stirring talks.

On Sunday night Oct. 14th, Dr. Hall, of New York, preached the first of the monthly sermons given by the Y. M. C. A. The sermon was very much enjoyed, as his way of presenting a subject is somewhat new.

On Oct. 24th, Mr. Mahan, Secretary of the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. paid us a visit and gave an appreciated talk before the Y. M. C. A.

Thursday night Oct. 25th, Mr. Coulter, State Secretary, gave the Y. M. C. A., one of his strong, vivid, and interesting lectures. He is a strong speaker, and is doing great work in all places which he visits.

On Monday night Oct. 15th, Dr. Hall lectured in the Chapel, 'How to Get Married and Stay So." His lecture was disappointing especially after his sermon on the night before, but as his time was limited perhaps he may have retained the better part.

#### SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The first regular meeting of the Shakspere Club for the current scholastic year was held in Gerrard Hall, Oct. 2nd. Richard III was the play under consideration.

Mr. Fred L. Carr read the first paper on "Shakspere's treatment of historical localities in Richard III." The Tower of London, Ludlow Castle, and St. Paul's Cathedral were spoken of and matters of historic interest connected with them were brought out.

Mr. Joe E. Alexander compared the Buckingham of Shakspere in Richard III, and of Sackville in the "Mirror for Magistrates." The former treated him objectively, and we infer his feelings from his actions; the latter treats him subjectively, and he declares his feelings to us, leaving us nothing to infer.

Mr. Holland M. Thompson considered the Margaret of Shakspere and of Scott in the light of history. History does not sustain Shakspere in painting her as black as he does; on the other hand, it shows that Scott is probably as far from the truth in making her a sympathetic woman chastened by suffering.

The last paper of the evening was by Mr. M. H. Yount, on the "Ethical Element in Richard III." Richard having abandoned himself entirely to hypocrisy, moral retribution followed as a natural consequence.

Dr. Hume made some remarks on Richard III, and on the character of the club generally.

The officers for the current year, are: Dr. Thos. Hume, President; Prof. W. D. Toy, Vice-President; Mr. Geo. S. Wills, Secretary; Mr. Herbert Bingham, Treasurer.

#### PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The first regular meeting of the college year was held Friday evening, Sept. 28th, in Prof. Harrington's office.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of Prof. Toy for president, Dr. Hume for vice-president, and Prof. Harrington for secretary-treasurer. Several gentlemen were elected to membership in the club.

Prof. Harrington read "Notes on Early Latin Rhyme," contending that the standards of rhyme must have been low in early Latin, and that, judged from this standpoint, there are many signs of rhyme to be found in the earliest fragments and literature.

The remainder of the meeting was occupied with informal discussion.

The second regular meeting was held at the house of Prof. Toy, on Oct. 26th.

Mr. Wills read a synoptical review of the introduction to Gummere's "Old English Ballads," showing that the author inclines to the view that the ballad is the literary survival of the communal song, dance and improvisation. After some discussion of this paper the club adjourned out of respect to Mr. Graham's lecture, postponing the remainder of the program one week.

The adjourned meeting of the club was held on Nov. 2nd, in the English lecture room.

Prof. Harrington read a criticism of the new third edition of Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, calling attention to the valuable additions made and the failure to change some features that were better changed, and emphacising the adaptability of the book to ripe scholars rather than immature students.

Prof. Toy read a note on Lessing's first comedy, *Der Junge Gelehrte*, showing the nature of this work of his youth, the influence of the author's own student life in it, and the relative worth of his later work, *Minna von Barnhelm*.

Prof. Harrington presented a note on Tibullus I., 1, 2, contending for the reading *multa* on the grounds of its fitness in this elegy, its harmony with usage elsewhere and its MSS. authority. In the discussion thus occasioned Prof. Ball defended the reading *Magna* on

the grounds already set forth in the Classical Review of May, 1894.

It was voted that the meetings be public for the present, on the last Tuesday night of each month, in the English lecture-room.

#### ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

#### FIRST MEETING.

The first regular meeting of the Society for the college year was held in the chemical lecture room on the evening of Sept. 18th.

Dr. Baskerville spoke of certain new cellulose compounds, "Cellulose Thio Carbonates," discovered by Messrs. Cross and Bevan and now introduced on the market for a great variety of purposes. The properties of these compounds point them out as exceedingly valuable additions to the list of modern discoveries.

Lord Rayleigh's discovery of a probable new element in the atmosphere was next discussed by Dr. Venable. Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey's work was outlined and also the work of Crookes and the criticisms of Dewar. It was impossible as yet to decide whether this was really a new element or an allotropic modification of nitrogen.

Prof. Cobb reported an occurrence of native sulphur in York county, S. C., from a natural reduction of pyrite, in a vein of banded quartz and pyrite, the sulphur having been driven from the pyrite into interstices of the quartz, iron oxide remaining.

#### SECOND MEETING.

The second regular meeting of the session was held Tuesday evening, Oct. 10th.

Dr. Venable presented a paper on "The Long Leaf Pine and Its Struggle for Existence." This paper was prepared by Mr. W. W. Ashe, '89, and sent to Dr. Venable to be read before the Scientific Society. The paper called attention to the care with which the larger European governments looked after their forests, and the carelessness and the indifference with which we treated ours, as a sure indication of the fact that the long leaf pine is likely to be extinct with us unless some steps are taken towards its protection and preservation. The long leaf pine was compared with the loblolly or old field pine in relation to soil, climate and suitableness for material. It was shown that the loblolly pine grows in greater varieties of climate, and is less liable to be destroyed by forest fires than the long leaf pine.

Prof. Cobb called attention to the stunted oaks that grow up after the pines have been destroyed, as being so small that hogs eat the acorns off the branches of the grown trees.

Prof. Gore called attention to a new dynamo which has just been designed by the United Electric Company, showing its advantage over the old one. He also mentioned an improvement in the light. Under this improvement a steady light is produced, and one free from shadow.

Dr. Venable made mention of some recent discoveries in Chemistry in the way of new sources of nitrates.

#### NORTH CAROLINA ROAD CONFERENCE.

This conference, composed of about 100 delegates, mostly road overseers, magistrates and county commissioners from the midland counties of the State, assembled at Chapel Hill Tuesday morning July 25th, 1894. There were present several delegates who had had considerable experience in the practical work of modern road making—among them Mr. McMackin, the successful supervisor of the Raleigh township roads; Gen. Gaston Lewis, who put down that excellent shell-rock road on the streets of Goldsboro; Prof. Cain and Mr. Foust, of the University, both engineers of considerable experience in road work, and Prof. Holmes, the State Geologist, who has published a valuable report on this subject, and who recently attended the national road conference and spent some time in studying the road system in New Jersey and other States.

The conference was opened with an eloquent address of welcome by President Winston, of the University, who stated that the two greatest needs of North Carolina at this time were better educational facilities and better public roads, and he was glad to see in progress at the same time, at the University, two representative bodies of citizens of the State striving to bring about these two reforms—better roads and better schools.

Hon. K. P. Battle and Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, of Orange, were elected to preside over the conference during Tuesday, and Mr. W. F. Stroud, of Chatham, presided at the Wednesday meeting. Mr. T. R. Foust, of Alamance, was elected secretary.

General Lewis presented a valuable paper on the Goldsboro streets and Wayne county roads.

The experiments with shell-rock and limestone on the streets of Goldsboro by General Lewis, were highly successful and cheap, and will prove instructive for all the eastern counties where any of this rock is to be found; and it is much more extensive than is generally supposed. Wherever found this rock should be used in building

roads. On the Goldsboro streets this broken shell rock was laid three to four inches thick, at a cost of about 37 cents per square yard. It has made a splendid street which three years of constant use has not injured but only improved the surface. General Lewis also described the new method of working the Wayne county country roads by using convict labor and improved road machinery. He reported that the roads were being greatly improved and the system was growing in favor.

Mr. McMackin, described the plans and methods in building the Raleigh township roads with the use of convict labor, and showed how this investment in road improvement was paying Wake county and will pay every county that takes hold of it in the right way.

Mr. Hatch, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Chatham county, and Mr. Bridgers, county road supervisor, reported that Chatham countyhad just adopted the alternate road law and voted money for working the county convicts and purchase of suitable machinery.

Messrs. Webb, Watson, Efland, magistrates, and Mr. Madry, county commissioner, reported that the interest in better roads in Orange county would probably soon adopt a better system and keep company with her sister counties.

Dr. Benbow, of Greensboro, reported that two townships in Guilford had adopted, in part, the tax system of working roads, and were making progress. One of these townships has purchased improved road machinery and the work done there was much better than in the other townships which used only the old pick and shovel. It is hoped that the entire county will soon adopt the improved system and begin macadamizing the public roads.

Mr. Webster, from Alamance, reported that his county had several years ago adopted a special law, had raised a tax, had purchased a full set of road machinery, and was working its convicts.

Prof. Alex. Graham, of Charlotte, described the Mecklenburg roads, end said that Mecklenburg was as proud of her roads as she was of her Declaration of Independence. The only dissatisfaction among the farmers about these roads is that they are not extending over the county fast enough. They have already twice voted to increase the tax, and were talking of raising it again so as to build these roads faster.

A telegram was read from Mayor Brevard, of Charlotte, inviting the Conference to visit Charlotte and see these roads. The invitation was received by unanimous vote and many of the delegates hope to visit Charlotte when the Road Improvement Association meets there in August.

Mr. McMackin also invited the members of the Conference to visit

Raleigh and see the Wake county roads. This invitation was received by unanimous vote, and many of the members hope to examine these roads at an early date.

Prof. Noble, of New Hanover county, was present, and the splendid shell-road between Wilmington and Wrightsville was described. The fact was brought out that many of the counties bordering on the sounds might successfully use the shells in improving the public roads at a cost less than is required in rocky countries in making the regular macadam road. In Florida some of these shell roads have been built at less than \$1,000 per mile.

Mr. J. M. Baugham, of Northampton county, was present and reported that the question of road improvement was receiving a considerable share of attention in his section.

Col. Toon, of Robeson county, stated that his county had, as yet, taken no steps towards changing from the old volunteer road-making to the modern systems, but that a growing interest in the subject was being manifested, and something in that direction would be done at an early date.

Prof. Cain, of the University, presented a valuable address, describing the importance of grading and draining the public roads properly, by raising the roadbed above the water, by putting tile drains, and stone drains under the middle or on one or both sides of the roadbed. The State Geologist, Prof. Holmes, exhibited tile drains of different sizes, and had a ditch dug alongside and across a road with the tile in place, showing in this practical way just how the tile was placed and covered. He also exhibited samples of sewer pipe of different sizes which are now being rightly recommended for use instead of small culverts and open ditches across the road.

Mr. Foust, of the University, described the New Jersey roads over which he had traveled. He showed that the movement for good roads in New Jersey was originated among and led by the farmers.

They found that with the Western railroads hauling produce as cheaply as they now do, and thus competing with the farmer the latter must build better roads or quit farming. They build good gravel road, and later finding that they could not haul large enough loads on those, they built macadam roads, on which they now haul from three to seven tons at a load, winter or summer, and are growing prosperous again.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle said that during the past half a century and more the State had contributed largely to the building of railroads, the cutting of canals and other public improvement. He would like very much to see the state contribute towards the improvement of the public roads of the state. Many of the other efforts at internal improvements had failed, but the public road improvements would

be a certain and lasting benefit to every region where they might be built.

The exhibition of road machinery on the University grounds greatly interested the delegates, and some of them gained practical experience by handling machinery in operation.

As a closing resolution expressing the general sentiment of the conference after its two days' session, the following paper was presented and unanimously adopted:

"It is the sense of this conference that as far as practicable convicts should be used in working the public roads; and that a sufficient amount of money should be raised by taxation to maintain and guard this convict labor, and for the purchase and use of suitable tools and machinery for the satisfactory prosecution of this work."

The success of the road conference is due entirely to the untiring energy and zeal of Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist, whose work for the public roads of North Carolina is a great and lasting good to the people of the state.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in His Allwise Providence to take away our beloved friend and former member of the Philornathean Literary Society of Catawba College, Jas. A. West, and

WHEREAS it is but just that some recognition of his many virtues

should be expressed, therefore be it,

Resolved 1st, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of the Most High, we do not mourn the less the departure of our esteemed brother, and we trust that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved 2nd, That in the death of Mr. West, we lament the loss of an active member, one whom we knew to be a dutiful son, and faithful Christian, who was ever ready to lend a helping hand in every time of need, who was a friend dear to us, who was honorable, just and upright, commanding the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and who by his exemplary life has set a worthy example for us.

Resolved 3rd, That we extend to the bereaved parents our deepest sympathy and pray that the blessings of Him who doeth all things

well may attend them in this sore hour of bereavement.

Resolved 4th, That we hold a meeting in memory of our deceased

brother.

Resolved 5th, That these resolutions be recorded and preserved on the records of our Society, and that the same be published in the College Visitor, in the Newton Enteprise and in the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved parents.

R. B. ANDREW, J. L. CALDWELL, W. W. GLENN,

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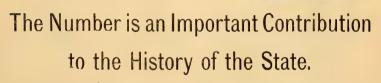
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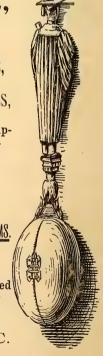
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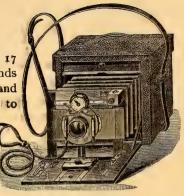
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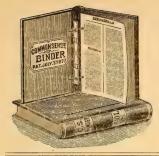
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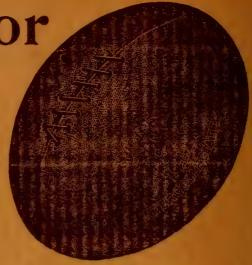
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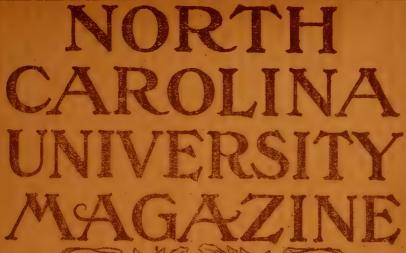
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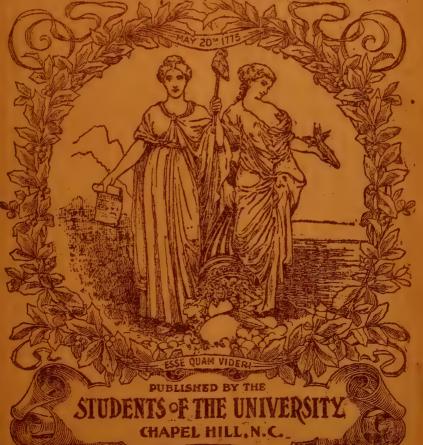
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## NORTH CAROLINA

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## UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

(Founded in 1844.)

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#### ATTACHT.

## NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 3---DECEMBER, 1894. New Series, Vol. XIV.

#### WILLIAM GEORGE RANDALL.

the letter of th

HE students who attended the University of North Carolina during the session of 1880-81 will doubtless recall several episodes in the life of the University at that time which were made the subject; of some very clever cartoons and caricatures. These pictures were usually to be seen, firmly pasted upon the bulletin board of the South

Drawn from life by W. G. Randall building or on the Chapel door, at a very early hour on the morning following the occurrence which had furnished inspiration to the artist. Who the clever caricaturists were—for it was evident that they were several, rather than one—was a matter of great mystery; but the concurrent opinion of the college soon fixed upon several students as the perpetrators of these jokes. These were the grave and solemn senior, Eugene L. Harris; the versatile and accomplished Frank B. Dancy of the same class; an advanced special student of unusal ability and promise, John W. Hays; and two freshmen: one of them, W. G. Randall, had walked from the mountains and reached

Chapel Hill with only thrity cents in his pocket; the other, Tappan Adney, a charming bright-eyed boy, the baby of his class, was the son of a Pennsylvania college professor. It is doubtful if Randall had anything to do with the caricatures. None of these students except Eugene Harris had ever thought of art as a profession, and he it was who gave encouragement, and sometimes instruction, to these caricaturists of college life.

Soon after leaving college Harris entered the art school at Cooper Institute, New York, where he completed a course with much credit to himself, and afterwards opened a studio in Raleigh, and did some work in portrait painting that promised much for the future of his art. But he soon closed his studio to enter upon the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he felt imperatively called. Dancy entered the service of the State as assistant chemist at the agricultural experiment station. He has since then filled several important positions as a chemist, and has beenunusally successful as a man of business. who showed rather more art ability than any of them, is a topographer in our government geological survey, but his early love for drawing has never forsaken him, and there hangs in his office at Washington a fine picture from his own pencil showing the passage of the Tennessee river through a deep canyon-like gorge across the Smoky mountains. His short stories, often illustrated from his own sketches, are familiar to many readers of such papers as the Youth's Companion.

Something like a year later we find both Randall and Adney competing for a prize of two years' study abroad, offered by Messrs. Harper & Brothers for the best illustration to Domett's Christmas hymn. There



From Photograph.

STUDIO OF W. G. RANDALL. CORCORAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

were about three hundred and seventy-five competitors; and, while none of the work was considered sufficiently meritorious to receive the prize, the competition opened up to our young competitors the possibility of following art as a means to a livelihood and a career. Adney's college course was never extended beyond the the time that he staid with us, but he was born in a home where he received the most tender care, and the best of instruction, surrounded by books and works of art, and he entered life with that valuable training which many men fail to get even though they go through colleges. To-day he is winning success for himself as a writer and an illustrator, and is just now

engaged upon the illustrations for Chapman's Key to the Birds of North America, soon to be published by Appleton.

From his earliest childhood Randall had a fondness for drawing and for pictures, but the struggle for existence was with him a severe one; and little opportunity did the mountain lad have for indulging his passion for art, since pencils and paper were not to be had for the asking. He worked on the farm from the time he was large enough to use a hoe until he was nineteen years old, and he ploughed a summer or two before he could lift the plough around the end of the furrow, having to drag it around. Of his efforts to get a college education I shall let him tell in his own words, taken from a letter written about eight years ago.

"Till I was seventeen," he says, "I had only attended free schools a few months during the winter, sometimes walking as far as three and a half miles through rain and snow. I was at last fortunate enough to be able to attend a good private school (at Table Rock) pretty regularly for nearly two years, working during the making of the crops. Concluding that I was getting older faster than I was getting an education, I determined to go to the University and see what I could do. I intended, if I could do no better, to get work in the village during the day, study at night and recite to any of the professors who might be willing to help me in my studies. Having a cousin who was of the same mind as myself, except he had chosen to go to Trinity, we got some bread and meat for lunches, bundled up some clothes, and set out to walk, late in the afternoon of Tuesday. We walked about ten miles, and slept on some planks in an unfinished school house by the roadside. We could not afford to pay lodgings, as my



Painted by W. G. Randall.

THE SPINNER-

cousin had only three or four dollars and I had about three. Next morning we passed through Lenoir, Caldwell county, and walked about thirty-five miles. At dark we were so tired and feeling low in spirits we tried to get a bed at some of the houses on the road and were turned off again and again, till at last about nine o'clock we were taken in and slept in a bed that night. The next day we passed Wilkesboro, and went into Yadkin county. We found that the train which we intended taking at Winston, left during the afternoon for Greensboro, and if we did not reach Winston Friday in time for it we could not reach our destination Saturday. This meant that we must walk most of Thursday night. About dark I gave out from walking and carrying a heavy valise. We started a fire in the woods by the road and lay down in a pile of shavings where shingles had been made till about midnight. By that time my legs had quit aching and I felt well enough to go. We walked on and crossed the Yadkin river about daylight. I think it was about two or three o'clock when we reached the depot at Winston tired and foot-sore. We parted in Greensboro that night, my cousin went on the train for Trinity and I was left alone. He staid at Trinity about a month and returned home. I found a grove not far from the depot, scraped up some leaves and lay down with my valise for a pillow at the foot of a large oak. I did not sleep soundly, I felt the chill and heard the shrieks of the November wind even in my dreams.

"Next morning I walked out of the town and found a little stream where I could wash my face—I was ashamed to be seen washing at any of the town pumps. My provisions being out, I bought two ham sandwiches for ten cents and had a feast preparatory to entering the University. I bought a ticket to Hillsboro and walked over to Chapel Hill, getting there about four o'clock in the afternoon. I had heard such great tales about students at Chapel Hill that I expected to be tarred and feathered as soon as I made my appearance. I walked in through the gate and up the walk towards the New East, with my heart in my mouth. I saw a

little negro picking up hickory nuts and called to him to know where McCall's room was (McC. being an old school mate I wanted to find him as soon as possible for protection). The little negro didn't stop to answer me but ran away. I was surprised at not seeing a single student; I afterwards found that they were all on the playground. I came across a college servant and he directed me to the room and McCall came in just at that moment.

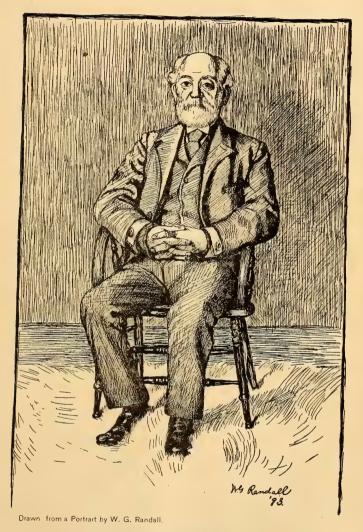
"I had just thirty cents in my pocket and this was all I had in the world and I didn't know where the next was to come from, I was dressed in homespun jeans, a hickory shirt, no collar and an old flopped hat and home-made shoes. That night it got noised abroad that there was a new student in college and before I knew what was up the room was full and the passage outside. They yelled and sang 'Freshman don't get weary, you're going to get a blacking bye and bye.' They teased me and tried to get me to dance. All was in a good humor and I enjoyed it as much as any one. That was the only freshing I got except being whistled at a few times in passing groups of students. One boy in the crowd remarked, 'Freshman, why don't you wear a collar?' The others hissed and shamed him."

The freshman danced very good humoredly for the sophs that night until he was tired, then neither threats nor persuasion could make him do more. A member of the present faculty of the University was then a sophomore and in the freshing party. A prominent junior, now a college president in North Carolina, had dropped in to see the fun. The junior turned to the sophomore and said, "That fellow's pluck and determination will make us all proud of him some day."

Some of us who happened to be in Chapel Hill the autumn following Randall's entrance into college remember well the sketch of an old mill that he brought back with him at the close of his vacation. It had not been a vacation for him, though, for all of his time had been spent in hard work on the mountain farm. The picture of the mill was a sketch from nature in pencil on gray paper, the high lights being put in with Chinese white. first attempt at color, too, was made during this summer in a sketch of Table Rock from his home in Burke county, North Carolina. It was done in pencil on gray paper, like the other, Chinese white was used for the high lights, and the sky and foliage worked in with colored pencils. These two are all that I recall of many sketches that he brought back with him to the University, but they gave decided promise of good work from the young mountaineer.

Besides the work which he tells us of in his letter, Randall began in his sophomore year to draw portraits of the townspeople, of some of his fellow students, and of several of the professors in the University. I recall one that he drew for a student from the eastern part of the state. The fellow's face was as smooth as a woman's, but he had Randall draw him with a heavy mustache, as the picture was intended for his sweetheart, he said. The purchaser was well pleased with his portrait, and gladly paid the small fee of five dollars which Randall charged.

Randall completed his course at the University in 1884, with high standing in his class and the esteem of all who knew him. He had received several offices from his fellow students, and was class day prophet in '34. After leaving college in June, 1884, he went to Marion, North Carolina, where he took charge of the



DANIEL R. GOODLOE, ESQ.

village academy, where with her who afterwards became his wife as assistant, he had a flourishing school for three years. He left there to study art in New York. While in New York he also taught in a school on Fifth Avenue. Upon his return South he went to Columbia where he taught for one year in the South Carolina College. The following year he was elected to the principalship of a large school in McKinney, Texas, and decided to accept. His wife, who with woman's intuition saw how distasteful to him teaching was, and who no doubt saw just as clearly the prizes art has in store for him, induced him to decline the Texas place and take to his brush at any risk. Later he opened a studio in Raleigh, and finally moved to Washington, where since 1893 he has had a studio in the Corcoran building.

He married, in 1885, Miss Annie J. Goodloe, of Warrenton, North Carolina. A woman of unusual talent and indomitable energy, she has ever been his guardian angel and the inspiration of his work.

While Randall has done some good things in blackand-white, his ability lies in color work and chiefly in
portraiture. His varied experiences, his hard work
and earnest study, have given him an insight and skill
which enable him to go behind the exterior and give us
something of the life and character of the people he
paints. He has been remarkably successful with the
portraits of strong men. Many of our readers will recall his picture of Bishop Lyman. His portrait of Mr.
Mason, painted for the University of North Carolina,
could hardly be improved upon. His eye for beauty
has often enabled him to detect and accentuate the
charms of handsome women, which might otherwise
have remained unsuspected by their nearest friends.
His sympathetic nature has enabled him to paint pict-

ures of children as few artists can. The large portrait of Master Rufus Johnston is by far the best of his work with which I am acquainted, though I have been informed by a friend who is a good judge of pictures that his portrait of Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, completed just before he sailed for Paris, is the best thing he has yet accomplished. His one attempt at the nude, an Ariadne owned by Mr. Tate of Charlotte, promises much for him in this direction.

Randall is not yet a great artist. He is an artist of great promise. And it is safe to say that the canvasses that he has left behind him in America, will after his return bring many times their cost before he has been in his native land many years. To-day he is in Paris studying with the great Bougereau at the Studio Julien, and the people of his native state, and the sons of his alma mater are watching his career with interest, confident that the pluck and determination which have never deserted him, united with the strength and character which he has always exhibited, will some day give to North Carolina the greatest artist of this land.

Collier Cobb.



## AS THRO' THE FIELDS I STROLLED.

As thro' the fields I strolled one day, My soul oppressed with gloom, The wild rose standing by the way Was beautiful with bloom.

I gazed upon its beauties rare,
Of color, form and hue;
This thought unto my soul they bare,
This thought, though old yet new:

"The beauty of the thought of God That takes such form and shape! How pure the mind and good Can such creations make!

"Were there to every thought of mine A form and semblance given, Would that semblance be divine That form be fit for Heaven?"

NINETY-SIX.

#### CHRISTMAS FOR TWO.

The twenty-fifth of December comes as early and as surely on the frontier as on the eastern border of our country and bears the same import of peace and goodwill to the lonely rancher and weary miner, as to the prosperous merchant in his cheerful home in the city.

The little mining town in Placer Gulch was show-

ing signs of the coming holidays. The little shop next the post office was festooned with fire-crackers and cheap china dolls; and an open-mouthed, silent group of young Americans spent most of their time gazing at the wonderful treasures. Down at the diggings the men worked and joked as usual, but there was a weary ring to their words when they spoke of the coming days. "Mebbe you kids won't have so much fun as ye expect, Jack," growled old Jake Budd to a knot of young men who, sitting on the edge of the flume, were eating their dinner and telling their plans for the holi-"Ef ye don't leave camp this week, et's my 'pinion you won't leave a tall. Them red devils over at Pine Ridge and Wounded Knee has jest jumped the Reserv' agin and God knows what divilment they'll be up ter. Stid uv hustlin' off ter Miles City on a spree yer better stay home and chick up the women folks. And yer mout be needed fer sumthin' stronger, fer nothin' cep litenin travels faster 'n a Ingun wid the devil in 'im.''

Jake Budd's remarks seemed to have been news to the young men, for they instantly began asking him for more information about the Indians, while the man addressed as Jack seemed unusally interested.

In the evening while the miners were gathering up their tools, pans, etc., and after the worn, greasy buck-skin bag of 'dust' had been entrusted with the day's 'clean-up' of gold, Jack Travers went over to Jake Budd's claim to ask if the danger was really as great as he had said.

"Danger", said the old miner, "et's ten times wuss nor I told it, ef the troops don't git here d—n soon. When Injuns dance like they has been for three weeks, it means more 'n cattle, it means scalps.

As Jack and the old man walked up the gulch toward the camp, Budd explained the situation to him. "Yer see et's jest this way; the Injuns was gittin" 'long pretty fair on the Reserv', and has been ever since they had thet big fuss over the'r land question 'bout little over a year ago, till 'bout three months ago Sittin' Bull started this infernal Ghost dance biziness. A Injun kin behave hisself long ez you giv' 'im plenty ter eat an' keep him frum dancin', but when guv'ment beef gives out an' the dance begins the devil hisself aint wus. I seed these same Sioux 'bout sixteen years ago when they was dancin' the Sun dance at the Reserv' an' when it stopped the United States Army was wonderin' how in God's name Custer's Seventh Regihad bin wiped out. Ef the guv'ment had any sense 'bout Injuns the hull thing could be put out like snuffin' a candle, but they listen to these snivelin' old fools in the East so much they haint got time ter hear the men what's lived with Injuns all their lives. Ef Miles wern't tied up so by 'em he mout do sum good but ez it stans he haint nothin' but a dummy.

"Thar's one thing shore, Jack, ef they do git loose we air gone up here at Placer. When Sittin' Bull's band gits started et's hard luck on any place what's got guv'ment beef nightit, and them cowboys out thar with that herd haint sich welcome neighbors ez they mout be. Take sumthin'?"

They had stopped before the "Blue Front" saloon, and, after Jack's refusal, Jake was disappearing through the door when a cowboy from the Government herd up the creek galloped up to the door, threw himself off his broncho, and entered behind him. Jack saw in his hand a yellow envelope and followed him in. The cowboy swallowed a drink of whiskey, turned to

Jake Budd and handed him the paper. It was a dispatch, few in words but full of danger for Placer City: "Start herd for Fort Keogh at once. Sioux heading for them." Signed: "Lieut. Brooke, 5th Cav. U. S. A." He handed it back in silence. The cowboy gripped his hand and a second later was riding hard for his camp.

Jake motioned toward the bar and they all drank in silence. As usual, the saloon was full of men and no one refused the invitation. Jake put down his glass, drew his hand across his mouth, and broke the dead silence. "Hit's jest ez I 'xpected boys, thet derned guv'ment herd hez played the devil wid us, an' 'fore mawin the Injuns 'll be playin' the wild wid these diggins. Git a move on ver an' les' git the wimmin and kids safe 'fore et's too late. Jack, you stay here a minute wid me. Nooman hump yerself over to widder Clark's an' fetch 'er in. Brady, take yer gun an' scout over to'rds Dry Gulch; I'll be thar in a few secons'. Davis, you an' Old Pretzel run in the stock ter Dillon's corral an' fix it so's a jack-rabbit caint git out The rest uv yer git yer guns and meet me here in ten minutes. Giv 'em all a drink, Bill, fer God knows etz's cold up on the Divide."

In an hour's time everybody knew of the trouble and everything was as secure as strong hands and willing hearts could make it. Thought is quick on the frontier and action always backs it up.

Jack Travers found himself doing picket duty up the gulch in the rocky bed of a little "coulee" for the outside the settlement. Budd would have kept him closer in but he would not listen to it and had been given the most responsible, as well as the most dangerous post.

Indians never advance over the open plain and this was the only covered approach leading to the camp.

It was cold too, bitter cold, and Jack inwardly regretted his choice when the wind whistled down the canyon with its freezing breath. But he only buckled his fur coat tighter, drew his warm gloves closer over his wrists, shifted his rifle into the hollow of his arm, and walked a little faster. The shivering howl of the coyote was no new sound to him and the rolling ridges of the plain no new sight. He gave these no thought. Death, too, might be near, but he had known danger before and cared not for it now.

He was thinking of home, of years past, his boyhood, of Christmas. His twenty-four years lengthened out into centuries it seemed, and he had lived for ages. Three years ago he was one of the careless crowd that thronged the peaceful homes far away and none had ever enjoyed the "peace on earth, and good will" more than he. Heavens! what a contrast! On this very night Jim Brooke and Ned Page were dancing at some Beauty's ball, and he was dancing out here, in the cold night to keep his feet from freezing. While they were scribbling their names on Beauty's dancing tablet, his numb fingers were gripping the rifle barrel. Their eyes were fixed on fair faces while his roamed over the sage-brush vainly trying to find the feathered scalplock of a thieving Sioux. Well, such is life, and which is best? He was a man, could Jim Brooke or Ned Page say as much? His eye was bright and his step steady, was it so with them? Was that a living thing over yonder? Down comes the rifle to a ready. Indian? No, only a sneaking coyote. The rifle goes back to its place and its thought to their's. Maybe she is at the ball too. What! without him? His rifle slips

from his arm and rattles on the rocks. That was unfortunate; a Sioux could hear that for half a mile. Does she ever wish for his presence now? Poor boy, if words could only travel three thousand miles a minute, he might hear a soft voice this very minute asking Ned Page: "Have you heard any news from Mr. Travers lately?" while a curious, questioning, hopeless look came into her eyes. Ned sees it, but he know nothing of Jack's whereabouts and is forced to say "No." But he adds quickly: "Brooke is in the West with the Fifth Cavalry now and he may know something of him." That night a letter leaves Richmond addressed "Lieut. James A. Brooke, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., Fort Keogh, Montana," and it is signed "Yours, Ned Page."

But Jack can't hear this, being separated from them by some thousand miles of territory. Any way something glitters in his eye till a big fur mitt is thrust rudely at it. Ah: *Mr*. Travers, there are some things even Montana life can't subdue. Is that an Indian signal-fire away over yonder? It grows brighter and brighter. No, its only the moon rising.

Now Jack's thoughts take a sudden turn; he thinks of his father's failure in busness, his own expensive, useless course at college; that awful telegram received the morning after a night of dissipation; his trip home to his father's burial, (now the mitten touches the cheek very softly) and finally his own departure for the West. Then his drifting to Placer City and the taking up of his claim; how he "laid out" Dutch Bill who tried to jump it, and how he had prospered ever since. And now—well who can blame him if he did feel lonesome—and—yes, homesick.

"Well, Kid, haint ver jest erbout frez stiff? Gosh-a

mighty but this haint no chinook a-blowing up this gulch. Hump yo'se'f off ter yer bunk lively now, fer by gosh we'll need yer terday." Jake Budd had already begun pacing the little trail Jack had made along the coulee and Jack walked away to his bunk in the "Grand Central" hotel over the "Blue Front" saloon. Next morning, or rather a few hours later, he was awakened by an unusual tramping in the saloon under him and he heard Jake Budd's voice: Lieutenant hav' sumthin; come on boys all uv yer. Where's Jack? Haint he waked up yit? Here's ter yer, ther most welcome sight on top uv God's green earth, the Fifth Cavalry." Jack rolled out of bed in a hurry and slung his clothes on while descending the rickety steps. The saloon was full of armed men but only one in uniform. "Cum hyar kid," said Jake, "Lieutenant, allow me the privilege uv introducin my friend Mr.—Geegosh-a-mighty, how in thunder did I know yer knew cach other?" Jack was squeezing the hand of the Lieutenant with a grip like a vise, and the Lieutenant's arm was around Jack's neck before Budd could finish. Both were silent for a few minutes. Jack was trying to swallow something very quickly and Brooke seems afraid to speak for fear Jack would vanish into smoke. "Well Jack you are a nice one. Where have you been for five long years? We have written all over the country for you; did you want to bury yourself?" Jack at last got his lump down. "What are you doing with that uniform on?" he said. "I finished at West Point." "When did you get here?" "This morning at five o'clock. My troop is camped on the Divide."

The stream of life flowed on as usual in the diggings, the staring crowd of children took their place again in front of the decorated window, and the miners were working their claims as though nothing had happened. All but Jack Travers; he was sitting on the edge of his bunk upstairs, listening eagerly to Brooke's hometalk. It was pleasant to hear how much he had been missed and how long and earnestly they had endeavored to find his whereabouts. Brooke ran from incident to incident, never noticing the curious, expectant look in Jack's eyes. At last he could wait no longer and blurted out:

"You havn't said a word about the girls, have they alone forgotten me? Are they all married or dead?"

"Well, my boy, you see I have not been at home myself in two years, except on short leave, and of course I can't tell you anything of the girls. One of your special friends, Agnes Hunt, is living in Richmond now. Page talks of her a great deal in his letters. She is making quite a stir now, or rather, the boys are making quite a fuse over her. Page says she is more beautiful than ever and could marry any man she chose. Maybe you heard of the marked attention paid her by the Duc d'Orleans while he was there with the Comte de Paris." At last Brooke was talking on the right track, but curiously enough, Jack did not seem to enjoy it very much.

"Page did not say she was engaged to any one, did he?" he asks carelessly.

"No, quite the other way; she seems to be as yet not entangled in the least."

Jack was silent a moment and then rose to his feet.

"I must go down and see Jake Budd a few minutes, Brooke. I will come out to your camp and tell you good-bye this afternoon."

"But I'm not going to leave to-day," said Brooke in amazement.

"I know it, Jim, but I am," was his answer.

They went down the steps together, Brooke still wondering at Jack's remark, and when he rode off to the camp he still did not quite understand, for Jack had gone off to see Jake Budd without another word. Budd stopped work to speak to him as he came up.

"Wal, Kid, how did you and the Lieutenant make?"

"Pardner," said Jack, "I'm going back East on account of something I learned from him, and I leave this evening on the stage. I want to draw some money when I reach Miles City and I thought you would want to know about it."

Jake regarded him a half-minute with astonished countenance.

"Air yer drunk or dreamin' Jack? What'll yer do wid all this property here?"

"I don't care what becomes of it. You may have it if you want it. I'm going East. Good-bye, old fellow, I may be back soon for stay but I'm going to the end of the trail first. Tell the boys good-bye for me, I won't have time."

After dinner Jack went out to the camp and explained his position to Brook to that friend's entire satisfaction. The north-bound stage that night had one passenger only but that one did not seem to care much for company. Two days afterward this same man took the East-bound Limited at Miles City. When Jack reached Chicago he became aware of the fact that while the miner's costume is very picturesque, it does not quite meet the requirements of society in east-ern cities, and put it off; but not without a sigh, for it looked as though he had now burned his last bridge. It was hard for him to realize that he was once more a part of the world, but his old habits and his old nature

asserted themselves much easier now that he looked more like a gentleman. At Washington, where everything was familiar, he felt as if he had been resurrected, and tears would start from his eyes.

When he reached Richmond and drove down Main Street to the old Exchange Hotel, it was Christmas Eve, and his past three years of exile seemed a dream. In the office there were several familiar faces but no one knew him. Surely he knew that tall slim figure standing at the window! Yes, it must be Page, and he walked up to him with outstretched hand. "Jack Travers! Is it really you, Jack?" and they sit down to talk, Page of his delight at seeing Jack after so long a time, and Jack to tell his story. When they at last think of the world, it is nearly midnight. Page will not hear of Jack's leaving him and remembers a dance he must attend. Miss Hunt, the belle of the season was to be there. Did Jack remember Agnes Hunt? Oh yes! slightly. Will he go? Yes, if he will meet any of his old friends. They arrive while the dance is at its height and Jack is immediately surrounded by a delighted crowd of friends. His bronzed appearance is much commented on but he does not suffer by the strong contrast with the languid faces around him. He feels that he is a man, whatever the others may be. After awhile he manages to free himself and his restless eyes search the crowd for her. Page offers to introduce him to several pretty girls but his mind is too full of more interesting ideas for him to accept such a proposition. In a few minutes Page exclaims: "There is Miss Hunt at last, my boy, and now come right on and speak to her. You used to know her and I'm sure she will recognize you." Yes, there she stands across the room; fairer than ever, but it was the same sweet

face that dwelt with him in all his wandering, and which made his bare lodgings in Placer City gleam like a palace. He follows Page without a word and in a few moments his eyes are looking into hers. makes a few useless remarks and than leaves them. Somehow, Jack will never know just how it happened, a moment after they find themselves out of the ballroom. Outside the stars glitter like jewels and sleighbells jingle merrily in the crisp wintry air. "I came East only to see you Agnes," says Jack, "It was dangerous, I know, but I could not help it. God knows I have endured enough pain to merit one short hour of happiness. Perhaps I shall leave tomorrow, never to return. My life has been hard, it may be harder when I get back to it. I have almost ceased to hope it will ever be different. I have carried your image with me always. I have loved you all these years, but dared not hope for more. You know what sent me away; the same thing closed my lips from telling you of my love. It is different now with me and it cannot hurt your pride to hear me declare my love. Then I was a boy without a cent and without a character. Now it is different. I have worked for independence and I have won it. I am not ashamed of my new life where honor and courage pass for their true value. I know I am not worthy of the happiness I seek but I am getting weary and faint-hearted with the struggle against fate. I could not then ask you for your love but now I may. Will you take me?"

A week later Dutch Bill had again jumped Jack's claim in Placer City but the latest reports say that Jack is holding his new claim in the East against all comers.

ELISHA B. LEWIS.

Chapel Hill, N. C.



# MARGARET OF ANJOU—WOMAN OR DEVIL, WHICH?

If the shades of all the rulers of Europe should pass in ghostly procession before us, there is one woman who would stand out in bold relief as something distinct from her companions. Margaret of Anjou, "the she-wolf of France," the wife of that pliant, weak king, Henry VI., of England, could not fail to be interesting in any station. But being placed in the "light that beats upon thrones," her every action has been chronicled, though not always: ccurately. Two masters in literature, Shakspere and Scott, have found her worthy of their best efforts.

re has drawn her with bold strokes. She is

Shakspe

René was like the good king of Yvetot made famous through Béranger's well-known song. The inventor, the philosopher, the scholar, might wait long for that recognition which was given without the asking to the maker of a new love song. But the visits of Margaret to the court of Louis of France, had shown her a kingdom in which the wandering troubador did not rank above the statesman and soldier. Then when married to Henry IV., of England, she resolved to become a powerful queen.

The temper and abilities of her husband were such as to allow her powers full sway. Seldom has there been such a contrast as between the father, Henry V., and this son, Henry VI. Utterly unable to battle with

the stormy times around him, or to pit himself against the ambitious designs of Richard, Duke of York, who early began to scheme for the crown, he allowed his ambitious queen to gather all the reins into her own hands.

Shakspere has treated the facts of history with scant courtesy in his delineation of this woman. He is giving his idea of a Fury who stops at nothing. Absolute accuracy is sacrificed to dramatic art. He makes her confiscate the lands of Sir John Grey, whose widow afterward become England's queen, when it was really Edward's deed; she enters the murderous plot against Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; she is guilty of unholy passion for Suffolk and laments his death in a manner unworthy of a queen; she is treacherous and base and cruel.

The Duke of York was found dead upon the field, but in the play of *Henry VI*., he is brought before Morgaret after the battle. She taunts him with his help-lessness, and when she presents him with a napkin dipped in the blood of his favorite son, Rutland, he answers:

"She-wolf of France and worse than wolves of France, Whose tongue more poisons than the adder's tooth, O tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide! How couldst thou drain the lifeblood of the child, To bid a father wipe his eyes withal, And yet be seen to bear a woman's face? Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible. Thou art stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless."

Then she stabs him.

But in this play she is not consistent. The haughty queen is made to grasp eagerly Warwick's olive branch when finally offered. This would have made her contemptible. The truth is that Lewis could scarcely persuade her to meet the old "king-maker" after two weeks of expostulation, and when she did give him audience, the old baron was received with such frigidity that it was difficult to prevent him from taking offence and leaving her unceremoniously.

In Richard III. she again appears to gloat over the wretchedness of those who recently triumphed over her. Shakspere literally drags her from the grave to stalk across the stage in melancholy grandeur. She had died in her convent seclusion more than a year before the events of the first act. But this anachronism adds intensity to the interest. It is as if she rose from the dead to warn, to curse, and then rejoice when her curse is fulfilled. She is not Margaret alone. She is both Margaret the representative of the dethroned Lancaster and the avenging Nemesis, pursuing the wily Richard, and foreshadowing the doom to come at the hands of the Earl of Richmond.

This Richard, the representative of York, is utterly diabolical. To have placed all the villiany on one side would have destroyed much of the interest and offended the prejudices of many as well. To keep the balance there must be some one willing and able to stand against the crafty Richard. This Margaret is a development of the younger Margaret in *Henry VI*. She is grown older, more morbid, more revengeful through constant brooding upon her degradation.

When she comes to sit on the ground beside the Duchess of York, the mother of Richard, and Elizabeth, the wife of the former king, just after the murder of the princes in the Tower, she is the personification of woe. She literally revels in their despair. The whole scene might have been taken bodily from

some master of Greek Tragedy. She is a Fury of the Snaky Locks lashing her victims on to destruction.

"I am hungry for revenge, And now I cloy me with beholding it. Thy Edward he is dead, that kill'd my Edward; Thy other Edward dead to quit my Edward; Young York he is but boot, because both they Match not the high perfection of my loss. Thy Clarence he is dead, that stabb'd my Edward; And the beholders of this frantic play, Th' adulterate Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grev. Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. Richard yet lives, hell's black intelligencer, Only reserv'd their factor to buy souls And send them thither; but at hand, at hand, Ensues his piteous and unpitied end: Earth gapes, hell burns, fiends roar, saints pray, To have him suddenly conveyed from hence,-Cancel his bond of life, dear God, I pray, That I may live and say, the dog is dead!"

But the whole scene is almost unexampled in its fiendishness.

Scott sacrifices history no less than Shakspere, but with a different purpose. In *Anne of Geierstien* she appears a proud suppliant in the cathedral at Strasbourg though she really did not leave her convent home. Here, by appointment, she meets the Earl of Oxford and his son, both of whom had suffered for her cause. She weeps with young Arthur, because, born on the same day as her son, he had been his playmate and childhood friend. She speaks feelingly of those who had lost their lives or fortunes in her cause. She mentions her husband in heaven more tenderly than she ever felt for him on earth. She has learned some lessons but she has not learned all. Even Scott, romantic Tory as he was, did not dare to picture her meek.

Resignation she had never learned. The tinsel pomp and ceremony of her father's little court of the Provence is distasteful to her. She is too strong-minded to value the shadow when the substance is gone.

Nor has she patience with any one who does not fall in with her plans. The Dukes of Milan and Burgundy come in for a share of denunciation because they do not consider themselves bound to help her in all that she asks, though to them it may mean the loss of treasures and armies without adequate return. She has an overmastering desire to humble York. In order to gain the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, she is ready to sell her nephew's right to the throne of his grandfather, and to have old René simply a "tenant by courtesy" until his much wished-for death should come.

Now which is the real Margaret? Shakspere has the advantage of Scott. The popular belief tells. Margaret has always been unpopular in England. She did not attempt to conceal her contempt for the English, and. in consequence, they have been willing to believe anything. They have repaid her contempt with calumny. Margaret, the fiend, is more credible than Margaret, the woman.

But we have seen that Shakspere makes her the guilty paramour of Suffolk without any evidence; that he makes her guilty of stabbing the Duke of York after a shocking exhibition of cruelty. Then too we have seen her in a scene with a foundation in Shakspere's imagation alone, a scene which is devilish in its malignity.

On the other side we have seen that Scott has given us a woman. She is not a lovable woman, it is true, but still a woman, with a woman's sympathies, a woman's sensibilities, but also with that morbidness which the constant pursuit of one idea brings. Is this character sanctioned by history?

Probably we may find the truth in the philosophy of Horace, *nil admirari*. She was both and she was neither. She was a woman whose mainspring was selfishness. She cared for her husband as he gave her power. She loved her son because he stood for her dominion. She felt contempt for her father because he was weak and unable to help either himself or her. But if we must render decision as to which has come nearer the truth, the verdict is with Scott. That she was even so tender a woman as he would have us believe is not true, but that she was a devil incarnate is still more false.

HOLLAND THOMPSON, '95.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

# ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

W. R. WEBB, JR.

OLD TIME FUN. THE LITERARY TRUMPET. THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS OF THE TAR HEEL AND WHITE AND BLUE VARIETY.

The best of historians have failed in giving us a vivid idea of what might be called the jocular spirit of the past. It is certain, I think, that the sense of humor of one generation differs greatly from that of another—that jokes and jocular allusions which convulsed with laughter, the people of one age, would hardly have excited a smile on the faces of their ancestors or descendants. With this explanation, by way of an apology, in advance, I give extracts from a pen and ink newspaper

edited by a lady, and an able and witty member of the class of 1847, the class of Pettigrew and Ransom, one of the most brilliant we have had.

The name of the journal is

#### "EXTRA"

# Literary Trumpet.

"Terms, as made known in our previous number, we will likewise say (as we wish to keep on good terms with all our subscribers), that they can not offend us, at any time, by sending us payment—postage paid."

"Our readers must not conclude that we are about to dwarf our Goliah of a paper into a literary Tom Thumb. True, it is small this week, but it is "extra" also. By this, dear reader, do not understand us to say that it is extra-ordinary, but only that it is not a regular number. One of the editors insists that IT knows not how to write: of course, then, our columns must be shorter till this editor schools itself in the mysteries of extracting ideas from the noddles of goose quills; and we trust that our apparent want of matter will not be construed into an emptiness of our intellectual noggins. Let none of the crab-apples of society turn to rousing the community against us by retailing to it the vinegar of slander on us that our paper is fast trotting down the hill of desperation: for, so far, from our down-scending into the mud and gullies of discouragement, we are really up-scending the crags and snags of difficulty with high head, propped up by cravats of an indomitable go-a-head-activeness. We had intended to prepare an article for this paper on the analysis and dissection of Love: however, we will present it at some future day if the acidity of procrastination does not concrete the cream of devotion into the bonnyclabber of disappointment.

#### "CONCLUDED."

"Our readers, no doubt, remember that a very interesting romance, begun in our last number, was promised to be continued."

"In compliance with that promise we take pleasure in concluding the romance by a discontinuence of it."

The name of the lady editor was Susan (Sue), which gives rise to the following conundrum:

"Why are we like a litigious man?"

"Because we are fond of sue-ing."

Of course there is a Poetry corner.

"POETRY."

[From widow Shakspeare.]

"It are a sin,
To steal a pin;
It are a greater
To steal a tater."

If the editor had lived in our day he would probably have added

It is far from good To "borrow" Faculty wood.

The old time joker was fond of bathos. Here is a specimen.

"The lightning roared, the lightning flashed,

Mammy's teapot fell and smashed.

Here is one of the ancient jokes—a colloquy between darkeys.

"Dick, have you been after that saleratus?" "No! I hain.t" "If you don't go I'll tell your mistiss." Tell

as soon as you please, I don't know Sal Ratus, nor wont go near her. You know I's engaged to Deb."

Archaeologists will be glad to learn that the two following jokes were new enough to be laughed at forty years ago.

"Why is a fellow with a big nose as wise as Soloman?

- "Because he nose (knows) a heap."
- "A colloquy."
- "How do you do, Mr. Smith?"
- "Do what?"
- "How do you find yourself?"
- "I never lose myself.."
- "How do you feel?"
- "Pretty smooth I guess-feel of me and see."
- "Good morning, Mr. Smith."
- "It's rather a bad one, I think."

President Swain had shortly before the issue of the Trumpet, delivered an amusing lecture on the early history of the University. Among other things he told about the meals at "Steward's Hall." which stood as late as 1846—a two story modern building, fronting West, in the middle of what is now Cameron Avenue, opposite the East end of the New East building. The meals were furnished by contract and were the source of much grumbling among the students. I give the report of the President's speech by the Literary Trumpet.

#### "EARLY REMINISCENCES OF CHAPEL HILL."

"On a late occasion the fingers of jollity tickled us so unmercifully that we swooned away into a state of ha-ha-ha-ity. We were hearing how sumptuously our early students fared. After the organization of the institution, the first care of the trustees was to procure a proper victualler for the boys, and the secondary care was, as a matter of course, an appropriate faculty. Looking around on the men of talents and of distinguished abilities in the State, the trustees were wonderfully betaken with the idea of securing an indefatigable Mr. Taylor as the best hostler to superintend the literary stable of the Hill of Science, who, though he could not furnish the young gents with the fodder and corn of classic lore, was thoroughly conversant in the science of ash-cake and buttermilk."

"But without attempting a eulogium upon this great Prince of kitchens we will simply (as was our object) apprise our readers of the contract agreed on between Mr. Taylor and the Trustees."

"Mr. Taylor bound himself to perform the following duties:

To have meals thrice a day and six times in two days.

To bestow a biscuit on each prep. at play time; to provide such a number of knives and forks that every two students could have the use of one pair, one soup tray and spoon for every three, a bib for each Fresh, to suppress every symptom of snatching and grabbing, to enforce mastication and the use of forks instead of fingers, to allow no one to swallow without first exerting the teeth a minute on each mouthful, to decorate the dinner table with the splendors of corned beef and corn bread, to enrich their breakfasts and suppers with ample troughs of buttermilk, exaggerated into enthusiastic festivity by the incomparable lustre and magnificence of wheat biscuit, ten inches in circumference,

three in diameter and (to accommodate the mouths of gentility) three feet in depth."

"Here we lost all connection in the account of the venerable steward's duties, so much were we delighted with the idea of this stupendous biscuit; and then again, when we thought of three Fresh dipping their bills into one soup dish, the wheelbarrow of our gravity was completely upset, leaving us floundering in the mud-hole of convulsive giggling. When we rise from the prostration and again mount our wheelbarrow upon the cushion of our dignity we will expatiate at length on the Biography of our college."

The "Preps" above mentioned were members of the Grammar school established as a preparatory department in connection with the University. There is one thing in the comment which is not exaggerated, the name of the steward. Mr. John Taylor was a man of force of character, of strong individuality. He had a farm three miles west of the village. On his death-bed he requested that his body should be buried on a designated rocky knoll, in the middle of his plantation, in order that he might awe his negroes into a diligent performance of their field labors. His request was complied with and doubtless his ghost was for years a terrifying overseer to the superstitious Africans. My brother, Dr. Wm. H. Battle, of Anson, guarded effectually his medical office from pilferers, leaving doors unlocked, by displaying on the mantel a piece of bone cut from the skull of a murdered man.

The Literary Trumpet was a single sheet of four pages, eight inches by five, written altogether with a pen. There were only two issues. The male editor, who composed or compiled all the articles, though some are in the hand-writing of his lady partner, was a

bright Virginian, the Chief Marshal in 1846, who was afterwards sheriff of Halifax county, Virginia, and member of the Legislature ef that State-William Matthew Howerton, called Matt. Up to his Senior year he was probably the most popular man in the University. During that year he alienated the friends of another popular student. Matt W. Ransom, who thought that he was the aggressor in a fight with the latter. I witnessed the fight between the two Matts. It took place between the South building and the Chapel. Both behaved with cool pluck. They were soon parted, neither being hurt. It so happened that the students nearest the combatants who were active in separating them were "Phi.'s," as was Ransom, Howerton being a Di, and some "Di.'s" wrongly took it into their heads that they were aiming to help him. For a minute or so there seemed danger of a general fight between the two societies, but the matter was at once explained. Governor Swain and Dr. Mitchell were soon on the ground. Dr. Mitchell was a justice of the peace, and, for fear of a duel afterwards, both were required to give security to keep the peace.

I close my review of the *Trumpet* by quoting the following announcement which discloses a practice in existence for some years, but which was discontinued the succeeding year on the petition of my class. I remember that I was on the committee to present the petition for its abolition.

# "SENIOR SPEAKING."

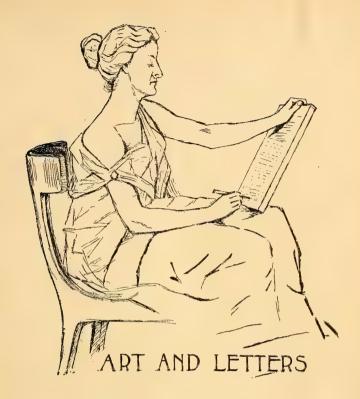
"The public will notice that this miniature Commencement comes off in December's first week. All who feel interested in the exercises, and indeed the public generally are hereby earnestly solicited ————to stay away."

KEMP P. BATTLE, '49.

AT ONE time there was here a student from Asheville named R—, who was noted for his profanity. was truly original in this sin and combined a literary talent and mountain vigor in manufacturing oaths. He was said to swear by note and when it was known that he was provoked there was always a crowd around to hear the new "cuss words" which were sure to come. One Sunday morning R- had taken his trip to the well to get the water for his usual bath. Just as he was getting up the first bucket the chain broke and both buckets fell into the well, the chain rapping him severely upon the head. Here was an opportunity for swearing and R—took full advantage. The air around was sulphurous for a little while. Just then Dr. Battle passed, having dismissed his Bible class a moment before, and thought this an opportunity to administer a merited rebuke. "Look here, Mr. R-, you do swear terribly. You are the worst swearer I ever heard; your profanity is something awful."

Straightening himself up and sticking his thumbs in his vest with the air of one who has received a great compliment R—— said, "Yes Doctor, I can twist 'em out pretty well when I try." The Doctor made no further remarks but continued towards home.

T.



## AMONG THE BOOKS.

In view of the astonishing activity in the world of fiction this hasty talk about a few notable recent books is not intended to be either exhaustive or critical. The fact that our library is one of the few University libraries that has its fiction alcove and that our students read a good deal of fiction—perhaps too much—is the sole justification of the article.

As the century nears its end it becomes more and more apparent that we are not to have any addition to the really great enduring novelists—to the spacious, serene giants like Scott, Dickens, Thackary, Hugo, Eliot, Tolstoi, Hawthorne. The age is critical, not

creative. However, if we are not destined to increase this Olympic group, we have, nevertheless, a score or more of genuinely brilliant and tireless lesser lights who are busily working under every sky from Samoa to Zululand searching for out-of-the-way places and characters and laying bare—sometimes too bare—every phase of human life. Political economy, the religious unrest of the age, prophesies of political milleniums, hidden phases of social life, morbidness in love, and abnormalities in life are served to us disguised in the thin capsule of fiction.

We have all, at one time or another, had our ears vexed with the strife between the realist and idealist—between Scott and Dumas, rushing their heroes through tremendous and thrilling adventures, and James and Howells showing us men and women as they are—very talkative, and sometimes very colorless and very stupid. Recent fiction indicates a distinct reaction to the romantic story and Robert Louis Stephenson, Stanley J. Weyman and Conan Doyle are the priests of the new cult. Stevenson, we all know. Ebb Tide, his latest, is a study of evil, a piece of microscopical psychology in a setting of southern seas. A Gentleman of France, and Under the Red Robe, may be taken as typical of Weyman.

If anybody has an hour and a half to spare it can be delightfully put in on either one of these books. Weyman always contrives to attach his story to the skirts of some great historic movement, and Richelieu, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, Henry of Navarre flash through his pages. Compactness of movement, rapidity of action, fresh, direct style are Mr. Weyman's strong points. His books are healthy books. Honor is made a good-deal of, and there is plenty of good old

fighting, and love, and unlimited bravery. Mr. Weyman's heroes are not the typical heroes of novelry. They live before us in flesh and blood, and accomplish miracles without half trying, and stir one's blood. Doyle in the Refugees and Micah Clark has added two splendid books to historical fiction, which is usually rather poor stuff. They have all of his peculiar charm and the Refugees introducing Louis XIV and Maintenon and the Edict of Nantes and then whisking us over to the wilds of Canada and causing us to spend our days in a grand whirl of Indian fighting, is an ideal book for a winter night.

But Dovle's claim to fame is Sherlock Holmes. Sherlock is the best marked, the widest known, the most interesting brain creation since the days of Pecksniff and Micawber. It was too bad that Doyle had to kill him in self-defence. These stories mark the erection of the detective story into a work of art and proclaim psychology a brilliant adjunct of fiction. In the realm of the short story Richard Harding Davis is still telling of Van Bibber. Davis is a trifle too clever. Bret Harte is not so effective in the Protégée of Jack Hamlin as of old, not because he lacks in art but because his stories are not so well worth telling: Thos. Nelson Page always writes entertainingly, and his Pastime Stories bring us again in contact with ante-bellum life —the loyal-hearted negro—the white souled maiden the doughty Virginia youth, the fine old ways of the fine old days forever gone.

Perhaps the two most notable books of the year just passed are Trilby, by Geo. Du Maurier, and Perlycross by Blackmore.

Trilby has created a veritable sensation, recalling the triumph of Tess, two years ago. We have Tril

byana now, like Napoleana and Shaksperiana. Du Maurier's style is singularly attractive, unconventional, bubbling and effervescing with sly humor, rollicking, roystering fun and tenderest pathos. His drawing and writing have the similar quality of boldness, large, strong strokes, and vivid action. It would probably shock Du Maurier to be told that his story had a moral, but a man feels prouder of his sex nevertheless, for having known Taffy, the Laird and Little Billy.

There is no denying Trilby's lovableness. One sympathizes acutely with little Billy and his friends in their plight over her. The beautiful, untaught, untrained, besmirched child of the pavements symbolizes the deathlessness of the higher longings. There is no reality in the book, unless, perhaps, the student life of the Latin Quarter in Paris, a generation ago, is portrayed. Poor Trilby, herself, is a quite impossible grisette and the whole company slightly too adorable for their environment. The book, unique, fascinating, is a beautiful fairy tale, an allegory, a splendid refrain singing of sin reaching out after righteousness.

Perlycross is a wholy different sort of book. It has all the pathos and humor, and sturdy power of Lorna Doone. Rural England is before our eyes and with careful elaboration, and exquisite finish, the story is wrought out from beginning to end. In Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. S. R. Crockett, we have two brilliant debutants in fiction. Both eschew the subjective and seek to give us an artistic version of the facts of real life. Mr. Caine has discovered the Isle of Man in a literary sense, and in the Manxman and the Deemster has portrayed the lovable, amusing, independent fisher folk of the quaint little isle with

dramatic action and clear-cut power. The Manxman is a grand and tragic conception of Christian character; and Mr. Caine's work has about it that completeness and force that we usually attribute to inspiration.

The Stickit Minister, by Crockett, strongly recalls Barrie's Window in Thrums. His literary mine is Scotch village life, the kirk, the manse, the bare, pure dogmatic life of Scotch presbyterianism. The rigor, the hidden tenderness, the amusing stubborness, the essential strength, the ingrained reverence and holiness of that sturdy strain are so set forth that one alternates between laughter and tears.

The women who write have done nothing notable in recent months, unless, we accept Miss Wilkins's Pembroke, which I have not read. The critics are very kind to it and declare it to be genuine and effective.

There are hosts of women writers, however, and they are unwearying and daring and not infrequently fresh and brilliant. Amid the thousand twinklers there is one steady luminary, Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Since George Eliot joined the choir invisible no woman has taken up the pen who can hold a candle to this splendid woman in culture, learning, power of analysis and vivid description. Marcella, her latest book, is at once a romance and a polemic. Mrs. Ward here tackles the social question and treats it with wonderful cleverness. On its artistic side the story is a piece of psychological vivisection. Marcella's mind and soul are laid bare and we see her in her lonely childhood, in her young womanhood full of crudeness, enthusiasms and love of "movements;" in her storm and stress period; and in her majestic womanhood full of sanity, sympathy and the spirit of compromise with mighty social forces. This

is the greatest book by a woman since Daniel Deronda.
I confess to infinite weariness over Heavenly Twins,
Yellow Asters, and Dodos.

If the last named lady and her tribe who invariably marry for money and flirt for love be in any sense typical of London society, then indeed the great metropolis is a modern Babylon. There is no style to speak of in the book. It would take a verbal contortionist to parse safely out of some of the involved sentences. Sarah Grand and Mrs. Caffyn both are heralds of the much discussed "New Woman." The Yellow Aster marks the triumph of psychological absurdity—motherhood alone could make Gwen Waring endurable. The book pretends to sing the epic song of maternity. It succeeds in depicting an incoherent, hysterical woman who married for "an experiment" and succeeded in inflicting very many very bad quarters of an hour on her husband who had been naughty in his youth but is quite a martyr to this fin de siecle "new woman" in his maturity.

The Heavenly Twins is another morbid psychological extravaganza. It is written with undeniable charm and power. The book entitled The Tenor and the Boy is the work of genius, but unfortunately Madame Grand has a "mission" from which she never swerves. In so far as she pleads for universal cleanliness of life all good people go with her and surely there is need for effort and pleading in this direction. Voltaire declared that Rousseau's essay on the failure of civilization to improve men was so successful that he immediately wanted to get down on his all-fours. Madame Grand's crusade against masculinity makes one doubt the wisdom of attempting to rear a male child. We should have a modern Mount Taygetus from which to hurl them all.

This is the last book I should want to put into a young woman's hand despite its declared mission. I wish the Madame could watch American foot-ball for a season. Her notion of men might be reconstructed. In Varying Moods, by Beatrice Harraden, is good but suffers by comparison with that wonderful little book, Ships that Pass in the Night, just re-issued from the press. There is in this short novel, without any incident to speak of. humour, malicious wit, divine pity, and some cheery wisdom. On the whole it is a sombre tale, having for its creed the Nothingness of Everything. Here we all are in the bog of the unknowable, hoping against hope, lonely among millions, struggling in darkness, hailing each other for a moment in our passage toward the unknown haven, and then-silence. It is a sort of revelation of the mental and physical pain and torture of lives that can no longer do and hope. To those who bear the burden of constant sorrow the book has a message and a fascination. To the young fresh life, unacquainted with grief, it doubtless seems a pitiful wail of despair.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, '82.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

OBSERVATION ON THE GEMMULE AND EGG DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE SPONGES, by H. V. Wilson. Reprinted from the Journal of Morphology, Vol. 1X, No. 3. Sm. 4to., pp. 277-405 and 12 plates. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of marine sponges. The observations embodied in it were begun by Professor Wilson more than four vears ago, when as Bruce Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University he was permitted by the directors of the fellowship to spend a considerable part of his academic life in the Bahama Islands. The investigations were further prosecuted for time in Prof. Brook's laboratory, and in the U.S. Fish Commission Laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass., the commissioner, Hon. Marshall McDonald, feeling that any enlightened attempts to be made in the future in the direction of the cultivation of useful sponges would be greatly aided by a knowledge of the life-histories of sponges in general. The result has been most gratifying. The merit of the work is of a high order, valuable alike to science, to Professor Wilson, and to the University of North Carolina, with which he is connetted.

An Elementary Manual of Chemistry. By F. H. Storer and W. B. Lindsay. 12mo., pp. 453,

\$1.20. New York: American Book Campany.

This book is not an experiment. Twenty years ago one of the most popular books on the market was Nichol's abridgement of Eliot and Storer's Manual. This in turn is an enlargement of the abridgement. The type is better, the illustrations and experiments more numerous and in some lines the explanations fuller to correspond with the advance in chemical knowledge, but the same successful method is preserved.

The volume serves the double purpose of a text and

a laboratory manual. The directions for the latter however are set in different type and need not be studied if the experiment should be omitted. The treatment of the carbon compounds is very full and many facts of a practical nature are given in connection with them. An appendix containing hints for laboratory manipulation tables of weights and measures and degree tables, together with a full index closes the volume.

TALKS ABOUT LAW. By Robert W. Winston, a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. 12-mo., pp. 192, 60 cents. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton.

This is a very valuable publication, embodying all those points of law with which every intelligent citizen of the state should be familiar. One of Judge Winston's objects has been to prevent unconscious law-To this end such subjects as have to do breaking. with every-day life have been selected. To quote from the preface, "Many a man gets into the toils of the law when he does not intend to do so, and because he is ignorant of the law. Again, many a man has given up valuable legal rights because he did not know that he possesses them. For example, the average landlord would not forcibly eject a tenant, even at the end of his tenancy, if he knew that in so doing the criminal law was violated; nor would men sign notes and bonds with so little concern if they knew that there was practically no defence against the same in the hands of innocent holders; the dissemination of which information ought to make beautifully less many patent churn notes, patent beehive notes, patent fence notes, and what not. Our books are full of the burning of insured houses, and of the insured failing to recover insurance because of some violation of the terms of the policy.

"So, also, the question of, what is a fixture, what are the rights, duties and privileges of landlord and tenant, of inn-keeper and guest, of cropper and of field hand, are of much practical value to the people of our State. Nor can any business m:n well afford to be without a general knowledge of the law governing wills, banks, corporations, partnership, married women, the statute of limitations and of frauds, the distribution of property, and of accidents and damages generally.

"In treating of these and kindred subjects, technical words have been avoided as far as may be, nor is any excuse made for the use of plain homespun words and

of household illustrations."

FIRST LATIN READINGS, by Robert Arrowsmith and George M. Whicher, 12-mo., New York, American Book Co., 1894, \$1.25.

It was to be expected, after the Report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary School Studies appeared recommending that some substitute be preferred to the exclusive reading of Caesar as the first preparatory Latin author, that various books would appear attempting to solve the problem of what can be substituted for We confess some doubt as to the possibility of devising anything that will do so much for the development of a boy's knowledge of Latin in half, or a whole year as the straight-forward reading of part of Caesar's Commentaries. Perhaps, however, the attempt is worth the making, and the book in hand is one of the best on the ground with this end in view. The selections are from Eutropius, Nepos, Caesar, Gellius, Cicero and Livy, including a somewhat wide variety of history, biography and anecdote, and in amount of matter are doubtless equivalent to four or five books of Caesar's Gallic War. There are illustrations, maps and notes to illuminate the text, and a complete vocabulary. The quantities of long vowels are indicated throughout and at the foot of each page there are grammatical references to the three Latin grammars most widely used in America. Some very useful "suggestions to the student" precede the text, emphasizing the idea of studying to understand Latin as Latin. Topics for "Special Study" are also suggested at the

foot of each page.

It may be that the selections are rather extreme in avoiding some difficulties to which the learner should be early introduced; while, on the other hand, the notes seem rather meagre for such elementary study in proportion to the amount of the Latin text. Some of the illustrations are a little dangerous; e. g. on p. 15. where under a well-known Tiber view stands the subscription, "Cloaca Maxima, Supposed Temple of Vesta, and Ruins of the Palatine," though the idea that the round temple in sight was a Vesta-temple is no longer in vogue and the "ruins of the Palatine are very indistinct to the unlearned eye. Again on p. 17 we have a cut showing a portion of the Aurelian wall. with the subscription, "Roman Wall," though its position would make any school-boy believe that it is intended to represent the wall of Servius Tullius, built many hundreds of years earlier. The short bibliography of useful literature is a little surprising both for its omissions and its commissions.

The publishers have shown great energy in securing the consent of many leading colleges to accept this book in lieu of Caesar as an entrance requirement; and we are therefore assured that the plan and the book will have a fair trial for some years, the result of which we

shall await with interest.

My Lady Rotha. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo., \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1894.

"My Lady Rotha" is the latest work of Mr. Weyman. It is a story of absorbing interest. The author chose a period which, strangely enough, has lain fallow until now. It is the time of Gustavus Adolphus the "Lion of the North," the times of Tilly and his free-companions, of Pappenheim and his bold riders, a time of pillage and lust, and free-booting. One year ago when "A Gentleman of France" made its appearance Mr. Weyman was almost unknown. Now he is known as the novelist who has met Dumas, pére, on

his own ground—and held his own. There can be no greater praise for any writer of fiction, especially of romance.

Mr. Weyman likes to write in the first person. All his heroes tell their own story, and in this story the steward "Martin Schwartz," tells what befell his Mistress, Lady Rotha. The description of the camps of Tzerclas, the free-companion, is good, and for color and accuracy the description of the seige of Nuremburg almost equals Dumas's seige of La Rochelle.

To those readers who try to keep up with the fiction of to-day it is most refreshing—this re-crudescence of the romance. After the billows of so-called *fin de siecle* tales and hysterico-scientific social depravities, these stories of Mr. Weyman and Mr. Meredith, of life and love, of good sword and strong heart, come like the healing frost after the yellow-fever.

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

HOLLAND THOMPSON.

EXAMINATIONS. While indispensable in science and in departments where systems of thought are studied, yet we believe the present system can be dispensed with in advanced classes in other studies.

A conscientious student much prefers to go on than to go back, to make discoveries rather than review them. In the one case the understanding is used, in the other the memory; in the one knowledge acquired becomes a power, in the other a burden; in the one an impetus is given to independent investigation, in the other a mechanism is formed that has to receive first from the outside all that it gives forth; in the one self-reliability in thought is the result; in the other dependence on authority.

Where possible, instead of examinations, let pieces of outside work on the subject studied during the session be presented in writing at the close. The ability, skill and judgment shown in an exercise of this kind will manifest the student's knowledge and grasp of the work of the session, at the same time inciting and strengthening him for further independent investigation. There is no impulse to

study in the world equal to that gotten from original work. A true student is not he who has memorized most but he who, having acquired the ability to investigate independently, has still a love of truth and the enthusiasm to search for it.

We insist upon it, an exercise in judgment is far preferable to a an exercise in memory. A thesis once gotten by a man is forever his; a dozen theses of other men are not his until he has appropriated them in some other way than by the memory.

It is a sign of advance in method, we think, that some of the professors in the humanistic branches have recognized this principle and prefer to have their classes present work of their own for examination, rather than memorize work of somebody else. We hope wherever possible, it will be adopted in other departments, believing such a course to be most profitable to student and most satisfactory to professor.

H. H.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE. Any move which promises to reduce expenses to any degree is always of interest and particularly if the saving is considerable. As we understand the movement, it is begun with the intention of entering in two lines only, viz: books and athletic goods. In the first every one is interested directly and in the second, indirectly, at least. Though, perhaps, it is the fault of no one particularly yet the present method of securing books is entirely unsatisfactory. The list of books used here is so long and the changes so frequent that the local dealer cannot afford to keep a full stock on hand and must order as they are neded. To give the necessary order is often inconvenient, is likely to be forgotten and hence trouble results both to professor and student.

The co-operative store would aim to remedy this by having an office on the campus and an agent in every class to take the orders when the book is first announced. The establishment would deal first-hand, would order in quantity, and would save all middlemen's profits. The saving on athletic goods would also be considerable. The plan has succeeded in many instances and there seems to be no reason why it should not succeed here.

COLLEGE PATRIOTISM. We do not share in the pessimistic views of certain individuals who declare this quality to be an unknown factor here. There certainly seems to be enough of it if directed into the proper channels and toward the proper ends. The way that the news of our defeat in Richmond was received is answer enough to the charge of the lack. The students realized that the men had done the best that they could under heavy odds and great disadvantages and were satisfied. While regret was expressed, yet there

was no reproach for the team. Such a reception can only incite the members to greater efforts hereafter, while the opposite course would have tended to discourage them.

The difference of opinion may possibly be in what is understood by the term. There is a certain bigoted narrowness which is some times called college spirit. This feeling would claim that the only institution is this particular one, that there is nothing but good about it, that nothing done differently elsewhere can possibly be right. Such a spirit as this is not a good, and is neither needed nor wanted here. However, warning on that score is hardly pertinent for we are rather too ready to unthinkingly imitate.

But about a true college patriotism, which, while willing to recognize deficiencies, yet loves and cherishes the college and all concerned, nothing but good can be said. Such a spirit is here to an extent but it needs fostering and developing. Supporting the college organizations and the college papers does this, contributing to the papers does it. It should not be omitted however that the knowledge of the history of the college can do much. Let the new student go through Memorial Hall and read North Carolina's history on her walls, let him see the faces looking down upon him from the Society Halls, let him see the alumni occupying honorable positions in every state, and then be proud that the Centennial Catalogue will contain his name.

ATHLETIC TENDENCIES. The season that has closed has taught many things in athletics, the first and foremost of which is the importance of good coaching. We started with the poorest of prospects and ended the season with a good record. The men have trained more faithfully and more conscientiously than ever before but more might be done. More must be done. We cannot stop until we can humble our rival as thoroughly as it was done in 1892. Only thorough, hard, conscientious training will do this. Virginia has the advantage of us in the size of her professional schools, the students of such schools being generally older and more mature. But this advantage is not insurmountable.

What changes will be made in the game before next season cannot be foretold. Most of the new rules seem to be working satisfactorily though some could be improved upon for clearness and, possibly, for wisdom. The list of casualties has diminished probably; at least there are fewer serious injuries to chronicle. We were so fortunate as to have none which were enough to keep the recipient from his college duties. There is no doubt but that the game has gained friends. Many who were opposed last year are now the warmest supporters. As the game should be played by gentlemen,

no serious objection can be found, unless by those whose fear of injury amounts to a mania. But as a friend, it must be said that if all contests were necessarily like the recent Yale-Harvard match, it would be best to stop all meetings. However, the contest in Richmond and the Yale-Princeton game proved conclusively that the sport is not necessarily brutal and if the officers had done their duty in the games which have been most severely criticised, there would have been no cause for complaint. This is not written as a defence of foot ball for its enemies defend it well enough. That it needs regulation no one will deny, but its usefulness for physical training, its service in increasing college loyalty, its aid to discipline by afording a healthful outlet for the bouyancy of youth are positive benefits too great for the objectors to overcome.



F. H. BAILEY AND H. G. CONNOR, JR.

Dr. Hume delivered an address before the Young People's Society of Charlotte, Tuesday night, Dec. 4th. The subject of his discourse was "Christian Culture."

A movement is on foot to form a Students' Co-operative Store. Something of this kind is needed here and it is thought that this will answer the purpose.

The Societies have elected their inter-society debaters. Messrs. J. C. Eller' '96, and J. E. Little, '96, will represent the Di. J. O. Carr '95 and V. A. Batchelor '96 the Phi. Mr. F. L. Carr '95 from the Phi. will act as president, and Oscar Newby, '97, secretary.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 11th, Dr. John C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, preached the November sermon before the Y. M. C. A. in Gerrard Hall. The sermon was delivered in a very attractive and interesting manner, and was very highly appreciated by the large audience.

Since the Societies have changed their time of meeting from Friday to Saturday night there has been a marked improvement not only in Literary exercises but also in the order. This is a step in the right direction and every member of the Societies should make it his duty to not only preserve order and to do his best in the exercises but to use his influence upon others to do the same.

The children of the late Edward Graham Daves, the distinguished scholar and teacher have donated to the library a valuable collection of books from their father's library. The books are mostly translations of the Latin and Greek classics. Following the gift of 1500 volumes by the late Dr. Wood this gift emphasizes the beauty and effectiveness of this method of erecting a memorial to departed scholarship and worth.

#### FOOT-BALL.

The season opened with gloomy prospects. Not one of last year's eleven appeared on the field on the opening day. However, Baskerville and Pugh, seeing the state of affairs, decided to play, and the former was elected captain, vice Little not returned. Soon Merritt returned to college, and around these three as a nucleus was developed a team, which though very light, was second in the South, and for team-play was superior to any that the University has ever had. Much credit is due to coach Irvine for the success of his efforts. Every Southern team played was defeated with the exception of Virginia, and the season closed with the team standing in the second place among Southern teams. The record is as follows: U. N. C. 44, A. & M. 0; U. N. C. 16, A. & M. 0; U. N. C. 28; Trinity 0; U. N. C. 36, Sewanee 4: U. N. C. 6, Lehigh 24; U. N. C. 0, Rutgers 5; U. N. C. 20, Georgetown 4; U. N. C. 28, Richmond College 0; U. N. C. 0, U. Va. 34.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The last regular meeting of the North Carolina Historical Society was held in the History Room on Tuesday evening Nov. 27th, at 7:30 o'clock. The first paper of the evening was read by Mr. W. C. Smith, '96, on the "Influence of the Presbyterian Church during the Eighteentn Century." This was a very interesting paper and

reflected much credit an the writer both from a historical and literary point of view. After this paper Dr. Battle made a few brief remarks concerning the University up to 1868. He stated that up to that time University was largely under Presbyterian influences. The second paper of the evening was read by Mr. A. L. Quickle '95. He described the mode of advertising for slaves prior to the Revolution. His paper was very humorous and interesting. The last two papers were read by Mr. C. F. Tomlinson, '95 on the 'Emancipation Society in North Carolina;' and Mr. F. L. Carr, '95 discussed the Senatorial career of George E. Badger.

#### PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The regular meeting was held Tuesday, Nov, 27, at 7 P. M. Prof. Toy read "The Suivante in Comedy," showing that the character arose in the French drama of the 17th century, has already reached its climax, and gone into its decline. Remarks were made by Dr. Winston, Dr. Hume, and others. A number of photographs of characters and scenes in the Phormio of Terence as presented last year at Harvard were here exhibited and explained by Prof. Ball.

Prof. Ball read "Jingling Bridle of the Ancients," illustrated by photographs of antiquities and other cuts. The paper, by numerous references to ancient literature, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman, showed the development of the bridle, and the cause, nature, and effect of the bells upon it.

Mr. Horne read a note on *Minna von Barnhelm*, indicating its position as a comedy in German literature and its political *animus*.

Prof. Harrington read "A Neglected Use of Latin Future Imperative," viz. its use in the sense of what *must* or *ought* to be. After a brief business session the Club adjourned.

#### ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society held on Tuesday night, Dr. Whitehead made a most instructive and interesting talk upon "A New Treatment of Diphtheria." He spoke of contagious diseases in general, being caused by the development of the diseased germs under favorable circumstances. The science of germs, bacteria, or Bacteriology, is comparatively new and there is a wide field for investigation. The discoveries thus far have had an immense effect upon medicine and medical thought. It has long been known that if any animal or man himself begins by taking small doses of a poison and gradually increasing it, he at length arrives at a point where a large amount of the

poison will have no effect on him. Diphtheria, he said, was caused by the growth of a germ which had lodged in some crevice or wound of the throat, producing an inflammation and causing the formation of the pseudo-membrane. These germs are always manufacturing a poisonous chemical product called Toxine, which is gradually absorbed by the blood and produces death by paralyzing the nervous centers, especially the heart. It causes death either by suffocation or exhaustion. Thus the disease is first local and by the agency of the toxine it becomes constitutional. The new treatment was discovered by experimenting with animals. Thus it was discovered that if an animal was made accustomed to diphtheria poison by gradually increasing the dose of toxine the serum or liquid portions of his blood would, if inserted under the skin of another animal, cause that animal to be immune from diphtheria. This immunity nowever, is not permanent but lasts only a few days or weeks. In order to apply this principle it is necessary to manufacture the diphtheria toxine. This is done by growing diphtheria germs in some liquid medium. Here the germs manufacture the toxine, and by filtering the culture medium a strong solution of the toxine free from germs is obtained. After toxine is prepared it is injected in small quantities at first into some animal, usually a horse, and gradually increased until the horse is immune from toxine. Some of the blood is drawn from his jugular vein and filtered to separate This serum is then injected under the skin of a person having diphtheria and protects him from the disease. The serum used is harmless and about 20 cc of the serum is injected which is followed at a day's interval by a second or third dose if needed. In a large French hospital before the treatment was introduced, the mortality was 52 per cent and with this treatment under precisely the the same conditions it was reduced to twenty-four per cent. In 120 cases of diphtheria coming under under treatment within 48 hours after the appearance of the membrane the mortality was less.

#### SHAKSPERE CLUB.

#### NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

Romeo and Juliet was the play under consideration. Dr. Hume read a paper prepared by Mr. E. W. Myers, on The Social Element of the Play. The many religious and political factions of the day, and resulting feuds were discussed. The common people often had no sympathy with them; but were unable to control the nobility.

The whole atmosphere in the 14th century was full of treachery and distrust.

Mr. W. C. Wicker spoke of *Romeo*, the gentle, courteous, and chivalrous gentleman of the play. His love for Rosaline and Juliet was not the result of the desire to be "in the fashion," but of purity and honesty of purpose. He loved Juliet because his love for Rosaline had not been reciprocated. In him, we have an example of love directed and guided by moral sentiment.

Mr. C. F. Tomlinson followed on *The Ice-cold Mercutio*. Mercutio was a many sided man, witty, and sarcastic—not always willing to stand to everything that he had said. He lacked the harmonizing element. It is to be deplored that his powers were not devoted to a high purpose.

Mr. J. O. Carr spoke of *The Minor Characters of the Play*. They are in evidence of Shakspere'e genius. He uses them to bring out more prominently the leading characters of the play.

Mr. Lewis's paper on *Juliet—not a Character Study*, was, in the author's absence, read by Dr. Hume. Juliet is an exemplification of Italian passion: but not of Italian lack of prudence. She was not "in love:" but was love itself.

Mr. Harry Howell considered the disposition of the German critics to make Friar Lawrence a means of expressing the philosophy of love—an undercurrent of thought running through the play, hence making Shakspere a public moralist and Romeo and Juliet a didactic essay. This view is not to be taken: the morality and lessons are not prominent; they must be inferred.

#### NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

Mr. M. H. Yount gave an outline of Spenser's Facric Queene and discussed his non-dramatic method of delineating character.

As You Like It was the subject of the evening, and Mr. W. B. Allen opened the discussion with a paper on Orlando. While he is possibly not the hero of the play, he certainly occupies the foreground. He is gentle and courteous, even to his enemies, and to be good is natural with him.

The Melancholy Jaques was the next subject, considered by Mr. Worth. Jaques had a false notion of life, and with him this had become a dream. It is probable that his travels in Italy had corrupted him .He sneered at human love. human happiness, and human frailties.

Mr. Fred. L. Carr contrasted Shakspere's play with George Sand's adaptation of the same. The French mind and the French ideas of the drama are radically different from those of the English.

Hence the French play is a distortion of As You Like It, and has not for us the interest of the latter.

Mr. Lewis discussed *Touchstone*, a typical court-fool; yet in many points, a creation of Shakspere.

Mr. H. H. Horne made some pertinent remarks on the differences between the English and French drama.

# DR. HUME'S LECTURE ON THE HUMORIST AND POET, HOLMES.

Dr. Thos. Hume gave, by invitation, a memorial address on Oliver Wendell Holmes before the Cornelian Society of the State Normal School at Greensboro, Friday night, Nov. 23d. A thronged audience greeted the lecturer in the fine hall of the school. Exquisitely levely tableaux and artistic renderings of selections from Holmes delighted eye and ear before the lecture began. The speaker showed how Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his descent and family associations realized the ideal which he set for the true American in the introduction to one of his novels, A Mortal Antipathy, and in his Autocrat. He sketched his descent on the side of his father, Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of "Annals of America," and of his mother, relatives of the line that produced the Quincys and Wendells and other names great in reform and politics and religion. His growth amid the then rural shades of Cambridge, his schoolmates, many of them afterwards very eminent, his life at Harvard, his early literary efforts, the First Portfolio which grew after many years into the Breakfast Table Series, his vers de Societe, the influence of eighteenth century literature on his form and thought as a poet, the marks of Addison and Sterne and Lambe and Goldsmith and Thackeray and even of the quaint old Burton and Sir Thomas Browne on his prose style, were all described. His wit was illustrated by pertinent selection, his epigram and paradox quoted in their most charming specimens. His happy method of using scientific facts and making unexpected figurative and spiritual application of science was exemplified from the Autocrat and from the story of Iris in the Poet at the Table. Some criticism was made on The Novels as showing almost too didactic and scientific an intent, and yet as containing pictures of New England life and character that are equal to any of the older works on that line. An estimate was given of his worth and rank as a representative of American literature, which space forbids us to quote. The tributes paid him by England and the Continent of Europe were instanced as indicative of the wide influence of this elegant, graceful, genial Autocrat, whose health of body and spirit preserved him free from the marks of decay almost to the last. A picture of his last days and of the funeral scene in old King's Chapel, so simple and so impressive, fitly closed the lecture.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

#### EDWIN C. GREGORY.

Contributions to this Department are earnestly requested.

- '48. Victor Clay Barringer having resigned his position as Judge of the International Appellate Court at Alexandria, Egypt, has returned to North Carolina.
- 1849-'51. Thomas Hill has been elected Coroner of Wayne County. He was a Surgeon in the C. S. A.
- '59. Reuben F. Kolb expects to contest the title of the Democratic Governor-elect of Alabama, and has taken an oath of office.
- 1860-'61. William N. Mebane has been appointed by Governor Carr, 1855-'57. Judge of the ninth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jesse F. Graves,
- '61. J. C. Bellamy has been elected Senator from the seventh district. He was a Confederate officer in the late war.
- 1859-'62. R, B. Peebles has been elected to represented Northampton County in the next House of Representatives. He was Adjutant General in the C. S. A. Since the war he has been one of North Carolina most eminent and successful lawyers. He was a member of the General Assembly of 1869.
- '64. Walter Clark was re-elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, receiving the largest number of votes ever given one man. He was a Lieut. Col. in the C. S. A., and was formerly a Judge of the Superior Court.
- 1862-'64. Julian S. Carr, was President of the State Fair Association. He has been re-elected to that office for 1895.
- 1866-'68. C. A. Cook was elected to represent Warren County in the next Senate.
- '80. Albert L. Coble was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the eighth district. He was instructor in Mathematics at U. N. C. from 1883-'85, and was tutor in Latin under Dr. Winston during his Senior year.
- '80. Thos H. Battle has been elected President of the Rocky Mount National Bank. He is also President of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills.
  - '81. W. J. Adams was elected to the Senate from Moore county.

1881-'82. Wm A. Moody has been elected Senator from the twenty-fourth district.

1883-'84. James A. Holt was Chief Marshal at the State Fair.

1881-'84. Edward W. Pou was re-elected Solicitor of the fourth district. He was Presidential Elector in 1888.

1883-'84. T. E. McCaskey was elected Senator from the second district.

1883-'85. Herbert McClammy was elected to the House of Representatives from New Hanover County.

1884'86. W. E. Edmondson has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy a Chaplain in the Navy. He is at present stationed on the U. S. S, Philadelphia, which is at Mare's Island. He joined the N. C. Conference in 1888, was transferred to the California Conference and at the end of three years was at his own request transferred again to North Carolina, and, at the time of his appointment, was stationed at Murfreesboro.

1886'87 Law. Thos. N. Hill, Jr., was official stenographer to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

'87. J. H. Baker, Jr., was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Edgecombe County.

'87. H. R. Starbuck was elected Judge of the Superior Court for the ninth district. He will be the youngest Judge on the Bouch, being less than 30 years old. However, he has already shown himself to be an able lawyer.

1887-'88. S. B. Gregory is private secretary to Congressman F. A. Woodard.

'91. R. R. Eason is principal of the Blanco High School, Blanco, Texas, an excellent school with a full faculty, some endowment and 269 students.

'92 Law. E. R. McKethan is practising law in Savannah. Ga.

'93 Law. W. A. Devin is in the Revenue service in Greensboro.

"94 Law. Jno. E. Fowler was elected to the Senate from the fourteenth district. W. W. Vass is practising law in Raleigh; E. Y. Webb in Shelby, N. C.; H. W. Whedbee in Greenville. N. C.; H. R. Ihrie in Pittsboro, N. C.; J. Crawford Biggs in Oxford, N. C.; Perrin Busbee, W. B. Snow, A. B. Andrews, Jr., in Raleigh; A. S. Barnard in Asheville.

'94 Med. J. T. Buxton is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; R. E. Lee in Baltimore.

'94. E. W. Brawley is farming at Mooresville; E. E. Gillespie is pursuing a course in theology at Hampden-Sidney Seminary

and expects to enter the Presbyterian ministry. W. F. Harding is teaching in the Charlotte Military Institute; L. N. Hickerson is teaching in Ronda, N. C.; A. H. McFadyen is assistant in the High Point Insurance and Business College; G. E. Petty is teaching at Red Springs, N. C.; J. R. Harris is pursuing a graduate course at Johns Hopkins; Jas. Sawyer is studying medicine in the college of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; T. C. Smith is working in his father's pharmacy at Asheville; C. L. Van Noppen is traveling salesman for Webster's Publishing House; J. W. Yates is employed in the Nat. Bank of Wilmington; C. H. White is surveying mineral lands around Sevierville, Tennessee.

Ex. '95. F. B. McKinne was elected surveyor of Johnson county. Mr. McKinne was the only democrat elected in that county; 'T. L. Northrop is studying medicine at the University College of Medicine in Richmond.

Ex. '96. Henry A. Grady has been elected president of the Junior Law Class of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

At the first annual convention of the N. C. Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Gov. Elias Cacr (1855-'57) was elected president; Kemp P. Battle, '49, vice-president; H. B. Battle, '81, treasurer. Among the board of managers of the society were elected P. E. Hines, '49; T. S. Kenan, '57; F. B. Dancy, '81; A. C. Avery, '57 and J. D. Myers (1851-'53). Among the delegates to the general convention at Boston are Collier Cobb (1880-'81) and A. C. Avery '57 with F. B. Dancy, '81, as alternate.

#### MARRIAGES.

'68. Paul B. Means married Mrs. Moselle F. Ross, at Concord, N. C., November 27th.

1880-'83. Archibald Campbell Floyd married Miss Florence Irvine at Columbia, Tenn., on Nov. 8th, 1894.

1883-'84. Dr. M. R. Braswell married Miss Mamie S. Hackney at Rocky Mount, N. C., on Nov. 14th, 1894.

1882-'85. J. Bryan Grimes married Miss Mary Octavia Laughinghouse, at Chocowinity Chapel, November 14th.

'92. C. Felix Harvey and Miss Mary Lewis Heartt, of Durham, were married December 12th.

'92 Law. Percy H. Cooke and Miss Jones, of Clinton, N. J., were married on October 3d.

'93 Law. Harry Martin and Miss Effile Burritt were married in August last, in Washington, D. C.

'93 Law. E. Y. Webb and Miss Willie Simmons, of Wake Forest, N. C., were married November 15th at Wake Forest.

'93 Law. John B. Parkinson married Miss Annie Sanborn, at Daytona, Florida, August 7th.

#### ERRATA.

Messrs. Editors: On page 377 of May, (1894), number of the Magazine, in an article entitled "Officers of the North Carolina Line on the Continental Establishment," the name of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment is printed John Patterson. It should have been "John Patton." In the manuscript from which we copied, the name is signed John Patten, but this too should be Patton, the error no doubt occurring in the transcription.

Colonel John Patton was promoted Colonel of the Second Regiment of the N. C. Line the 22d of November, 1777, the command of which he retained during the remainder of the war of our Revolution. He was made prisoner of war at the surrender of Charleston, in May, 1780, and was on parole as late as February 6th, 1782, as appears by report of a Board of Officers, printed in the May number, (1893), of the Magazine, and this explains why he was not with the North Carolina Continentals at the battle of Eutaw Springs, fought 8th of September, 1781.

In this connection the following letter, taken from the "Letters to Washington," in the Department of State, Washington. Book No. 54, pages 113-114, will be of interest:

GRAHAM DAVES.

"List of American Colonels prisoners to the British, on parole:"

"NEW YORK, "4th January, 1782.

Corps: North Carolina.

Names: Thomas Clark, John Patton.

Joseph Loring, Commissary General of Prisoners."

Descendants of Col. Patton still live in Beaufort County, N. C.

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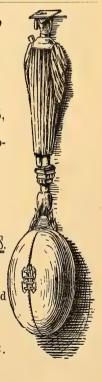
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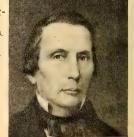
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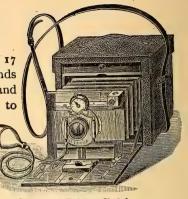
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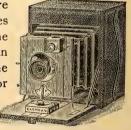
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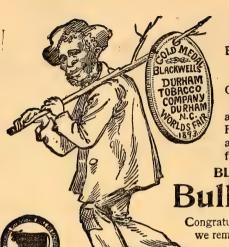


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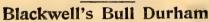
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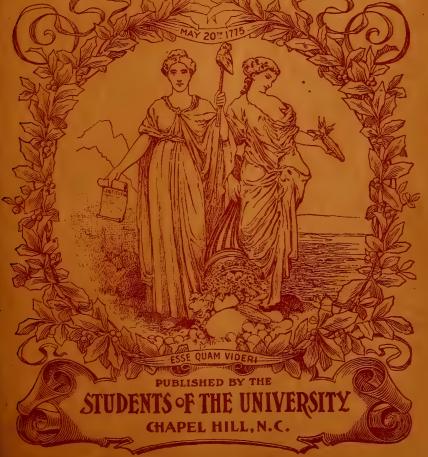
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# NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE



#### NORTH CAROLINA

## UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

(Founded in 1844.)

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J. M. OLDHAM, Assistant Managing Editor.

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Mr. W. R. Webb, Jr., acts as Editor-in-Chief of this number.

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#### A Thanksgiving Bill-of-Fare.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,
PARIS, 1894.

# NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII.

No. 4---JANUARY, 1895.

New Series, Vol. XIV.

The students of the University and the other readers of the Magazine will probably be interested in some of the things that come into the life of the American student in Paris. I have already given a description, in a letter to the News and Observer, of the "American Art Association of Paris" and promised, I believe, to write you what we had for our Thanksgiving dinner. The members are very patriotic and celebrate all the national holidays of the United States in fitting style. The large parlor transformed into a dining room, was prettily draped with innumer-

> able Stars and Stripes and other American bunting, while artistic designs of a varied

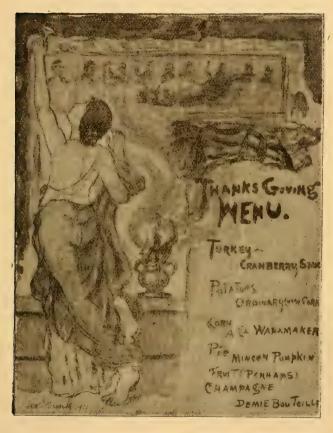


character further decorated the premises. Sixty-three persons sat down to the dinner at 6 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Harry Fonda presided as to ast master, and Rev. S. P. Kelly, minister of the "Student's Church," supported him on the right. A plentiful sup-

ply of American dishes and an abundance of champagne having been provided, enthusiasm rose to a high pitch.

The principal toasts were "Thanksgiving," by Mr. R. A. Andrews; "France," by Mr. Harry S. Fonda; "The United States," by Rev. S. P. Kelly; "Art Students Abroad," by Mr. H. E. Dey; "The Ladies," by Mr. H. M. Brown; and "Our Associate Members," by Mr. Wynford Dewhurst. After some general speeches and anecdotes the musical portion of the evening commenced. This consisted principally of songs by Messrs. H. M. Mott-Smith, M. Hansen, and Harry Fonda, and a dialogue in negro dialect by Messrs. Willis Thorndyke and H. Fournicier.



Drawn by Geo. C. Funk.

ONE OF THE DESIGNS.\*

At ten o'clock we all adjourned to the art gallery where the *menus* were on exhibition and drew lots for them.

They were all in water-colors or pen-and-ink, and

<sup>\*</sup>The figure is La Jeunesse, after the Regnault monument by Chapu in the Beaux-Arts.—Editors.

showed that there was plenty of both fun and talent in the club.

The champagne was given by Mr. John Wannamaker, Jr. The pies and the dressing for the turkeys were made by American ladies. The turkeys usually on these occasions are presented by friends of the Association.

We have among our "Associate Members" most of the great French artists, some of the great writers, all the great American artists, who have studied or resided in Paris since its existence, and a number of prominent Americans.

The Club has had as guests: Bougereau, Laurens, Constant, Whistler, Sargent, Bridgman, Weeks, Munkacsy, Eustis, Reid, Wannamaker, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and a host of other notabilities.

The American student of limited means finds here warm rooms, good food at cost, good literature, and jolly company. It is a place where he can spend his evenings, Sundays, and spare time without the temptation of going into bad company.

W. G. RANDALL, '84.

Paris, Dec. 1st, '94.

## WHY JUDGE HAYWOOD LEFT NORTH CAROLINA.

The annals of North Carolina show very few characters so striking and interesting as Judge John Haywood, first of this State, and afterwards even more eminent in the daughter State of Tennessee.\*

Among the members of the bar during the first part of the present century he was commonly regarded as one of the greatest lawyers ever produced in this State, and that estimate has been recorded in the opinions of our Supreme Court by more than one of our legal authori-Judge Battle used to say that in our sub-revolutionary period the three greatest Common lawyers in America were Theophilus Parsons of Massachusetts, Luther Martin of Maryland, and John Haywood of North Carolina; and my old law preceptor, the late William K. Ruffin, eldest son of Chief Justice Ruffin, and himself a lawyer every way worthy of his name, recommended the diligent study of Coke on Littleton to me by the example of Judge Haywood, who, he would say, knew very little but Coke on Littleton, and yet was the greatest lawyer North Carolina had ever produced. By the greatest lawyer, he would explain

<sup>\*</sup>It is necessary to bear in mind that there were two distinguished men of this period of exactly the same name, the subject of this article, and his cousin John Haywood, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina from 1787 to 1827. John Haywood, the lawyer, was the son of Egbert Haywood of Halifax County. John Haywood, the Tresurer, was the son of Egbert Haywood's elder brother, William Haywood, of Edgecombe. Judge Haywood left no descendants in North Carolina. The families of that name now resident in this State are all descendants of William Haywood of Edgecombe.

that he meant not merely greatest by his attainments and ability in the conduct of business and in the exposition and application of legal principles, but by the position which he held in the development of our State history and jurisprudence. In the opinion of Mr. Ruffin, Judge Haywood had a greater share than any other man in influencing and guiding the courts of the State during that critical period when it had to be considered and determined in what manner and in what degree the principles and methods of the Common Law should be changed or modified before they could be incorporated in the fabric of our civil and political life.

One of the most interesting and valuable of our North Carolina law reports is the small volume known as "First Haywood." In looking through it one cannot but be struck with the contrast between its reports of cases and those of later volumes. And in this difference may be seen how a lawyer at the bar in that day influenced the development of legal opinion and thereby the course of judicial decisions. It is no disparagement of the judges, who presided in our highest courts when Judge Haywood began to practice before them, to say that as lawyers they were by no means the equals of the leaders of the bar. Ashe, Spencer, and Williams were doubtless better lawyers than Archibald Maclaine thought them, but they were very far from being such lawyers as Iredell, Hooper, Johnston, Avery, Moore, Davie, Maclaine, and Haywood. And this fact is curiously illustrated in the earliest volumes of our reports. "First Haywood," for example, it is interesting and significant to observe that in cases where the decision of the Court is summed up in less than a dozen lines, the argument of opposing counsel and their discussion and elucidations of the principles of law involved in the

case, from their opposite points of view, often run to double that number of pages. It is plain therefore that in these reports it is the arguments of counsel which were the great means of educating and influencing succeeding generations of lawyers. The Court gave merely the decision of the point involved: the reasons upon which the decisions rested, and the ground upon which a contrary decision had been urged, are to be found in the argument of counsel. This peculiar condition of things, illustrated by the very form of our early reports, enables us to understand how it was possible that a man who was on the bench for only six years could have so great an influence and retain so great a place in the judicial history of the State.

Why did Judge Haywood leave North Carolina and remove to Tennessee so late in life, when he was not far from sixty years old, and after he had attained to such a position of eminence in his native state? The answer usually given to this question, and the one contained in all the notices of his life which have fallen under the observation of the writer, connects Judge Haywood's removal from North Carolina with the popular odium incurred by him on account of his resignation of his seat on the bench for the purpose of appearing at the bar as counsel of James Glasgow, Secretary of State, indicted for frauds perpetrated in his office. It is not to be denied that his action in that matter deserved popular reprobation, and received it. The tradition of the bar in eastern North Carolina is that Blake Baker, who in 1794 succeeded Haywood in the office of Attorney General, when the latter went upon the bench, had consulted Judge Haywood in drawing the bills of indictment, which as Attorney General he had sent before the grand juries in New-

bern District and at the special term of over and terminer aftewards held at Raleigh. There being no precedents the Attorney General was naturally anxious about the form of his bills, and consulted Judge Haywood as being reputed the highest authority in the State. As the time appointed for the special term drew on, Glasgow, whose guilty conscience anticipated conviction, sought Judge Haywood. The tradition is that he went to him secretly by night, and poured out upon the table before him a thousand Spanish silver dollars, and offered them to him as a retainer if he would resign his seat on the bench and appear as his counsel in the approaching trial. The Judge had in North Carolina, as he afterwards came to have in Tennessee, the reputation of being always "hard up" in his finances. The sight of the money was too much for him. He resigned his seat on the bench only eleven days before the meeting of the Court, and appeared before his late associates as Glasgow's counsel. The uncompromising and vigorous character of his defence or his client may be estimated from the fact that after a verdict of guilty, he moved in arrest of judgment upon fifteen alleged errors in the bill of indictment which he had himself assisted to prepare. The professional mind may be able to view such a transaction dispassionately, and to minimize the element of human imperfection involved in it; but the popular mind, excited and resentful on account of the admitted and proved frauds of its honored and trusted servant, could make no allowance, and would accept no excuse, for such a course of conduct in one who had been appointed to detect and punish those frauds, and who had thus lent his professional skill to shield and defend the perpetrator.



From the "Green Bag."

JUDGE JOHN HAYWOOD.



Undoubtedly there was popular odium to be endured by Judge Haywood in consequence of this Glasgow trial. But did he leave North Carolina on that account? The trial was in the year 1800. If he had left the State within two or three, or even three or four, years after that date, there might perhaps be a presumption that his removal had some connection with the results of that trial. But he seems not to have left the State until seven or eight years after the Glasgow trial. Judge Haywood's qualities were too substantial and genuine to remain long oppressed or obscured by popular odium or prejudice. His conduct had shown a want of the highest delicacy of feeling in regard to professional propriety, but it had at least been frank and straightforward. There was no concealment or duplicity about it. In eight years a man of his weight and essential integrity must have emerged from any cloud of popular obloquy, unless there had been some deeper stain upon his character than that which resulted from the circumstances of the Glasgow case. If the facts stood simply thus: Glasgow's trial in 1800; Judge Haywood's removal to Tennessee in 1808; -- it must be confessed that even so there would be room for serious question whether the one stood to the other in the relation of cause to effect.

But the facts do not stand thus naked and alone. There is positive evidence that the removal of Judge Haywood to the new state to our west was due to causes long subsequent to the famous trial, and entirely unconnected therewith.

In the course of a long and most interesting conversation which the writer had with the late Governor Graham, in the Spring of 1874, the name of Judge Haywood was mentioned, and also the popular account of

the cause of his leaving North Carolina. Governor Graham at once asserted, with a great appearance of confidence, that this account was altogether incorrect. He said that the late Judge Duncan Cameron knew Judge Haywood well, and had assured him that Glasgow's trial had had nothing to do with Haywood's removal to Tennessee. Judge Cameron met Judge Hayin Raleigh in 1808 as he was on his way to the West and had a conversation with him on the subject. Judge Cameron expressed his surprise that at his age Judge Haywood should be seeking new countries, and asked him why he went. Judge Haywood replied that by the recent act of the General Assembly (Potter's Revisal, 1806; \$ 693), establishing two terms of the Superior Court in each county annually, his practice had been so broken up and scattered that he found he would have, as it were, to begin anew in building up a practice. He had been in the habit of attending the Superior Court in two or three of his district towns most convenient to him, but now his clients and his cases were scattered among twenty-five or thirty of the new County Superior Courts; and as he had to begin again he had concluded to begin in a new country, especially as some of his friends and kinsmen had already settled in Tennessee.

Such was the account Judge Cameron gave, and he believed that Judge Haywood did not leave North Carolina in consequence of anything connected with the Glasgow trial, but in consequence of the changes made in our Judicial system by the act above referred to. That Judge Cameron knew all about the Glasgow trial, and the public feeling in regard thereto, is evident from the fact that he was clerk of the court, and published a full report thereof in a pamphlet now

exceedingly rare; and no man was more capable of detecting the true motives actuating men, or of forming a sound judgment upon any practical matter, than Duncan Cameron.

Judge Cameron felt a special interest in Judge Haywood, and stood in a peculiarly close professional relation to him. It was to Judge Haywood that he had applied for admission to the bar when he came from Virginia in 1797 to seek his professional fortunes in North Carolina. He was the son of the Rev. William Cameron, rector of the old Blandford church at Petersburg, and in that older and richer community had enjoyed advantages of intellectual and social culture not so commonly found in his new home. Upon coming to North Carolina he was advised that it would be an advantage to him in the beginning of his professional career to seek admission to the bar from the most eminent of the judges, and to that end he proceeded to visit Judge Haywood at his residence in Halifax county. Saturday night, however, found him a few miles short of his destination, and he spent the night at a wayside house of entertainment. After breakfast Sunday morning he mounted his horse and rode on to Judge Haywood's house. The Judge was not in, but he was invited by Mrs. Haywood to sit down while she sent a little negro girl to call her husband. When the eminent jurist, whom he had come to seek, made his appearance, Mr. Cameron was surprised to see him in his shirt sleeves with a gun on his shoulder. He explained to his young visitor that he was taking a morning walk along the banks of the creek which ran near his house, and that he had taken his gun along in case he should see any wild ducks, which frequented the creek; the shirt sleeves he probably thought needed no explanation to a sensible man with any true notion of comfort. Upon learning the business which had brought Mr. Cameron to his house, he proposed that he should join him in his interrupted walk; and so they spent the morning sauntering along the banks of the creek. The impecunious judge, in his shirt-sleeves with a gun on his shoulder, on the pleasant Sunday forenoon, examined the young student and future financier in his knowledge of the science and practice of the Common Law, and ascertained his fitness to be admitted to the bar of North Carolina, at which he afterwards attained such eminence. The scene left an unfading impression upon this young son of the Virginia clergyman, who was not more impressed by the bearing and intellect of Judge Haywood than by the simplicity and unconventionality of his character, and the plainness, not to say coarseness, of his personal appearance and habits.

Their walk and conversation were prolonged until Mrs. Havwood sent the same little black girl to tell them that dinner was waiting for them. Absorbed in his subject and his companion, Judge Haywood at first seemed not to hear the summons. When her persistence had so far succeeded as to force him to attend to her, he turned upon her with violent expressions of anger, and pretended that he would shoot her if she did not go back to the house and stop calling him. The child however seemed unmoved by his violent manner, and indifferent to his threats, which she had probably learned the true value of. She continued repeating her mistress's message until her master, turning to his guest, sorrowfully admitted that the only way to be rid of her was to obey the summons and go back to the house for their dinner.

Thus far Judge Cameron, as reported by Governor Graham.

The traditional accounts of Judge Haywood in that part of the country where the Haywood family first settled, and where he himself resided, are in perfect accord with the foregoing description of Judge Cameron's first interview with him. He is said to have been large and very fat, and of careless and slovenly habits. His talents early commanded for him a place among the very foremost members of the bar. The men reckoned his equals, when his true value came to be known, Iredell, Hooper, Moore, Davie, Johnson, and the rest, were mostly men of refined tastes, who affected no little delicacy and elegance of personal manners and attire. They were much scandalized that their associate, whose intellect and professional attainments they could not refuse to admire, disregarded all their standards of propriety, and insisted on keeping the bosom of his shirt wide open in order that he might the more conveniently scratch his hairy expanse of chest; and they were equally troubled at his primitive custom of holding the leg of a barbecued pig in his fingers while he bit the meat from the bone.

His habitual want of money has been alluded to. There is a story current that for the sake of keeping his pecuniary affairs straight, he adopted the somewhat original rule of refusing to pay out any money upon a debt except to the Sheriff. He was thus always sure of a good and sufficient voucher in the form of a satisfied fi. fa., duly recorded among the archives of the County. \*\* Judge Lea, of Nashville, tells a pleasant

<sup>\*</sup> In justice to Judge Haywood it ought perhaps to be said that formerly the Sheriff, or the Court, was much more in request for the collection of perfectly good debts than is the case now. In some parts of the State at least it was the common custom to place all notes in the hands of a lawyer for collection, and suits were brought and collections effected through the Court where there was no

story of one of the old Treasurers of Tennessee, who received at the same time a letter from a relation asking for a pecuniary accommodation, and another from Judge Haywood requesting an advance on account of his undue salary. He answered both by the same mail, and by one of those unfortunate mistakes, which will occur, he backed Judge Haywood's answer to his kinsman, excusing himself from making the desired advance upon the ground that he was cursed with a pack of idle, worthless relations who thought they had nothing to do but to run to him when they wanted money, instead of working for it themselves; and his letter to his cousin he sent to Judge Haywood, saying that he would gladly accommodate him in the sum designated, but that that shiftless old Haywood, instead of waiting until he had earned his salary, was always plaguing him to pay it in advance, and so he was out of funds.

During the latter part of his residence in North Carolina Judge Haywood lived in Franklin County; or perhaps he only passed his summers there. His house stood on what was then a public road running across from the Halifax road to the Warrenton road, about six miles from Louisburg, in what has since become, by the discontinuance of the public road, a very out of the way corner. The house was standing a few years ago,

idea of real litigation on either side. It was a convenient method of collection. There were no pleadings filed, the pleadings being simply entered short upon the docket after the old style; the costs were inconsiderable, and the *lawyer charged no fee*, being satisfied with his taxed fee of four dollars paid as part of the costs by the defendant. The defendant was willing to pay the five or six dollars costs for the six months time (two terms of the old county court); and so all parties were satisfied. Such cases were purely formal and did not affect the credit or the relations of the parties. It is needless to add that North Carolina was an agricultural, not a commercial, community.

and may be there still, so far as the writer knows. The only thing specially noticeable about the place was a tall pair of hewn granite gate-posts, with a circular ornament or finish cut upon the tops, rendered conspicuous, and somewhat absurd, if the truth must be said, by the feeble rail fence, without stakes or riders, which wandered up on each side and rested against the disproportionate stone columns. About a mile from the house, and near the public road to Kittrells, stands a framed church, belonging to the Baptists, and built upon land given for the purpose by Judge Haywood, from which circumstance it received the name of Haywood's Meeting-house.

Judge Haywood was essentially a student, and with greater facilities for study and investigation would doubtless have distinguished himself beyond the limits of his profession. It has been common to speak lightly of his belief in ghosts and apparitions, and doubtless most of the particular instances alleged by him do not carry much weight to our minds. Judge Battle, with a touch of humor, which is sometimes the best wisdom, points out that Judge Haywood's witnesses are too often country gentlemen returning home after being kept a little beyond their usual time in the county-town. We can all perhaps recall the sound of such belated \* gentlemen galloping by on their hurried journey home-The writer can testify, from having often wards. heard such sounds, that spirits were not uncommonly present on the road which led from Louisburg towards Judge Haywood's residence, long after his day. But it must be owned that his serious discussion of this subject, which in his time was treated with great pretended contempt by the educated, whatever the vulgar may have thought, was an evidence of his independence and

sagacity. It is now recognized by the most judicious minds that whether such phenomena have a supernatural element or no, they at least manifest the working of psychological forces well deserving attention and investigation.

He also wrote upon religious subjects, and discussed questions of prophetical numbers, with perhaps quite as much satisfaction to himself and benifit to others, as have attended the efforts of men of more notoriety in this line. The writer is unable to give any account of Judge Haywood's personal religious opinions or practices. He belonged to a family which has been prominently connected with the Church both in the province and the State of North Carolina, and it is presumed that he was a Churchman himself so far as he had the opportunity of the familiar services and ordinances, though he lived at a period when the Episcopal Church had almost ceased to have any existence in those parts of the country in which his lines were cast.

It was stated in the opening paragraph of this article that Judge Haywood has been thought to have exercised a more prevailing influence than any other single person in determining the course of our judicial development. The same might be said of his influence as a judge in Tennessee. Some of the rules and maxims still governing our courts of law and the rights of private parties, received their present form from his hand. And in Tennessee it is said that the principles introduced and established in the legal system of that State by him, were of so fundamental a character, and had such immediate and importont results, that they shook the fabric of the new institutions, and in many quarters brought great odium upon Judge Haywood. It is a curious fact that from a pamphlet published for

the purpose of opposing one of his decisions, and which contains a most fierce and venomous attack upon him, it appears that one of the parties in interest in the case in question bore the name of James Glasgow. One cannot but wonder whether it was the same James Glasgow who had been Secretary of State in North Carolina. If so, it is a most curious fact that this man should again have been brought into relations with Judge Haywood, and should have been a party in interest in litigation which involved popular odium for the same distinguished name.\* A lawyer might make for lawyers a most interesting paper upon the subject of Judge Haywood's influence upon the course of judicial decisions in North Carolina and Tennessee. There is an excellent account of the life and writings of Judge Haywood in the University Magazine for November, 1860, from the pen of Judge Battle, to which the reader of these lines is referred. This paper in no respect professes to put itself by the side of that, but preserves merely some trivial memories which may throw perhaps a little additional light upon the subject.

In his old age Judge Haywood became very fat and unwieldy, though he continued his intellectual vigor and activity to the last. Considering the conditions of western life in his day, and the engrossing character of his professional and official duties, the publication of such works as his Civil and Political History of the State of Tennessee, and his curious Natural and Aboriginal History of the same State, within three or four years of his death and when he was in his seventieth

<sup>\*</sup> It has been asserted recently that the influence which secured Haywood's services for Glasgow in 1800 was personal friendship. There seems to be no evidence of this. The unvarying tradition has been that it was wholly the pecuniary consideration.

year, was a marvel of intellectual vigor and enterprise. It may be mentioned in passing that these are two of the rarest and most costly books of local Southern history, and bring exceedingly high prices whenever they are offered for sale.

Governor Graham's story of Judge Cameron's visit to Judge Haywood was the real cause and beginning of this article; let a story of another law-student, who went to Judge Haywood for his license, end it. In a book of reminiscences published not long since by a Tennessee lawyer, a Mr. Gill, the writer gives an account of his admission to the bar. He too sought Judge Haywood because he desired to receive his license upon the recommendation of the most eminent judge of the State. He found him at his home in the country, and made known the purpose of his visit. The old judge made great complaint at being thus troubled by applicants who ought to go to younger men, more able to attend to them; but he consented to examine his visitor, and proceeded to do so at once. The simplicity of his younger days had not essentially changed. His age and great size made it extremely difficult for him to move about. He was therefore seated, with his books around him, under the trees in his yard, upon a large untanned bull's-hide spread out upon the ground. When the progress of the sun brought its rays to bear upon him, he would call a stout negro man (perhaps the son of the little negro girl who was sent to call him and young Mr. Cameron to dinner), who catching hold of the tail of the bull's-hide would draw the old man and his books to another spot better protected from the sun; and so during the day he would travel around with the shadow of his mighty oaks, and pursue his studies and meditations in primitive comfort.

J. B. C., JR.

#### TWILIGHT.

The sweet repose of twilight's restful hour
Falls on my weary earth-tormented soul.
Hushed are the day's alarums and a roll
Of cloud-wrapped splendor floats o'er hill and tower.
If thus departing day has magic power
To calm the waves that break on night's dark shoal,
Why not departing life's to ease the dole
Of dying nature by some Heaven-sent dower?

Who knows? for none from out those mystic shades,
That veiled are to mortal eyes, has dared
To breathe—not e'en a sigh of that unknown.
Yet let us hope that as this light that fades
Sparkles anew in Earth's nocturnal crown;
So gleams a light when the eternal all stands bared.
LEONARD CHARLES VANNOPPEN, '92.

# THE PRESENT ASPECT OF MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE AMENIANS IN TURKEY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2.—A letter which has just been received in this city from a point near the seat of the recent outrages in eastern Turkey places the number of slaughtered Armenians at fully 15,000. It is written by a man in whom the highest confidence is placed and portions are too horrible to repeat. The writer in part says:

"The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said: 'We cannot pay taxes to both Kurds and the government.'

"Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds, they resisted them; there were some killed; then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms in rebellion. Orders were sent to the mushir at Erzengan to exterminate them. The orders read be-

fore the army collected in haste from all the chief tribes of Eastern Turkey were: 'Whoever spares men, women or children is disloyal.'

"The region was surrounded by soldiers and 20,000 Kurds are also said to have been massacred there. Then they advanced upon the centre, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued to advance for days.

"No quarter was given, no mercy shown. Men, women and children were shot down or butchered like sheep. Probably when they were set upon in this way some tried to save their lives and resisted in self-defense. Women were outraged and men butchered. A large number of women and girls collected in a church, were kept for days the sport of soldiers and then murdered.

"It is said the number was so large that the blood flowed out of the church door."

[The subjoined article upon Armenia, toward which all eyes are now directed, was written by an Armenian youth, now studying in Boston, Mass. The article is of peculiar interest as coming from one who speaks from the inside, but who, for very evident reasons, prefers that his name be withheld for the present.—Editors.]

At the outset I should have to correct, or rather explain some fundamental points misunderstood by quite a number of Americans. I should not wonder that they sometimes misunderstand them.

When the American people hear that the Armenians come from Turkey they call them Turks. There is, however, a wide difference between the Turks and the Armenians, as regards their respective nationality, race and religion. The Turks belong to the Semitic family, while the Armenians belong to the Japhetic. The Turks profess Mohammedanism, the Armenians Christianity. Their languages, customs and habits are altogether different. As far as the east is from the west so far the Turk is removed from the Armenian.

About five centuries ago, at the middle of the fourteenth century, we lost our independence as a national body and became subject to the Turkish Empire. Our own country, called Armenia, of which you read in Xenophon's Anabasis, is now occupied partly by Turks, partly by Persians and partly by Russians.

Armenia lies in that section of Asia where the Bible puts the Paradise. Euphrates and Tigris pass through the country, extending their branches in all directions. The country is full of many large and small mountains. the like of which I have never seen in this country. So the scenery of every part of this section is very picturesque and beautiful, studded with numerous gardens, vineyards, farms and forests. I presume if Dr. Warren, of Boston University, had seen this country he would never have put himself in trouble to locate the Paradise in the Arctic Ocean and call it "Paradise Found." Yes, our missionary friends and native Christians live in such a country where the sky is clearer, the sun brighter, and the moon more gentle and cunning; where the bounteous earth yields its increase in due season. But its sacredness is all gone since the followers of the False Prophet have come and trodden upon that sacred soil.

The missionaries in Turkey work only among the Armenians. There is no inquiry or open door among other small nationalities, i. e., Turk, Koord, Arab, Cherkes and Jew.

Now naturally comes forth this question: Why missionaries work among the Armenians, seeing they are Christian and not heathen as the Chinese or Japanese? The answer is very simple: Our old national Church of Armenia, which has something from the Greek Church and something of her own, needs reformation.

No student of church history can deny the fact that the first nation which adopted Christianity as her national creed was the Armenian nation. Our ancestors accepted Christianity in the second century and the Bible was translated into our language in the fifth century. Every conscientious Armenian honors and respects his mother church which has done so much to save the nationality of the Armenian people or "the people of Ararat." The great effort of the missionaries has been to reform our church. But when they could not work in our mother church on account of opposition on the part of the clergy they were compelled to organize a reformed church called Evangelical Protestant Church.

Having explained some most fundamental facts connected directly with our present subject, I proceed to discuss the missionary work done thus far and its present condition and circumstances.

Accordingly I will try first to give a brief summary of the work done and then its present aspect. From a missionary point of view Turkey is divided into three parts: Eastern Turkey, Central Turkey and Western Turkey. I will not speak separately on these missions but on the whole work, and bring out the total statistics.

The missionary work of Turkey was begun first in Constantinople in 1831, sixty-three years ago, by some two or three missionary families. Then gradually the number of missionaries increased when the scope of the work broadened. Missionaries have established schools and organized Evangelical Protestant Churches mostly. So we may consider their work in two directions, educational work and religious work.

There are at present four Colleges for males, four Colleges for females, three Theological Seminaries, one Medical School with a Hospital. I need not count the numerous Grammar Schools and High Schools, all

preparatory to the colleges referred to. These are under the auspices of The American Board.\* Formerly most of the professors were American Missionaries, but later on, their pupils having graduated succeeded them. We have now quite a number of able native Armenian Professors who took their college course at home and university course abroad; some in America, others in England, France and Germany. The course of our studies is made the same as here or elsewhere.

The number of native teachers amounts to 500, and the number of pupils in schools is over 18,000.

A great change has been witnessed in the matter of education. In many regions education was practically new; but now we have a graded system reaching in all 186 out stations with a uniform course of study. The desire for education is steadily on the increase and the standard of the schools is improving. The name of one of the Colleges represents an important treaty in a concrete form, namely, the Euphrates College.

It is the best name that ever could have been given to any institution. As the river Euphrates, spreading its branches throughout the country, piercing the mountains, the hills and the valleys, makes the soil fertile, beautifies the lonely and solitary lands, gladens the heart of man, so Euphrates College and similar institutions in that country stretch forth their hands far and wide, distribute the water of education, make fertile the unplowed and untrained brains. What the river Euphrates does in the physical part of that country these educational institutions do in the world of mind and spirit. They are the life and light of the country. The educational side of missionary work has been very bright and luminous.

<sup>\*</sup>This is the American Board of the Congregational Church,

How as regards the religious side? The religious side is by no means less encouraging and inspiring. It is more graceful and symmetrical. Education, however, has been from the beginning the handmaid of Religion. The aim of all the institutions throughout the country has been to educate men for the Christian ministry. They have served this purpose to a certain extent.

The first few churches that were organized had, necessarily, each a membership of two or three persons. Now the statistics show that there are 78 native pastors, 112 native preachers, 108 organized churches; the church membership amounts to 12,000 and the average protestant congregation to 36,990.

The Missionaries carry forward the work, but each church is understood to be to a certain degree responsible for the evangelization of the region lying about her. Some of these churches are very active in this respect. Few are self-supporting while a great many of them receive pecuniary aid from the American Board. Besides the regular services of the church in the week and on Sundays we have Y. M. C. A. meetings and Sunday School, but not at all Y. P. S. C. E. on which account we are either fortunate or unfortunate, I do not know yet which we are. I wish you could be present at praise meetings, I am sure you would like them very much as old and young lift up their hands with their hearts to God asking his grace and mercy for themselves and for the world. The speedy coming of the kingdom of God is their expectation and special topic for prayer.

An interesting feature of the evangelical movement is the Home Missionary Work, which was begun 20 years ago in Koordistan. It was undertaken by the churches in the Harport Station but it has enlisted the aid of most of the evangelical churches throughout the country. A part of the expense is paid by the people themselves, but the rest by this Home Missionary Society without any aid from the American Board. Six places are occupied in Koordistan and twelve persons are employed. Religious papers, books, and tracts are circulated in the Koordish Language and the work there is very much promising.

From the first special effort has been made also to introduce the Bible into all the houses of Armenia population in general.

The Missionary work in Asiatic Turkey has so many helpful and hopeful features in respect to mental culture and spiritual enlightenment and uplifting. Moreever, missionaries not only introduced into our country a high and perfect standard of education and a clear and true idea of Christianity but with their mode of living and dealing with others they have been a model of an ideal father, mother, brother, sister, and friend, a sample of Christian home and christian society.

When we have these in view one can not but think and believe too, that the sum of Christianity and civilization which first arose from the east and took its course upward and westward—and none shines so brightly in the west—will go again to the east with its tenfold splendor and glory.

Now I am quite sure that lots of dollars that are expended for missionary work of Turkey have come out of your father's, mother's, sister's and brother's pockets; Oh, no I did a mistake, out of their hearts as it were with a silent prayer with God. Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy that your offerings have

been fruitful, and earnest and sincere prayers accepted for Amenia in Turkey.

Dear Gentlemen: This is the brief summary of Missionary and religious work among the Armenians in Turkey, so bright and promising.

\*But while I am describing the work to you I can not disregard entirely that black cloud which is impending and threatening over our heads. It is the harbinger of great showers of evils which may destroy the whole field of missionary activity that is promising a good ample harvest, our prophetic vision and insight becomes dim as soon as we turn to that side, our anticipations become imaginary, not real. Yea, amidst so many encouraging features we observe discouraging features also. All these several features represent the present aspect of the Missionary work in Turkey. I will occupy most of the time discussing the dark features which are so prejudicing to missionary work being directly connected with it. Lest with over assurance we become careless and negligent of offering our most earnest and sincere prayers to God for the ultimate triumph of Christ's kingdom in Turkey as well as throughout the whole world.

One of the dark features is the extreme poverty of the Christian people. This goes hand in hand with education and moral progress. The Missionaries of the American Board have had from the beginning the aim to make evangelical work self-supporting as soon as possible. But the increasing poverty of this has been a serious drawback. Pitiless poverty has many victims in Asiatic Turkey particularly in these last two or three months. Thus far the people had no favorable means of earning their daily livelihood. They could scarcely avoid starvation. You can not find

<sup>\*</sup>This article was written a short while before the recent atrocities.

throughout the whole country a single factory which can employ only one hundred working men. Railroads do not exist. The cities and villages have a sort of isolated condition. A firman of the Supreme Porte, prohibits even traveling on horseback. Every man must necessarily stay in his own city or town. pose their measure is already justified by their political genius. In addition to these disadvantages, which lead assuredly one from the Sublime Porte to the begger's port, there come earthquates and families, have to snatch away all that they have and in consequence of which death and loss of property are prevailing in many regions. Apparently this state of affairs is prejudicial to missionary and religious work. Many schools are closed for lack of money, many churches are without preachers and pastors. Young men do not like to enter into ministry, becouse they cannot secure a place to work in. The scope of preachers' and teachers' work is very much limited on this account. We must not wonder at seeing that native preachers comparatively are few and become fewer day by day. Old pastors cannot prosecute their work to the satisfaction of the people. Some have already gone to the next world leaving their honorable places vacant, others are out of work. The young generation seeing all these are in no wise drawn into the ministry. For the stomach gets angry when they do so.

The dark feature which I like to speak on is the outrageous treatment which the native Armenian Christians receive at the hands of the Mussulman Turk. The Turkish outrages and violent actions can hardly be overestimated. I beg you not to think that I am making any exaggerations whatever. Only I am afraid I shall not be able to go into details without which you

could not get any satisfactory idea. But I am sure that even one small case will be sufficient to explain my point for one who is in possession of a keen sense of right and wrong. The Turkish government with its present policy is altogether incompetent to do justice to its subjects and protect them from lawless assaults. There are three distinct elements in the Turkish politics if we carefully analize them. First, the element of Koran, that is bigotry; second the element of Turkish personality, that is immorality, and thirdly the element of Roman Law.

As Mohammedanism commands them to persecute all Christians, whom their Koran calls infidels or unbelievers, the government practically is in favor of all those persons who persecute and insult Christians. Killing and stealing are the most common practices of these mean and narrow-minded Turks. Two months ago they sacked and plundered three churches in Caesarea, killed many while at service. The blood of many Christian martyrs was shed once more. In their prayers quite often they repeat the words of the old saying, "How long, O Lord?"

Funeral services are insulted and mourners have been stoned. In small villages Turkish beys oppress the common, peaceful Christian people without compunction. In short, there is no safety of life and property, right and honor.

Many a time missionaries also suffer from these bigoted Turks. While Dr. Pettibone of Constantinople was on his way from Aintab, he was arrested at Adana, on the suspicion, absurd on the face of it, that he was an escaped criminal. It is enough to say that there is undisguised hostility to missionary work. The labors of missionaries are seriously hindered especially in all educational lines. I will notice one especial reason of their hostility later on.

Finally another dark feature is the oppression of the press, from which the religious and missionary work suffers, too. Next to muskets and cannons, printing presses are a terror to the Turks. They think that these implements of war may only kill few, but the printing presses, though having not actual fire in them, nevertheless contain a sort of potential fire which will bring in light and burn up sooner or later their whole phalanx of oppressions with the oppressors themselves.

Books in general are more alive and active than as many armed soldiers. I suppose they clearly see in the back-ground of a book an intelligent personality speaking through the dead and lifeless sheets of paper. When they have burned a book they think they have killed a personality. We must acknowledge that these Turks appreciate the power of a book more than many a civilized American or European does actually. This appreciation which is blended with fear and terror has led the censorship of Constantinople to take unreasonale measures. Before I go on to state the recent work of censorship at Constantinople, I should have to bring forth one phase of their work in the past and up to the present time. Thus far they have done their best to annihilate the Armenian national and poetical literature; but for all that they have utterly failed to attain their highest ambition and desire. The Armenian nation lives as a distinct nationality with her literature which is of an exceptional good character. To annihilate an existing old literature is an impossibility or rather a foolish thought in such a century, which only the Turk tries to indulge in.

Yet he has done this much, if he has not been able to annihilate our literature; he has prohibited its growth and enlargement.

The extent to which the censorship is now carried at Constantinople is almost beyond belief in a free country as this. While liberty of religious teaching is guaranteed under several treaties and firmans and while the Bible has been sanctioned as a book which may be circulated it is often seized in provinces and the stock destroyed. Only two years ago the restrictions placed upon the publication of the Bible in Turkey were made so oppressive as to call forth an official remonstrance from the British Ambassador.

At present the censorship of Constantinople has extended its sphere to include the destructive modification of religious works of an absolutely unexceptionable character. While the duties of the censors of the press as defined by law relate to the prevention of publications politically or morally bad. Some of these appear to be unacquainted with Christian doctrine and some unable to understand the language of the books upon which they are expected to render judgement. What will be, you think, the result of such a work? Nothing but a painful trifling with things held sacred by all Christians.

Let me present to you a few examples of the recent destructive modifications of the censors. Then you will judge for yourselves whether the government is foolish enough or not, from the foolishness of which the whole Christian world will suffer unless an end is put to their actions.

The Turkish censorship declares that those passages which relate to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine should be omitted. They also say that the

phrases "Kingdom of God," "of Heaven" or "of Christ," and the words "Jew" and "Hebrew" must all be left out. The same objection is also made to the phrase "according to the law of the Hebrews," since it is said that the Jews have no law of their own in the Ottoman Empire. In the same way the table of lessons used by the Sunday School Union has been changed. It is simply a table of contents of the lessons with the Scripture references and without a word of comment of any kind. The censors have refused to allow the publication of this index list unless some fifty of the titles of the scriptural lessons are erased at variance with the matter referred to in the lessons. I will quote a few typical cases.

Luke iv: 14-21, "Gospel liberty." The word "liberty" must be erased. It implies something offensive toward the existing government.

Esther iv: 1-9, "Sorrow in the palace" must be suppressed.

Romans iv: 1-8 "Saved by grace" must be made to read "Saved from sin by grace."

☐ Hebrews ix: 6-15, "Eternal redemption." This must be modified to show that it is redemption from sin.

Psalms xxxviii: 8-15, "Hope in distress," Job v: 17-27 "affliction sanctified," Joshua i: 1-19 "Fear not," etc, are ordered suppressed.

Jeremiah xxxiii: 7-16 "Sorrow turned into joy," this title must be erased.

Haggai ii: 1-9 "Encouraging the people" is utterly forbidden.

Romans xv: 25-33 "A benevolent object." This title must be erased entirely or else modified to show what object is referred to: in case the object is found

in accord with the interests of the Ottoman Government it will be allowed to stand.

One of the most curious modifications is this. dissertation on the doctrine of the atonement occur the words "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." This text was ordered to be stricken out unless the publisher would alter it to read "Jesus Christ came into the world to save Christian sinners." I should think, these comparatively few modifications which I have cited did explain the work of the consorship of Constantinople. Now it is very plain that our Turk neighbors are desirous to revise the Bible without the aid and authorization of the American Commit-"Nothing could better illustrate" as tee of Revision. Lyman Abbott says, "the need of foreign missionary work in Turkey than such puerilities on the part of the Turkish Government." To sum up: The missionary work of Turkey has been thus far a very powerful agency to promote the educational and spiritual welfare of all Christian communities with which the missionaries have come in contact. Yet this hopeful aspect of the work is accompanied with several discouraging features. Poverty, the result of which has been "churchless pastors and pastorless churches." Turkish outrages, which are a sign of undisguised hostility to Christian and missionary work. The oppression of the press, which has been a means of trifling with sacred literature.

Now, my dear friends, what must be your attitude as an American Christian to this state of affairs? Christians in America are under special duty and obligation as regards this matter. I must explain it in a brief way. I hope our discussion led us to the knowledge of two great facts connected with the missionary

and religious work of Turkey: One, that higher education and clearer conceptions of Christian religion were introduced into our nation through the missionaries of the American Board. By which I mean a greater interest in these matters are ample results secured by the best methods. And the other that the Turks are hostile to missionary work. We might properly ask whence this hostility? Their painful experience in the past has proved that education and slavery cannot go together. Robert College at Constantinople cost them the independence of Bulgaria. Accordingly, in order to retain their Armenian subjects in bonds of slavery, they stop, once for all, the mighty current of education which is passing through all the regions where Armenians are found. They have burned within the last fifteen months many school buildings and closed many others on the ground that they were not established by the firman (order) of the Sublime Porte. They have put into prison professors and teachers, charging them with seditious acts, absurd on the face of them. It is apparent that missionaries have indirectly, and without any bad intention whatever, but rather with good intention, been the cause of all Turkish outrages. I will assure you that as a matter of fact they have been hostile both to the American missionaries and that part of Armenian population which is most educated.

Their oppressions are multiplied and intensified during these last three years. in which missionary work has been most successful. I believe that their oppressions are storing powder in the rock of Turkish Empire, and that only one spark of fire will shatter that huge rock and break into pieces. A spark of Heavenly flame. Yes, my dear friends, that spark of Heavenly

flames come from above; those who ask for it, will have it come down.

Then, the attitude of American Christians to this state of affairs must be an attitude of *continual* prayer accompanied with a *special* sense of duty. Pray for the world in general; pray for the Armenians in particular as they are oppressed and stricken with distress. We must not fail to remember continually in our prayers. The missionary and religious work among the Armenians in Turkey will be a complete success.

As Dr. N. G. Clark once said "The future of Turkey devolves upon the Armenians." Let this talk be an incentive to renewed prayer and consecration. Let us look backward and forward and at the same time *upward* for only then, we could have a strong faith and a glorious hope.

### A TALE OF ELD.

'Long dim gray halls
Blear torch light falls
In fitful gruesome shades,
That lend full well
A mystic spell
To cold and damp arcades.

'Gainst the oriel pane
The pale moon's wane
Is silvering a last sad beam.
And the nightingale sleeps,
Nor vigil keeps
From the hawthorn fringing the stream.

Oh! sad is the part
Of a riven heart
Slow throbbing alone in the tower;
And wet falls the hair
From a forehead fair
Buried now deep in a cushioned chair
Whose oak is dark,—like the bower.

For 'tis Life, 'tis Fate,
That Love and Hate
Shall dice for the soul and its bloom;
That the tenderest lute
With melody mute
Shall lie all attuned in gloom,
Its voices choked with a gloom.

'Bove the old oak chair
There trembles a prayer,
''Oh! may my love haste o'er the sea,
Or else I must wed
In his own dear stead,
Tomorrow, the Bodeen O'Bhie!''

Child! child! dost know,
That three vespers ago,
The cruel emerald wave
With a frolicsome tide
Lapped in through the side,
Enfolding and holding the bargue, the pride
Of your absent and loved Mulgrave?

E'en now on an isle He paces the while, Scanning the sea for a sail, While sea mews flock
Down breakers that mock
And lock him from thee as a pale.

Again the moon
Like a red doubloon
Has fallen adown the sky
And the night closes dark
Neath clouds that—but Hark!
To the sound of revelry nigh!

The Earl and his clan,
The groom and his man
Are seated in the innermost hall,
And their armours shine
As is poured the black wine
Into bumpers for each and all;

While higher and higher
Burn warmth and desire
And trenchers and goblets resound,
For the woman must bow
To the man's stern brow
Though grizzled and grim. She is bound.

List! a lull in the roar,
Loud creaks the great door!
And the rushes flicker faint on the wall,
"Oh! was it the wind
That shrieked thro' the blind,
Or—say!—did an air sprite call?"

Round battlements high The light'nings fly, And seething waters dash
With fearful shock
Against the rock
While rises crash on crash.

From o'er the maim
The frozen rain
Doth drive with heartless force,
And the black storm king
And his daughters sing
A fiendish pæon, as the surges fling
On the drenched sea sand a corse.

"Now God thee save! my Lord Mulgrave,
And give thee grace to stand,
For thy love lies dead
With her golden head
Deep prest in the drenched sea sand,
In the wild wave-beat sea sand!"
Thos. Bailey Lee, '94.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA MANUMISSION SOCIETY.

As we read the pages of North Carolina history, we are charmed with the fascinating myths of Virginia Dare and Esther Wake; we become enthusiastic over the first attempts at colonization in our State—which resulted in the grandest failures ever recorded; and the story of the "lost tribe" on Croaton Island, reads like an epic of pathos and woe. Such is North Carolina history as it has been given to us by our historians—a delightful narrative of all our great failures, myths,

and legends, while many of the vital organizations which have helped to shape the State's destiny, have either been passed lightly over, or never mentioned at all. Thus the story of the old Manumission Society had almost been forgotten, until about one year ago when its historic records were brought to light for the first time in half a century. Here we would incidentally make mention of the fact that there is a golden opportunity for some patriotic North Carolinian to immortalize his name by writing a history of the State—based upon fact alone, instead of fact, fiction, and failure.

The North Carolina Manumission Society convened for the first time at Center Meeting House, in Guilford County, on the 19th day of July, 1816. The membership of this association was composed of delegates from the several branch associations which had been organized previous to this time. During the first year of the existence of the society there were but four branch associations, with a total membership of only thirty two. In 1825 there were fifty eight branches and sixteen hundred members, which proves in the very outset that the association was a live one—founded upon vital principles, and as we shall presently see, the prime leaders of this movement to free the slaves—the charter members of this society, were leaders in all important affairs affecting either Church or State.

To fully comprehend the magnitude of the work undertaken by the Manumissionists, we should be mindful of the fact that at the time the society was organized there were in North and South Carolina alone, over a half million slaves, and in the latter state seven thousand more slaves than white people. In an address delivered before the association by one of its

members, the author makes this startling statement: "Should anyone assert that droves of slaves are driven along the public roads in many states of the Union more frequently than droves of cattle, horses or hogs. we might be ready to scruple his veracity, but the fact is as manifest as the light of the Sun, particularly in this state of North Carolina, where there are at least five droves of the former to one of the latter." Continuing he says: "Riding along the public road one day I unexpectedly overtook a drove of these much injured people. Among them I saw six good looking men fastened to a long, heavy chain. Each man was attached to it by one smaller chain, suspended from an iron collar riveted around his neck, and another fettered to one of his ankles, and some were handcuffed. Thus they had travelled for some hundreds of miles until their flesh was wounded in many places by their cruel shackles." This gives us a striking picture of slavery as it existed right here in North Carolina.

The first definite work of the Manumissionists was to create a public sentiment in opposition to slavery by corresponding with all the different churches in the State, asking their co-operation and assistence, and it is a fact worthy of note that the two denominations responding most readily to the call—the only ones that did give a hearty response—were the Presbyterians and Moravians.

The next plan was to present the cause to slaveowners themselves, urging them to at least teach the slaves ideas of civil government, and finally imploring them to give the unfortunate beings their freedom. All this was done in the face of violent opposition and even threatenings of death. It had its effect however, for hardly a month passed but what some slave holder freed his slaves and joined the Manumissionists. In 1825, after the Association had been in existence nine years, it was estimated that sixty out of every hundred men in North Carolina were favorably disposed toward the principle of emancipation, but were sitting at ease, waiting for some exciting cause to awaken them to a sense of duty.

The third plan was to memorialize the State and National Legislatures, and the petitions presented to these bodies contained the following requests:

1. That no more slaves be permitted to be brought into North Carolina.

2. That no master be allowed to sell a slave to another man.

3. That all negroes born after a certain date be considered free born. But all their efforts in this direction were of no avail. The petitions were referred to committees and were never heard from again. A principle was at stake however, and the Manumssionists believed in the doctrine that "No question is settled, till it is settled right." This was the basis of their hopes—in fact, their only hope in the face of the bitter antagonism they encountered on every hand.

The meetings of the association were largely attended until about 1830, when on one occasion only four delegates appeared. Here we must read between the lines. The opposition to slavery had engendered such a bitter hatred on the part of the slave owners, that it was really dangerous for a while, for anyone to discuss the question in public, threats being made time and again that any one who did so might have to suffer the penalty of death.

We find however that in 1832 the society was greatly revived, and this may be attributed to two causes.

1. The number of converts to the anti-slavery cause

continued to increase to such an extent, that slave owners became less dangerous. 2. It was during this vear that President Jackson promptly suppressed the threatened Nullification outbreak in South Carolina. and the Manumissionists hailed this as a good omen that their cause would receive support from the national government, since the slave power had shown its spirit and policy in this threatened defiance of all law. Jackson himself was a slave owner, and when this became known all hopes of definite results in the near future were given up; and the last meeting of the society was held at Marlboro meeting-house, in Randolph county, on July 25th, 1834. Soon after this the great tide of Western emigration began, and hundreds of families moved from Guilford, Chatham, Randolph and Orange counties, and found a new home in the fertile Ohio valley. This tide of emigration swept a greater part of the Manumissionists with it, and the attention of those who did remain was turned toward New Garden Boarding School, which was established in 1837. and has recently been converted into Guilford College.

But it is a mistake to suppose that the Manumission Society went to pieces and finally accomplished nothing. It was only transferred to the great Ohio valley, where it took deep root under the name of the "Abolition Society," with "free soil, free speech, free labor and free men" as its watchword—the same watchword that shook the entire Nation and elected Lincoln in 1860.

We cannot close this paper without mentioning a few of the many great men who belonged to this society and who spent their lives in behalf of the principles upon which it was founded. The name of Charles Osborn stands at the head of the list. Although he was not an active member of the society in North Carolina, he is nevertheless regarded as the father of the movement. Osborn removed to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, soon after the Manumission Society was organized, and there published the *Philanthropist*, the first paper on the American continent to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave. Charles Osborn was Wm. Lloyd Garrison's "Great Master," and was the first man in America to advocate the impropriety of using the products of slave labor. Let us not forget that this man was a North Carolinian, born and raised in Guilford County, yet his name is not even mentioned among the great men our State has produced. Editor, philanthropist, hero and divine, his name should ever stand with those of Garrison, Woolman and Emerson.

The next great character we would mention is Jeremiah Hubbard. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and the most eloquent and learned of his generation. As an educator he stood second only to Dr. Caldwell. He was one-fourth Indian, and in company with two Cherokee chiefs, went before President Jackson with the request that no spiritous liquors should ever be sold in Indian Territory. Jackson granted the request, which afterwards proved the salvation of the Territory.

Another noted Manumissionist was Nathan Hunt. His history should be familiar to us all, for it is conceded that he was the greatest and most thrilling orator North Carolina has ever produced. He was a power in his own church—the Society of Friends, and won the universal admiration of all men of all creeds with whom he came in contact. He was a man of the highest personal character and was fearless in his denuuciation of slavery. Did space permit, hundreds of other useful men might be mentioned—men who served their coun-

try well, and who lived to see the final triumph of the freedom of mankind.

In conclusion let me say that these Manumissionists who emigrated to the Ohio valley were not only the salvation of that section of country, but were also the real leaders of the Free Soil movement. When the Missouri compromise was repealed in 1854, they were the first to sound the trumpet of alarm and call conventions throughout the Northwest to meet the emergency. It was largely through their efforts that all the anti-slavery parties were united under the name "Republican."

The time is coming when these men will take their true place in history, and when the whole nation will recognize that the spirit of progress and enlightenment which characterizes many of the Western states to-day, was drawn from Carolina veins. Well may we become sad when we think of what North Carolina might have been, if her people had heeded the warnings and entreaties of the Manumissionists. Then the thousands of the best citizens who left the State might have remained, and made it a paradise of beauty, and the greatest and most prosperous State in the Union.

C. F. Tomlinson, '95,

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, November, 1894.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

PIPE AND POUCH. The Smoker's Own Book of Poetry. Compiled by Joseph Knight. 12-mo., pp. 182, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25. Boston: Joseph Knight Co.

This dainty little book, bound in white and gold, and ornamented with tobacco leaves and blossoms, is made up of single poems from various authors, each poem the happy and oftentimes the only inspiration of its writer, gleaned from the poet's corner of the newspaper or the pages of a magazine. They range in date from the days of Sir Walter Raleigh to the present time. Among the more recent writers there has been no more devoted smoker than James Russell Lowell, as his recently published letters testify. Three of the most delightful poems in praise of smoking are his, and with Mr. Aldrich's charming "Latakia" are the gems of the collection.

ACADEMIC FRENCH COURSE. By Antoine Muzzarilli. 1894, 299 pp., \$1.00. New York: American Book Co.

The book is an attempt to improve upon the standard methods of teaching French the first year. The rules are simply stated, possibly more simple than usual; then amply illustrated by exercises. An admirable feature of the book is frequent reviews of principles studied by conversations in French and English between teacher and papil. The new features are two; first, an introduction of thirty-two pages to the phonetics of the French Language giving English equivalents for French sounds; second, each conjugation of the verb has an object after each person, no object being repeated. For example, "je suis américain, tu es anglais;" thus eliminating the monotonous je suis, tu es, il est, besides largely increasing a working vocabulary. The syntaxand many irregularities of grammar are reserved from the body of the work for the Ap-

pendix. Its neatness of binding and general appearance, its simplicity of treatment make it quite an attractive addition to first year French courses.

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In this work Mr. Larned has undertaken what, so far as we know, has not been attempted before—to give within the compass of one work a full historical reference book, an encyclopaedia of history, and, at the same time, a summary of the history of the world in the exact words of the greatest historians. In this last particular it is radically different from the usual "Cyclopaedia of History," that being, in most cases. nothing more than the work of "hack" writers. "History for Ready Reference" attempts "to represent and exhibit the better literature of History in the English Language, and to give it an authorized body —a system—adapted to the greatest convenience in any use, whether for reference, or for reading, for

teacher, student or casual enquirer."

"The arrangement of matter in the work is primarily alphabetical and secondarily chronogical:" e. g. opening at randam the first volume, we find the subiect "Athens." Forty-two pages, or about 1680 square inches of printed matter, are devoted to this. The periods of Athenian history are taken up in chrononogical order, and the authoraties on each period are given. A few of them are, Thucydides, on the "Beginning of the City-State;" Grote, "From the Dorian Migration to B. C. 683;" Thirlwall, under the "Draconian Legislation;" Mahaffy, "The Age of Periciles;" "Law and its administration." Some of the others are, S. H. Bucher, G. W. Cox, E. A. Freeman, F. J. Church, and B. C. Nubuhr. The extracts from the various writers are gathered into a whole much more consistent and satisfactory than one would have believed possible under the plan of the book.

Cross-references are full; e.g., "Black Flags," "Black Friars," "Blücher's Campaigns," etc., all occur in their regular alphabetical place, and attention is called to the topics under which the subjects are treated in full....

The specialist in history who has a good library at his command, and who is thoroughly familiar with his material, would probably not care for this work, but all others who need to know anything whatever of history will welcome it. If only an outline of a subject is cared for, it is in this book. If a more extended treatment is desired, full references are given to all of the recognized authorities in the English language, thus making the book a valuable historical index.

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Silas Marner. Gorge Eliot. Price 30 cts. Woodstock, Sir Walter Scott. Price 60 cts.

The November issue of Spalding's Athletic library is conducted by M. C. Murphy, Athletic Director of Yale College, and is "devoted to general athletics, running, jumping, hurdling, weight throwing, with a chapter on the latest method of traing and on starting." It also contains the constitution, by-laws and laws of

the intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America and also the records made by members of that association. It contains much which is of interest to those who are trying for the track athletic team.

The Good Ship Mohoch is the title of a brilliant new romance by W. Clark Russell, which is to appear immediately in D. Appleton & Co's Town and Country Library. It is described as one of the most stirring of his romances of the sea.

The Athletic Almanac, compiled by James E. Sullivan, is published in Spolding's Athletic Library. It is the most complete book of its kind ever published; contains all the amateur records, pictures of all the champions, and other valuable data. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

All short stories and poems by Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, and other popular writers, are now carefully copy-righted in this country, and the unauthorized republication of a story or poem involves liability for violation of copyright, which would be a serious matter in the case of a newspaper with a large circulation.

The Pygmies is the title of the last work of the distinguished French scientist, A. De Quatrefages, which is to follow "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture" in D. Appleton & Co's Anthropological Series. In this interesting volume, which has been translated by Prof. Frederick Starr, the author has gathered the results of careful studies of the small black races of Africa, and he shows what the pygmies of antiquity really were. The peculiar intellectual, moral, and religious characteristics of these peculiar races are also described, and the book contains many illustrations.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

HOLLAND THOMPSON.

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY.—It seems that all literary activity is not dead. Another publication has been added to our list. The first number of the *Alumni Quarterly* in its tastily designed cover has appeared. This number is statistical and explanatory rather than literary. All the phases of life here are touched upon. Students, curriculum, the Y. M. C. A., societies, the Library, athletics, the Glee Club and others are all mentioned. The assumed function is to furnish a direct means of communication with the *alumni*, which

place the Magazine has been attempting to fill in addition to furnishing interest to the undergraduate.

We hope it will meet with success. The harm it can do the MAGAZINE is nothing. However, its effect upon the monthly must be considerable in the end. It emphasizes the fact that the MAGAZINE is the students journal, owned, edited and controlled by them through the societies. If they wish it to succeed, a continuation of past success is possible; if they are indifferent, it must fail. Few periodicals of its size and importance are so thoroughly in the hands of the undergraduate, and the trust seems not to have been misplaced.

Making and Keeping Pledges.—The system of voluntary pledges in vogue here is rather more important than is generally recognized at first thought. To some individuals certain of these obligations involve much denial and a sober second thought should be taken before the promise is recorded. That the breaking of a pledge is followed by such scorn and disgrace as is the case here, is enough to make it a serious matter, even if no higher reason be considered at all. The result as well as the moral wrong makes a careful counting of the cost proper.

There may be two opinions as to the justice of this system of semivicarious atonement accepted by the authorities. It may seem hard for one to take up the penalty for another's misdeed, though the general result be acknowledged for the best interests of the institution as it seems at present. For there may be also two opinions as to whether it be for permanent good.

However, the obligations are, nominally, not compulsory, and if any of them be taken there is one course and one only to be pursued. The moral sense of the student body can tolerate nothing less.

THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS OPPONENTS.—The Legislature is now in session and the question so much talked of in the last campaign will, doubtless, soon be fully discussed. That the institution has opponents will no more be denied than that it has many friends. Some are honestly convinced that the State has no right to appropriate money for its support; some think the amount could be better applied; some are actuated by selfish jealousy; some do not know the facts in the case; and others have been misled by unscrupulous members of the third class.

A thorough investigation by the Committees on Education can do good and good only. Association with the earnest, inquiring men who make up the majority of the student body can only convince an outsider of the good that the University is doing for the State. If it had no past it would still be deserving of support. Probably no institution in the United States offers such advantages

for the amount of money spent. Dozens of colleges with twice the income cannot be compared either the curriculum, in teaching force, or in the morale of the students.

An interesting fact illustrating the catholicity of the University spirit is that the Democratic presiding officer of the Senate, the Republican presiding-officer of the House, the Populist U. S. Senatorelect, all are University *alumni*.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—There is no disposition on the part of the Library authorities to take away any of the privileges belonging to the students in regard to the use of the Library. In fact the intention is to extend and enlarge them. The fact that the students have bought more than two-thirds of the books contained is recognized and appreciated. However the number of those using it has grown so large that a rather close adherence to certain rules is necessary. The necessity for regulations is a sign of growth. These rules are not to restrain the thoughtful but the careless and they should be so considered and construed,

The Library is a place for work or for recreation but not for loafing. But all kinds of work are not proper there. Those who go there to prepare a text on Latin or Greek, or a lesson in mathematics, which could be better done in the privacy of their rooms, are grossly indifferent to the rights of others. Silence is necessary for good work and these who unnecessarily break that silence are criminally careless. All the late improvements have been toward improving the facilities for intelligent use, and it is not fair that the enjoyment of these privileges should be destroyed by a few.

A Few Words on Atriletics.—This is a crucial time for college athletics. The football season of 1893 brought down so much criticism, partly just, mostly ignorant and unjust. The fact that high standards of scholarship and honor can exist, together with athletic ability in the same institution and in the same individual, is neglected. An attempt to modify the game led to the experimental rules of the season just closed. The facts as they have all come in have shown both their strength and their weakness, and have made possible the construction of a set of rules for next year which will be undoubtedly satisfactory.

But, as said before, this season's results have not been accepted as satisfactory. Many people are holding their decision in abeyance waiting for further light. The charges of professionalism so freely made will not incline this class to turn toward the colleges.

This professionalism as it is being rooted out in the North and East seems to be travelling West and South. The habit of playing paid coaches is an example of what many colleges are doing. It behooves those who have any care for the future, and a regard for the

best interests of an institution to set themselves like a flint against anything of the sort. A reputation once smirched cannot be cleaned for many years. Pennsylvania is a striking example. This generation of players must pass away before she can reach a position such as she desires. The faculties there have passed the most stringent rules to show their good faith, but to no avail.

It has always been our glory that our athletics here have been kept pure and while the present management continues there will be no change. We play our own men who play for the honor of the University. It is better so. A dozen victories won can not pay for self-respect and reputation lost.



F. H. BAILEY AND H. G. CONNOR, JR.

Prof. Venable spent the holidays in research work in the Library of Congress, at Washington.

Prof. K. P. Harrington attended the meeting of the American Philological Association at Philadelphia and read a paper on the Direction of the *Apocolyntosis Divi Claudii*.

Prof. H. V. Wilson attended the meeting of the American Society of Naturalists in Baltimore.

Prof. Collier Cobb attended the meeting of the Geological Society of America, in Baltimore, and was elected a fellow of the Society.

Prof. E. A. Alderman has been elected a member of the American Historical Association.

Since our last issue the Christmas holidays have occurred and most of the students are back again on the Hill and once more the rout-

ine of college life has begun. Of course all had a pleasant Christmas and have begun a happy New Year as we hope all our subscribers have.

The Senior Class met Saturday, Jan. 12th, and elected the officers who will represent them at our centennial anniversary. They are Edward W. Myers, '95, of Washington, N. C., President; William J. Weaver, '95, of Asheville, N. C., Vice-President; Daniel K. Mc-Rae, '95, of Laurinburg, N. C., Secretary; Holland Thompson, '95, of Statesville, N. C., Historian; Herbert Bingham, '95, of Mebane, N. C., Prophet; Charles F. Tomlinson, '95, of High Point, N. C., Poet; James O. Carr, '95, of Duplin co., N. C., Orator. They have invited Rev. Alex. Lacy Phillips, son of the highly esteemed Dr. Charles Phillips, professor of Mathematics of U. N. C., of Tuscalooso, Ala., to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, held on Saturday, Jan. 12th, Mr. Geo. G. Stephens, '95, was elected President, and two more editors were added to the staff of the Tar Heel. They were T. A. Sharpe, '96, and Darius Eatman, '97. Upon the resignation of Mr. W. R. Webb, Jr., '96, who is also editor of the University Magazine, Mr. E. B. Lewis, Opt., was elected to fill his place. The proposition to assist in organizing an Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association was referred to a committee. We hope that this can be done as it will keep to a great extent in the promotion of Athletics in the South.

The election of Ball Managers for the Centennial Commencement was held Saturday, Jan. 12th, with the following results: Edwin C. Gregory, '96, from the Phi, Chief; John C. Eller, '96; Walter Woodson, '96; John H. Andrews, '97, Subs. from the Di; and J. H. Daingerfield, '97; W. G. Clark, '97; Stewart Hill, '97, Subs. from the Phi.

On Saturday night, Jan. 12th, the following Representatives from the Di were elected for Commencement: M. B. Aston, '96, 1st.; R. R. Ragan, '97, 2nd and J. W. Canada, '96, 3rd. The Phi's will elect their Representatives Saturday, Jan. 19th. From the interest shown in the election one may know that the work of these gentlemen in the Society has been highly creditable and we expect them to reflect credit upon themselves, their society and above all upon the University.

#### CLASS NOTICE.

#### 1886.

EDITORS UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE:

The undersigned wish to say through you to the other members of the Class of '86 that we are making an effort to secure the reunion of our class at Chapel Hill, next June, at the "Centennial Commencement." Such, they will remember, was the agreement before

we separated in 1886. We shall write personally to all whose addresses we can secure. Should any one fail to hear from us in this matter, they will confer a favor upon us by writing to one of the undersigned, signifying whether they can and will attend, and also making any suggestions which might advance the interest and success of the reunion.

H. W. JACKSON,
Raleigh, N. C.
P. B. MANNING,
Wilmington, N. C.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Franklinton, N. C.

Sept. 22, 1894.

#### TO THE CLASS OF '85.

FELLOW CLASSMATES:—At the last meeting of our class held on the eve of our graduation, it was agreed that after ten years we should again meet as a class in the halls of our *alma mater*, and celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, the decennial year of our departure from U. N. C.

The only suggestion made at that time as to the ceremonies to take place at the proposed reunion was that a cup be given to the oldest "son of the class."

This is our decennial year and the approaching commencement is the appointed time for our reunion. At the commencement of '94, a few of our class held a meeting, and I, as the only member present of the committee originally appointed by the class, was requested to correspond with the scattered members of '85, and ask for suggestions as to the proper exercises for our reunion. The other members of our committee are: A. H. Eller, Winston, N. C.; A. J. Field, Oxford, N. C.; and B. C. McIver, Chester, S. C.

We trust that every member will be present at the coming centennial of U. N. C., and the decennial year of '95, and each one of the committee above named will be glad to receive word from any member in reference to anything pertaining to the occasion. It behooves us to put forth some efforts to make our exercises pleasant not only to ourselves but to all who may be present to witness our re-appearance upon the scenes around which cluster so many pleasant memories. Let us at least prove our devotion to U. N. C. by being present and participating in the exercises closing her one-hundredth year, the grandest year in all her history.

Very Truly, E. P. MANGUM, Mt. Olive, N. C.

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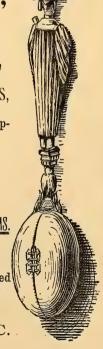
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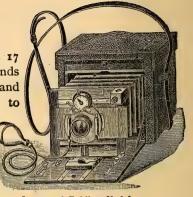
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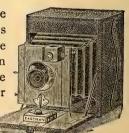
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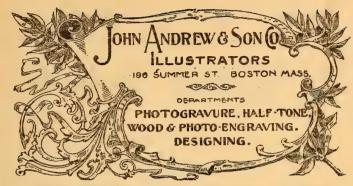
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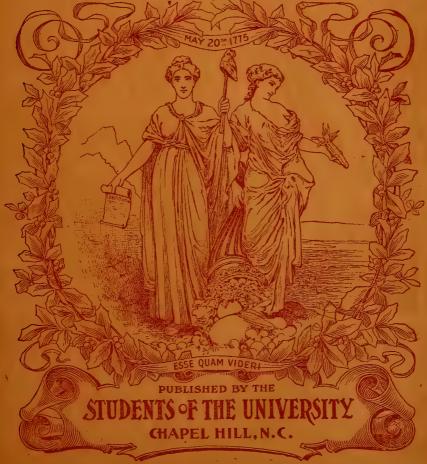
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### NORTH CAROLINA

# UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

(Founded in 1844.)

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#### EDITORS:

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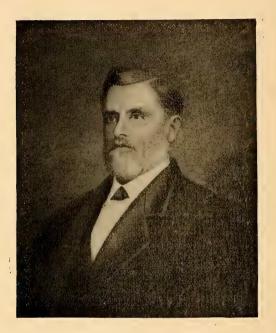
# NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 5---FEBRUARY, 1895. New Series, Vol. XIV.

#### THE MASON-MORGAN FAMILY.

This number of the University Magazine presents its patrons with photographic reprints of the portraits of the late Rev. J. P. Mason and his wife, and of their two daughters. Those of the daughters were painted under the will of the parents, which bequeathed the Mason-Morgan plantation to the University, in the name of these daughters; that of Mr. Mason under the will of his wife. The trustees of the University accepting the legacy with deep sensibility as marking the extinction of one branch of a family long known in this vicinity, ordered that the portrait of the wife and mother should also be painted.

It is proposed to accompany these likenesses with a sketch of the family history. Interest in public benefactors increases as time withdraws the generation that knew them personally. Fifty or a hundred years hence inquiries will be made concerning these two sisters. Every fragment of their personal history will be eagerly dwelt upon. What would Harvard University authorities now give for a particular account of the way of life of Miss Ann Radcliffe who 200 years ago left a legacy to the college? They cherish her name and have given it within the past year to the Annex for women, known now as "Radcliffe College," but very little is known of their earliest benefactress. I have written the following memoir at the request of



REV. JAMES PLEASANT MASON.

the editors, and for the benefit of the friends of the University of North Carolina A. D. 2095—which year will witness our second centennial, and may be expected to revive and dwell upon all our traditions.

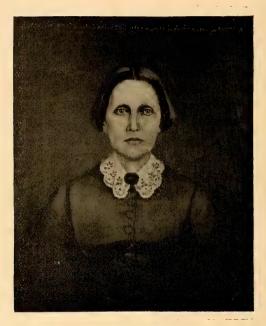
It is now considerably more than a century since Mark Morgan, belonging to a Baptist family of Welsh extraction, came into North Carolina from Pennsylvania with wife and children, and took up from the government a tract of land in Orange County. It was covered with a forest primeval on which as yet no axe had ever been lifted, and lay two miles south of the promontory known as Chapel Hill.

The Morgans came in among the last of that tide of immigration, Welsh, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, which

had been steadily flowing into the State since the days of Gov. Gabriel Johnston. They camped with their wagons on the rich low grounds of the only considerable stream flowing at the foot of Chapel Hill, now known as "Morgan's Creek;" and till a log cabin could be built from the forests around, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan used for their habitation the hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore tree, ten or twelve feet in diameter. It was one of the many then flourishing on the banks of the creek. I heard an elderly man say many years ago that he had seen in his boyhood the remains of the stump of one of them of fully that size.

The first generation or two of the Morgans lived on the west side of the creek where some of the bricks used in the foundation of the last house built there may yet be found, and there the first family graveyard is still undisturbed. The situation was unhealthy, and they moved across and higher up, and in the yard of the present residence is a mound marking the foundation of the first house built there.

Mark Morgan was on the patriotic side in the Revolutionary struggle, and saw some active service in a volunteer company. He had the title of "Colonel" afterwards, whether in the militia, or by the courtesy of his neighbors, I do not know. He was an active man, intelligent for his day, and prominent in local affairs; and when a site for the proposed State University was sought by the committee empowered to select it, in the year 1792, he was one of the eight or ten farmers of the neighborhood whose liberality in donating their lands for the purpose determined its location at Chapel Hill. To the generosity of these plain men, and their intelligent appreciation of the value of education, Chapel Hill owes its existence.



MRS. JAMES P. MASON.

The Morgan lands have remained in the possession of the Morgan family ever since. From Mark Morgan they descended to his son John, and then to his grandson Solomon P., who died without leaving a will.

The first remembrance I have of this branch of the family was in the days of Solomon Morgan who lived in what is now the kitchen of the family residence. He was a relative of the late Miss Mary Ruffin Smith, who, dying in 1885, bequeathed to the University a large plantation in Chatham county, inherited from her grandfather, Francis Jones. It is noticeable that Mr. Jones had offered part of this very tract of land to the committee of location, in the hope of having the University placed there—one hundred years before.

Solomon Morgan married Nancy Sears and had a number of children—only two of whom lived to inherit his acres—Jones and Mary E. Jones married Amy Barbee, a daughter of Gray Barbee—and two grand daughters at this present writing inherit his share.

Mary E. married in 1854 Rev. James Pleasant Mason, a minister of the Baptist church. He was a son of Jesse Mason and Mary (Trice) Mason, of Orange county, one of a large family; several of his brothers and and sisters are still living, and a number of nieces and nephews. He had received his education at Wake Forest, and was all his life an active minister of his church supplying the pulpits, weekly and monthly, of various country churches, and preaching acceptably, being plain, lively and warm. He was a man of sprightly and inquisitive disposition, always cheerfully and amiably disposed, fond of reading and intelligently interested in public men and matters. He was also a successful farmer, by his good management doubled the value of his wife's estate.

Mrs. Mason had had few advantages in her youth—having spent half of her life in attendance on the lingering illness of parents, brothers and sisters. Sixty years ago this meant the entire surrender of one's time, one's whole self to the service of others. They owned a number of slaves but such service was never required of negroes. When Mrs. Mason was not by a sick bed she was weaving and making the clothing required for the family, white and colored. The delights of literature, of society, youthful outings or pleasures of any sort, were pretty well unknown to her till after her marriage, when her children began to grow up. But she stood in her lot and performed her round of hard and narrow duty faithfully. Once towards the



MISS MARTHAUJAMES MASON.

close of her life, I, holding her hand, remarked on its extreme softness and delicacy of texture, and said to her jocularly, "I don't believe you have ever done any work in your life." She replied seriously, "You are wrong; these hands have woven and made up hundreds of yards of cloth." She told me once that for years before her marriage she never knew what it was even to get to church.

There was not a Baptist church in Chapel Hill till about the year 1854; and the country churches were "far between," and when a woman living two or three miles from every where, in the country, with roads almost impassable in the winter season, could not get to

church, or to a camp meeting, and had no books, nor papers nor magazines and hardly any neighbors, what was she to do but spin and sow, and knit, attend to the butter-making and raising of poultry. The possession of slaves and of many broad acres made but little difference in the way of life between those who had, and those who had not. The men who could always mount their horses and ride off for the day—to church, or to court; or perhaps 'twas Election day, or a big sale that called them. The women staid at home and kept affairs there on the track. And it is an everlasting testimony to the value of such homely life and home duties well performed with careful consideration of the nature of things, that these stay-at-home women were always found to be able to hold their own, exhibited sense and judgment and capacity for business quite equal to their husbands. Mrs. Mason was a silent woman, reserved, and inclined to brood over "old far off unhappy things." She thought and felt more deeply than her husband, and having once made up her mind she adhered to it. He asked and deferred to her judgment, continually.

They had four daughters; only two survived infancy: Martha James, born Oct. 16, 1857, Varina Caroline born June 22, 1861. To the welfare and happiness of these two they devoted themselves. They were ambitious for them and fully agreed that they should have every opportunity that their means could afford for education and all the good that comes of education. For twenty years this was their one purpose.

From the winter of 1869-70 I saw these girls daily for five years, teaching them with my own daughter, and leading them along to make pleasant acquaintance with the beginnings of a good education. They were not of what Dr. Holmes distinquishes as "literary



MISS VARINA CAROLINE MASON

blood,"—but they had a hereditary respect for letters, and a hereditary disposition to take pains and do their duty. They soon learned to love reading and explore for hid treasures in other languages than their own, a certain humility and docility of disposition servithem well in the absence of more brilliant qualities. They finished their school days at the Baptist Female Institute in Raleigh under the care of Prof. F. P. Hobgood, and there too they both became members of the Baptist church, receiving baptism at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Pritchard.

Their lives at home for a few short years were ideal in their relations to their parents, to each other and to their few intimate associates. The old family slaves had mostly clung to the old plantation and to them their "young mistisses," as they called them, were objects of deepest interest and fond affection. It was pretty to see an old nurse pull one of them down upon her knees and talk to her as if she was still a child. "Aunt Jane" said Varina, to her old nurse one day, "I never see you but I feel as if I want to get in your lap and have a good cry."

The simplicity and ingenuousness of childhood marked them in everything. Reading aloud well was one of the accomplishments of Varina and she delighted in it for the amusement of the family. She would close her piano or lay aside her own work with alacrity to read for hours to an invalid visitor, and she opened in this way a new world to her mother, who learned to enjoy sermons, works of fiction, and newspapers for the first time in her life, a resource for her mind that proved invaluable when she was bereft of her children. Neither of the girls would hesitate to take a long walk over hill and dale to secure for a friend a perfect specimen of some rare wild flower, the fringed gentian, the sabbatia, or the fragrant wintergreen. These walks, these wild woods, the rushing stream, the laurel, the kalmia, and the yellow jessamine that hung over it were indeed among their best teachers and friends. Their innocent lives were brightened and refined by their love of nature and their constant familiarity with her in every aspect.

In a word, these two sisters, whose names are to be henceforth indissolubly connected with our State University, were emphatically good girls, intelligent, sincere, modest, and pious. That they would live to inherit their great-great-grand father's lands, and be useful members of society, each in a home of her own some

day, was not this the hope and best wish for them that friends could make? Aliter visum est.

In the month of August 1881, Varina was planning a visit to the Northern cities with her father. She was suddenly seized with typhoid fever and after a short struggle died Sept. 6, being just twenty years of age. Martha drooped for two months, and then, prostrated and unnerved, died of the same fever Nov. 22, twenty-four years old. They both died as they had lived, quietly and witthout fear.

Such a two-fold crushing calamity called forth the sympathy of the entire neighborhood. Both the funerals were largely attended, and many came from a distance. Rev. Dr. N. B. Cobb, then the pastor of the Baptist church at Chapel Hill, officiated on both occasions but ministers of other denominations assisted in the services. The sisters sleep side by side in the family lot west of the dwelling house. One monument covers them, and with their names and ages, records that they were lovely and pleasant in their lives and not divided in death.

That winter Mr. Mason had nearly followed his daughters, a victim to the same dread disease and though he recovered he was never again a well man. Husband and wife lived on for twelve years amid the wreck of their hopes and joys, sustaining and comforting each other as best they could, resigned and submissive to to the will of God.

The end came first for him. He died after a lingering illness, June 24, 1893. Mrs. Mason lived in the grasp of slow pulmonary consumption one year longer, dying July 17, 1894.

In all these years what disposition the childless parents had made of their estate was a matter of conjec-

ture even to their most intimate friends. It was known that they had thought out and devised a will, unaided by advice or suggestions from any quarter, and that the will had been properly drawn by competent hands. But even who their lawyer had been on this occasion was not known.

After the funeral services for Mrs. Mason had been performed and she had been laid to the rest for which she had prayed beside her husband and children. Kemp P. Battle of the University, in the presence of friends and neighbors there assembled, produced the wills which he had drawn up at their request ten years before but which were re-executed with slight changes on July 21, 1891. To the surprise of all parties it was learned that the plantation and \$1000 in money had been bequeathed to the University of North Carolina in the name of their daughters; charged only with \$15 per annum to be expended in keeping in order the grave plot in which they are buried. Money was left for the painting of the portraits of their garls and their father, which it was requested should be preserved within the University Halls. Their library of about five hundred books was bequeathed to the Baptist Orphanage, and two nieces of Mr. Mason were made residuary legatees. Mr. Battle stated that the testators had made their dispositions without any suggestion or advice from himself, or so far as knew from any other person. for him and dictated what he should write. He was not present when they executed the will in presence of the witnesses, David McCauley and Willie T. Patterson, two of the best citizens and business men of the community.

It is a pathetic little family story, and will acquire fresh interest as the years pass, for always "mentem mortalia tangunt." When the friends and supporters of North Carolina's chief exponent of the higher education of her sons shall meet one hundred years from now and call the roll of its founders and early benefactors, they will pause at the name of Mark Morgan inscribed on the tablet in their noble Hall of Memory as one of the first and will tell how one branch of his family ended with these young girls, how one hundred years after ter his death one thousand more of his broad acres fell to the Institution in their name and as a legacy from them.

Could these bereaved parents have done better with their property? There were many deserving objects in their own church, many benevolent institutions calling for aid, to which it was supposed they would look —schools for the education of girls—missionary operations. From all these the broken hearted mother turned away, and fixing her sad eyes on the University to which her great-grandfather had given of the best that he had, desired that such of his lands as were still hers should be given there too. I think the verdict of posterity will be that they could not have done better. The University accepts the legacy as a sacred trust for its sons, as it has accepted other such gifts from other noble hearted women of the State. And it will preserve with tender respect and affection the names of Martha and Varina Morgan Mason as long as it shall please God to continue its existence.

The wills provided also for the erection of a monument to Mr. and Mrs. Mason over their graves. Dr. Battle as executor, has already had this duty performed. The inscriptions, written by him, are these:

James Pleasant Mason. Born March 13, 1827. Died June 24, 1893. For forty years a faithful minister of the Baptist Church. In labors abundant, in weariness and painfulness.

Light is given to him that was in misery.

MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Solomon P. Morgan and wife of Rev. J. P. Mason. Born February 16 1825. Died July 17, 1894. Resigned to God's will under many afflictions.

He maketh sore and bindeth up. He woundeth and his hands make whole.

CORNELIA P. SPENCER.

Cambridge, Mass. 1895.

## THE SKIES AT NIGHT.

O man that say'st past these mortal years,
The grave not this still form alone embars,
But with it all of bliss and all of tears,—
Behold the revelation of the stars!
HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

### "TRILBY."

## A COMMENTARY BY COMPARISON

Some three and forty years by-gone the reading world was startled by a book which had an unprecedented run in its day. It purported to be a picture of the horrors of African slavery, as seen from the author's, or, to be precise, the authoress's point of view. Probably no single volume was ever published that caused the heart's chords of the sentimental portion of mankind to vibrate as this did for a brief space. Certainly none was ever the moving cause to more terrible consequences. Charity compels the admission that the writer might have been actuated by honest purpose and generous impulse in proclaiming her crude convictions. Could the dire result that she was urging on have been foreseen, she would have shunned as leprous plague the fame so quickly acquired, if she was the good woman that we are disposed to concede.

Behold resulting outcome. The greatest civil war that ever cursed a country, involving the loss, directly and indirectly, of nearly a million of lives, and a national loss of more than twelve thousand millions of dollars, not to mention an annihilated merchant marine and outrages innumerable and oft unmentionable. A pension roll amounting to one hundred and sixty millions of dollars annually. In addition to these, brotherly hate and majority injustice, and worst perhaps of all, the sapping of constitutional liberty by the snapping of fundamental restraints. Surely such a forecast had been enough to deter any man not a monster, and especially any woman. Such in effect had been the work

of Robespierre sixty years anterior, and yet many good people are beginning to argue that even that man of blood was a patriot and a philanthropist at heart, actuated by misguided zeal for what he deemed the right and conducive to ultimate good. The Pope's anathema on over zealous zeal even directed to man's amelioration. As gruesome hell-broth is oftimes brewed by such unerring well-meaners and by an equal number of legalized, professional cutthroats, usually dubbed conquerors; as witness Peter the Hermit and Torquemada the Inquisitor.

Zealotry and radicalism on any line are apt to run amuck and amiss. "Tom's Cabin" and the work it wrought is prefatory introduction to another book lately out of press and of almost as phenominal popularity as the other, and as sample of a kind lately coming into vogue, no less pernicious in the moral world than was that other in the political. The unstinted praise of reviewers from it's natal hour has prompted a perusal by "this present scribe;" for he was almost prepared to see Thackerary, the grand, back in the flesh. Certain gushing and exhuberant critics even place it a shelf above Esmond, The Newcomes and Pendennis. After a most careful and painstaking reading, this is the conclusion reached: they who gauge "Trilby" with these or "Trilby's" author with the author of these shall not judge books or book writers for the aforesaid "scribe."

It is a pitiful story, and for one of that class well told, but not near so well as Thackeray would have told it, for he would never have told it at all. No "models of the altogether," with confessed concomitants, elevated to the plane of Madonnas for his farreaching, outstretching, good old honest English sort.

No threadbare platitudes almost coveval with the Master, put into the mouth of a fretting, sickly, sentimental young simpleton as quintescence of original thought, to shake man's faith in Him. No, he wrote for men, true men and honest women, and scorned to elevate the base of either sex for a passing or a lasting gleam of factitious or fictitious popular applause. He drafted on posterity's applause, as did he of Avon, and never was draft more certain to be honored, because he drafted on the Bank of Nature. He had his Jezabels of high and low and middle station; his Trixes, and Beckys and Kattys; but he painted such to the life and to the warning and scorn of all good angels of woman kind, and the world has never learned to love them after he had trimmed and framed and hung them on the wall.

No glossing of putridity, no puling nonsense anent surroundings as extenuation of debasement, if not incentive to imitation; no momentary promises of miracle rise from the gutter to high dream to die of the booming! No, that was not the style of the high priest of romance and autocrat of story tellers, for he loathed a lie and scorned its proximate approach. So holding, he went not to the West End gutter to find his models, for well he knew and so he taught that from the moral gutter to the moral plane was an immensity of space. Reverse, and it is but a step, at least it is so in woman's gradient from the high plane to the gutter, when once high principle is relaxed and low instinct is loosed. This supremest of artists in his special school deemed it better to paint the actual than the ideal; the is than the might be. He was content to leave the Magdeline miracle where he found it, with the Great Worker of miracles; to say in effect that was a miracle, and as miracles are rare in this matter of fact

age, it is best not to court like miraculous favor by indispensable antecedent fall.\* Thanks to science and philosophy, reformatories for fallen men and fallen women are springing up in many quarters. So far, so good, and may those powerful auxiliaries continue to pull together on that blessed line. But let poets and romancers seek elsewhere for their heroes and heroines. "La dame aux camilias" only opens the door to fresh candidature. In Heaven's name, let all such come out purified and settle down to a quiet humdrum life, as best proof to a carping world of sincerity of purpose and tenacity of hold.

But in the name of decency and determent, do not put them on pedestals and proclaim, "how good!" Paraded reformation may prove incentive to simpletons to do likewise. In the case of this poor grisette, what a rose-water reformation it is at best!

Let us take a cursory glance at this very Frenchy feuilleton, for very Frenchy it is, and so much the worse for unsophisticated English readers. Three high-mettled, manly, well-meaning British youngsters are installed together in an art studio in that Parisian bohemia known as the "Quartier Latin." It seems to be a free and easy rendezvous for all the cultured intellect in that locality regardless of caste and present or previous condition. The latchstring was always on the outside for all who by their wits could contribute

<sup>\*</sup>But as offset to the sort named, he delineated likewise good women as he loved them and as the world loves them, the quiet, gentle, loving, shrinking kind; and the heart goes out to his Ethels and Lauras and Amelias and the like; for he painted from nature, not of the "ensemble" Trilby type, but to the life and for the elevation as well as edification of mankind, and so protest is entered against old "Yellowplush" being classed with his would-be, but lame imitator. Name them not the same day of the year.

in the leastwise to the social "olla podrida" of the hour that excited the risibilities or stimulated the palate for fun.

Enter our heroine, no. M. DuMaurier's heroine, into this motley "omnium gatherum" without the formality of an introduction save that which camaradine has the right to claim. Her visiting costume is rather unique, consisting of a short petticoat and a grenadier's overcoat, "and nothing else." She informs the boys that her name is Trilby O'Ferrall and that she poses as a model l'ensemble, which interpreted is a model minus the two aforesaid coats. Then squatting down cross legged, she munches a lunch of bread and cheese, licks her fingers, lights a cigarette, and whiffs away most vigorously; all the while regaling her new acquaintances as to incidentals concerning herself, including later on her two side calling of rag-picker and washer-woman, and all duly interlarded with French and English slang. Enter later on amongst other dirty, ragged blackguards, one Svengali, who the author tells us, as the story proceeds, is an "Oriental Israelite Hebrew Jew." Rather tautologic that, most readers must admit.

This worthy is represented as brim full and overflowing with the spirit and essence of harmony and sweet sound, and master of all musical instruments, except the vocal. Judged by his copied photograph as well as pen picture as the story proceeds, he must have been a loathsome scoundrel and unmitigated villain in spite of his melodious soul. By mesmeric or hypnotic art, he soon becomes the master of poor "Trilby," mind, body and soul; and under that psychic spell makes her, all unconscious that she sings at all, the grandest and most phenomenal songstress of modern times, if not of all times. Rather supernatural that for sceptical and plain matter of fact folk. It's akin to the tale of travellers, his brother "Orientals" from uttermost Ind, who tell of jugglers who throw up a ball of twine which continues to rise and then the trickster climbs, or seems to the assembled multitude to climb to circumambient spheres or at least atmospheres. But we anticipate.

Repeated visits to the English studio, in the course of which further confessions a la Rousseau come out, she succeeds in fascinating all three of its occupants, two to the point of marriage proposal. One of these she accepts, but afterwards rejects on the persuasive plea of his mother that it would be a degradation for her boy. She gives him up for love of him and drives him half daft and entirely callous to all things until he sees her again five years later on.

All that time, it is needless to say, she is the help-less slave of her hypnotic—husband(?) We are left in doubt, for the author himself is unable to tell whether the nuptial knot had been tied. She is, however, nominally his wife, Madame Svengali, this phenomenal bird of song, this age-entrancing Diva, who in her natural state could not turn a note of the simplest ditty, but who in her etherealized, hypnotized somnambulist state, and under the musical thought and incentive of the Jew has taken all of the capitals of the Continent by storm.

All of this is done unconsciously to herself and without the slightest exercise of will or volition on her part. At last she is booked for the London boards, and the house is packed to hear this more than Malibran, Grisi or Alboni. Just as it is about to begin the Oriental conjuror drops dead in an apoplectic fit in a side box and in an instant all power to thrill or thrall forsakes her, for the diabolical spell is thereby at an end. The *Diva* unaware of his death, is all at once poor Trilby again, and unable to strike a note. The house is in an uproar of course. Fortunately her three old friends and admirers of the Latin Quarter are there and take her under their friendly care and protection. Their position in society and the world of art is now opened.

And such is Trilby in a nutshell. "Critics before it fell in humble plight, confounded fell;" and call it a work of art, exquisite, ecstatic, almost unprecedented art. In the elegant slang of the author, this poor scribe, not being a critic, calls it "rot"

So far, the present scribe, has touched upon only the abstract moral side of its inculcation and indoctrination. By that single standard it falls far short of his approval. But the author seems to have had a more subtle and insidious purpose in view; namely, to undermine men's hope in the hereafter, by inuendo when speaking for himself, by blasphemous scoff when making others speak. His bent and intent is obvious to ken, to substitute the truths of Revealed Religion as now received by the civilized world by those of sentimental cant as taught by French philosophers a hundred years ago; the Man of Nazareth with the goddess of reason. Witness the closing hours and dying talk of this fascinating poor girl, even then making light of the atonement, the incarnation and the resurrection. "He told me to be good and not to mind what priests and clergymen tell us. There'll be no hell for any of us—he (her father), told me so. Besides there may be no next world—that's on the cards too, you know! and that will be simpler still &c."

"And as a matter of fact, the good Taffy, in his opinion on this solemn subject, was found to be at one with the late Rev. Patrick O'Ferrall, and so was the Laird—and so was the Little Billie" and so were three or four others of her old time Latin Quarter friends. now famous, and so were her titled doctors, all standing around; and so a little later was the good Mrs. Bagot, Billie's mother, who erstwhile had forbidden But that is to me compared to Litthe bans. tle Billie's blatant infidelity, as expressed a short time previously and notwithstanding Mr. DuMaurier's rose water disclaimer of responsibility, with his obvious sanction and endorsement. Specimen. merciful Father indeed! Why the Prince of Darkness was an angel in comparison (and a gentleman into the bargain)."

This and other sickening trash of the like ilk, be it borne in mind, uttered in monologue to a dog, a far too noble auditor for such stale, pubescent, revamped blaspheming. It should have been spouted to a donkey. The author's base subterfuge by this canine colloquy, suggests sturdy old Sam Johnson's estimate of the brilliant Bolingbrook (St. John) and his posthumous work: "Sir, he was a Scoundrel for charging a blunderbuss against religion and morality; a coward because he had not resolution to fire it off himself, but left half a crown to a beggarly Scotchman, to draw the trigger at his death."

"This present scribe" (DuMaurier's reference to DuMaurier,) is not a practical pietist in the high sense of the term, far otherwise; but he dares to say that he would not have penned and inferentially sanctioned that monologue to a trustful dog, to have written the book and all the other books the author ever wrote or may

ever write, nay not to have written Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," somewhat on the same line, but between which and this, there is the distance between earth and the dog-star. Far be the aspiration from him to shake man's credence in his Redeemer, and thus help him to anticipate hell. Messieurs D'Alembert, Rousseau, Voltaire and their more recent imitators are welcome to a monopoly in that special dynamitical department.

We have written harshly perhaps of the trend and teaching of this work, believing it to be pernicious and meretricious in tone and tendency. There is no denving however that in some respects it is taking and attractive in spite of all defects. The diction as a rule is elegant and sometimes eloquent. The chief characters are original and oft artistically drawn, especially the heroine and the conjurer. The three English artstudents are lovable in their daily walk and honest "bonhommie" and kindliness of heart, though predisposed to the spooney. But for all that the plot is puerile and ridiculous not to add repulsive, rivalling Jules Verne in the improbable if not impossible. Hence it is untrue to nature, and therefore false to art. It is of a piece with Robert Ellesmere in religious doubtings, but far more mischievous. Wharton J. Green.

# COME SOOTHING SLEEP.

Come, soothing sleep, upon thy gentle breast
I lay my head and close my aching eyes.
Caress me with a mother's touch to rest,
And with the long-forgotten lullabies
Of childhood days, lull thou my plaintive cries.
When troubling dreams my careworn soul molest
Be thou near by and all their schemes arrest.
Then on thy breast, as soft as eider-down,
In deep forgetfulness my cares I'll drown.
LEONARD CHARLES VANNOPPEN, '93.

### PERSEVERANCE.

Behold yon gallant ship
Tossed far from native lea!
She scales the watery mounts,
Then plunges in the sea;
She rises dashing briny spray
And plies the bended oar—
Ah! brave she works and sure
She'll reach her destined shore.

And see you angry host
Move down the smoky vale,
Where fiercely fly the shot and shell
And thick the leaden hail,
And wide the jaws of death!
Amid the clash of steel
The squadrons persevere
And gain a brilliant weal.

On Life's tempestuous sea
Or in its ceaseless strife
We, each and all, must sail or fight
Where storms and foes are rife.
Then, courage, sailor, soldier!
Press on through cloud and clear
With steady stroke, for we
To win must persevere.
HIGHT C. MOORE.

### A LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 26th, '94.

### DEAR CHARLES AND JOHN:-

As you see by the above I am already in merry England; aye! in the very heart of it, and a large heart—throbbing with life and strength—it is too.

After a most pleasant and speedy voyage we arrived at Liverpool Wednesday evening—just one week after leaving New York.

The voyage was undisturbed by incident—not even a storm to make one sea-sick—and thus a most disagreeable feature of crossing the ocean was avoided.

Truly the Teutonic was a magnificent ship, one of the largest and fastest afloat, 582 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, and 12,000 tons burthen—a veritable city on the water, a floating Venice in miniature.

There were about 800 souls aboard and during this brief voyage of one week, in which time we travelled three thousand miles, we realized nearly all phases of human life and society experienced in cities on land: marriage, sickness, death; music, laughter, tears; concerts and funerals, church and prison, the cradle and the grave. Thus there were three deaths aboard ship, one when we were only two or three days out. A young man of 32 who for some time had been drinking very heavily was seized with delirium tremens and dying, was buried at early morn by the sailors—cast into the deep after a brief service by the chaplain and only God, the sailors and the eternal stars were witnesses. It must have been a most impressive ceremony, the youth

of the man, the manner of his death, unknown, unwept, and friendless, his body swift-sinking to the vaults prepared by his creator on the untrod floor of the stormswept sea. A lonely corpse in nature's boundless cemetery, with no monument save perchance mountains of white coral gleaming resplendent through the surrounding green. There stark and cold he lies, the dead monarch of that solitary place. Creation's highest type of life hurled back into the chaos of the lowest forms, now higher than he because possessed of that universal essence, life. Yet the chrysalis bears evidence of the higher life its shell contained, and thus the body, though dead, by its very form speaks of spirit—the divine stamp is ineffaceable.

None of the passengers knew of this episode until the next morning, it being the desire of the crew to keep the matter as quiet as possible. However, the knowledge that the awful messenger had been in our midst did not at all lessen our gayety; as on land it was the subject of surprise and comment for a few minutes and then death was forgotten in life.

The other two deaths occurred when we were within sight of Ireland and the bodies were kept until we reached England. One was a young man who had been sent home to die, a hopeless consumptive. What or who the other was I have not been able to learn as it is the policy of the company to keep such things as quiet as possible, and thus the sailors feign ignorance.

A marriage also occurred in the second cabin and a woman in the steerage was suffering in the throes of childbirth, and thus the three most important phases of human existence—birth, marriage, and death were all represented in this floating city, creating but little more interest than the affairs of strangers on land.

I know of no better place to study human nature than aboard ship. All sorts and conditions of men are represented and on account of the peculiar environment human qualities become more marked than on land. Thus generosity and selfishness, amiability and coldness were all the more observable, as the circumstances emphasized the predominant character of the man.

Three other gentlemen were with me in my room. One was a quiet young Irishman of very neat appearance, returning home after a successful raid into that Irishman's paradise, America. Another was a Welsh clergyman, now an American, on a trip to his fatherland. This Welshman had been educated at Colgate University and was a Baptist. He also was something of a student, but rather narrow in his views, and in his attempts to convert me to his way of thinking did not meet with as much success as he had expected.

The other gentleman was a powerfully built Greek of middle-age named Georgiades. He was an engineer and was a remarkably handsome man with a magnificent torso and a dark olive complexion. He could hold out one hundred pounds at arms length, and had every appearance of immense strength. He had been in America many years and spoke English very well. However, thanks to my knowledge of Greek, I could understand much that he said in his native language so much so that he praised me for my ability to do this, advising me some time to spend a month or two in Greece, in which period I should be able to converse in Greek quite fluently, which it is my intention some time to do. Although possessing many good qualities, this Greek was an inveterate grumbler, always complaining, now of the food, then of the service, and another time of the women and children, for whom he had the contempt of the average Oriental.

Another interesting person was a young man, Burbidge by name, from Boston, who was en route to South Africa. He was a diamond expert and was going into the world to try his fortune. He was smooth-faced, red-cheeked, and only 22.

Then there were two Englishmen, one of whom was a commercial traveller, the other a retired business Both had many interesting stories to tell of life in the "states." There was also a certain Capt. Miller who claimed to be a government detective, but whom everybody believed to be a fraud-some even asserting that he was a counterfeiter. However he was a jolly good fellow, full of big lies of his achievements and very fond of children. He was also a great lady's man and always had some woman by his side. He claimed to be in pursuit of a California murderess who had killed her husband and her two children and had then escaped to Europe with her husband's money. He claimed too, there was a big reward offered, and that he was on her track, but intimated that if she would divide the spoils with him he would be only too willing to yield to the temptation. Undoubtedly the whole thing was a lie out of whole cloth and he was probably a fraud.

An interesting trio was a young Chicagoan, his wife and pretty three-year-old Eric, a little darling with golden curls and blue mischievous eyes, an extraordinarily bright, good natured child, the pet of the ship. The Melvilles, for such was their name, were going back to England on a visit to the "old folks."

There were one or two moderately interesting girls, a few pretty engaging babies, and thus I take leave of my companions. However there were many others, with some of whom I talked and others of whom I observed, who were well worth studying. Thus there was the fat, rollicking, good-humored, red-faced Yankee, whose collar I buttoned one morning, and who was always making fun of the dyspeptic, cadaverous and disputatious Englishman, who was continually asserting England's supremacy over America. There was the handsome young German, educated in America, who was going as a missionary to Morocco. There were the Welshmen in the steerage whose wierd melodies on the deck at starlight denoted the intensity of their character—an echo of the wildness and the unconquerable fierceness of their warlike ancestors.

There were also a few Italians, two Mexicans with their dark, brigandish faces and picturesque sombreros, three or four Jews who were going to South Africa, and the jolly fellows who were always drunk and quarreling and fighting, some of whom had to be put in irons before the voyage was over.

Thus the time flew quickly on and the Irish coast was outlined against the deep blue horizon, almost before we realized what life on the ocean wave meant.

We reached Queenstown on Tuesday evening about five o'clock, having traversed between that point and New York in a little over six days. Here many of our companions got off and their roaring cheers as they were tugged ashore met a hearty response from us their less fortunate companions, still left on board. At Queenstown we saw nothing save the lights along the shore. You can imagine, however, that even these were welcome for there is nothing more satisfying than the feeling after a long voyage of once more being able to set his foot on terra firma. Thus that night we

went to sleep with a feeling of greater security, and awoke next morning considerably refreshed. Going on deck we saw that the ship was lying quietly in the Mersey, and the multitude of glimmering lights on both sides proclaimed that we had at last reached Liverpool.

Then all was bustle and hurry to get ready to go on shore, but it was ten o'clock before we were all landed. At Liverpool was my first experience with the custom house officials who examined our trunks to see whether we had any tobacco. From the custom house we drove to the R. R. station, passing on the way St. George's Hall, a noble pile but black with smoke as in fact were nearly all the buildings that we saw.

Lingering in the station, which was a very fine one, until our train was ready to leave, we interested ourselves in examining the curious little English railroad cars. They are very much smaller than ours, being divided into compartments holding ten persons each, the seats extending all the way across and facing each other. There are two seats in each compartment.

Soon however, we were en route for London, noting on the way the fields which were yet green, the grazing cattle, the dull brick cottages and the various people we saw at the stations.

About six o'clock we thundered into this big city, and immediately took a cab to our hotel.

Our hold is the Shannon Hotel, 144 and 146 Stamford Street near Waterloo bridge, right in the heart of the city, near the Strand the Broadway of London, and convenient to all the theatres and places of amusement, and also the chief objects of historical interest, such as, Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, St. Pauls, and the various art galleries and the mu-

seums. This hotel, though not fashionable, is a thoroughly comfortable and respectable one and is just the thing for persons of moderate means: The charges are three shillings per day for rooms, breakfast being included.

Everything impresses one as being thoroughly old-fashioned, in general conveniences being fully fifty years behind America; for instance there are no bath-rooms and they send you to bed with a candle.

Young Burbidge is here with me and today we went around together to gather a few impressions of this vast city. What those impressions were I shall wait to tell you until I have seen more. In my next letter then which I shall write after leaving London, and after reaching Amsterdam I shall go into a detailed account of the objects of interest seen and shall also let you know my impressions. Suffice it for the present to say, that today we saw Somerset House, Whitehall, where Charles I. was beheaded, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London. I shall be in London a few days and from here shall go to Amsterdam to study, there to remain the rest of the winter. From there I shall write you a long letter.

I hope that all of you had a merry Xmas—mine was spent on the Atlantic and was characterized only by a good dinner. Happy New Year to you.

Aff. Yours,

LEONARD C. VANNOPPEN.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that I got my first smile in on an English girl at Liverpool in the station. She was a rosy cheeked lass, and as she smiled as I passed by, of course I had to reflect it. As this is a very remarkable occurrence I wish to record it. I hope I shall have nothing but smiles, smiles.

LEON.

## ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

W. R. WEBB, JR.

Gov. Swain, president of the University of N. C., for many years, was tall, gaunt and awkward in appearance. His legs were crooked and he seemed to be loose jointed and knock-kneed. He dressed for comfort more than fashion and his favorite dress in summer was a loose sack coat and Nankeen pants. Many years ago, while he was judge, in traveling across the country in a sulky, he was overturned and his knee was put out of joint. He was carried to a house near by, and a doctor sent for. The Doctor came and began pulling and twisting his leg to get it right when the Judge spoke hurriedly "Stop Doctor you have got hold of the wrong leg." The Dr. replied, "Well Judge you seem to need setting all over.

Dr. Hooper was Senior Professor and expected to be appointed President at the death of Dr. Caldwell. Instead of that Gov. Swain was chosen President; whereupon Dr. Hooper said the State had made him Judge, then Governor and finally sent him to Chapel Hill to educate him. But he made a grand president nevertheless. The old Governor was very fond of a joke when not on himself. There was a student in college in the early forties who could imitate the Governor's voice exactly and he delighted to scare the fellows in their frolics. Once he walked up to the post office window and called out in the Governor's voice "Mr. McDade hand out my mail." He did so and just as Manly took it he turned and there stood the old Governor right behind him with a quizzical look on his

face. He only said though, "Mr. Manly I'll take my mail if you please." The Governor was a very entertaining lecturer and very popular among the students. In giving out a notice he would say for instance. The bell will ring at 2 o'clock and the exercises will begin at half past two p-r-e-c-i-s-e-ly. On one occasion just as he got to the usual precisely, John Manly spoke it out so much like him that it brought down the house.

Prof. W. H. Owen was a tutor in the University in the Forties and before, with Graves and Brown. He was nick-named "Judge" by the boys. He was a continual source of amusement to the students and his friends for his grandiloquent speeches and pedantic style. He was a fine scholar and very good natured and amiable—but with very little practical knowledge. His continual use of high-flown language seemed perfectly natural, and he was accustomed always to speak in that style. He stumped his toe one night and next day he said to some of the boys, "As I was walking across the campus last night, Luna having hid her face behind the clouds, I impinged one of my pedal extremities against an excrescence of alma mater and fell prostrate supinely upon my back.

On another occasion he said as he walked in the campus, "I heard a sound borne upon the breeze" and listening, "I knew it was the voice of revelry at night." He proceeded to the room whence the sounds came and thus addressed the boys: "Gentlemen, these nocturnal domiciliary visits are extremely lacerating to my mental sensibilities."

And that was all the reproof he gave them. He boarded at Dr. Mitchell's, and after being sick some days, on Mrs. Mitchell's enquiring how he felt, he replied, "Madam, the grievances of my stomach have

very much subsided since the vapors have rolled from the face of the heavens."

Another time at breakfast he handed his cup to be filled with tea, and said to the young lady near him; "Miss Annie, will you do me the honor to convey my cup to the fountain of supplies?"

Judge Owens' mother lived in Hillsboro, and during the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod there he invited Dr. Phillips to his mother's to take tea. "I don't drink tea or coffee either," replied Dr. P. in a quick, rather abrupt manner. The next day Judge Owens met Dr. Phillips again, and said: "Doctor, I'm going to impale you on the horns of a dilemma from which you can not extricate yourself. I invite you to my mother's to dinner."

Old Dr. November was a servant in the college in those days and was very bombastic and quite a character in his way. Judge Owens said to him one day; "November, I want you to amputate some of these limbs in the campus."

"Mr. Owings, how you 'spect me amputate limbs without a lather?"

The following letter was written to Dr. Summerell about '93 to be read at his birthday dinner to which Mr. Lewis was invited. There were only four surviving members of the class of '42, viz.: Dr. Hayes, Gen. Barringer, Dr. Summerell and W. F. Lewis:\*

My Dear Friends and Classmates:

As if speak-

ing from the chair which our host has kindly promised

<sup>\*</sup>Only two are left since the death of Dr. Summerell in December '93, and of Gen. Barringer, a notice of whose death appears elsewhere.

to place for me, I greet you with the kindest regard and write you in heartfelt congratulations to him and wishes for many a happy return of the day. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be with you and forgetting for the time that we are old men, to indulge in pleasant reminiscences of C. Hill and be boys again.

Well do I remember when on the 2nd of June, 1842, now more than a half century ago, I stood alone at the door of Gerrard Hall with diploma and Bible in hand when the brilliant assembly that had honored our debut had dispersed—and casting one long lingering look behind, I turned away forever, repeating the simple lines of my room-mate (Pickens of Ala.):

"Here nature's way I learned to trace
And climb the steep of Science high;
But now I'm urged to quit the race:
Old college walls good-bye.

"Life's stormy waves before me roll, And time doth beckon me to fly; And now my bark is off the goal— Old college walls good-bye."

Had I been at the centennial and been permitted to speak for the class of '42. I should have characterized them as exceptionally good boys at Chapel Hill, and good men in after life. As far as my knowledge is concerned, all of them have lived honorable and useful lives. They were said to be wanting in ambition, yet they were diligent in their studies and loved learning for learning's sake, and because it would aid them in fighting the battles of life, as is shown by the un-

usually large proportion of them (the class) that received high distinction for scholarship. I would have said that a few of the survivors come up here, not to cast their laurel wreaths or trophies of ambition at the feet of our alma mater; but rather to lay the offerings of our love on her altar—to enjoy the peace, and better still the "Feast of reason and flow of soul," to participate in the heart-moving and soul-stirring scenes enacted here to-day, and to drink of the true fountain of youth which ever flows from Chapel Hill.

With many good wishes for your future happiness, I am

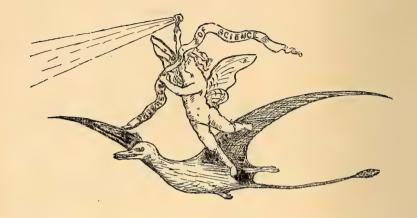
Your friend and classmate,

WM. F. LEWIS.

## THE IDEAL.

Long days ago I dropped a tiny seed
Into the thirsting soil of mine own mind;
Deep root it took, nor storm nor chilling wind,
Did aught retard its growth; for it no need
To dig and delve, life's every act did feed.
Mid daily toil I oft rejoiced to find
Around my heart, its tendrils close entwined;
Its fruitage rare, I deemed, should be my meed.

"No fruit 'twill bear beneath Time's changeful skies,
The golden asphodel will ne'er be real,
The buds shall break and fall, the frail Ideal
Shall ever rise to mock thy pleading eyes."
Truth warns me thus, my Soul in triumph cries,
"I'l tend and hope till comes the sunset peal."
WILLIAM THORNTON WHITSETT, '86-'88.



# THE SERUM TREATMENT FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The fact that Aretaeus in the 2nd century described a disease (Malum Egyptiacum) whose essential characteristics corresponded to diphtheria, dispels the idea that that malady is a nineteenth century innovation. However the name (Le Diphtherite) was given it by Bronneau in his famous treatise, submitted to the French Academy of Medicine in 1821, on sore throat and kindred troubles. There are few to whom the name diphtheria is not associated with dread; for all classes and all ages alike, but especially the young, are susceptible to its infection. The discovery of a method of successful treatment therefore is hailed with delight by all humamity.

Profs. Klebs and Loeffler isolated in 1883 a microorganism which was regarded as the productive agent of diphtheria. But five years later Roux and Yersin learned that these bacilli produced in culture fluids a poisonous substance called toxine. They also showed 3

that the microbe acted only through this poison. The bacilli whose action was purely local, served as manufacturers of this poison, which was disseminated throughout the system, producing the disease. The same diphtheritic effect was obtain by injecting this poison into an animal.

This toxine may be prepared in a two per cent. peptinized alkaline broth from a fresh virulent diphtheritic bacillus in the presence of air. Special flasks are made for the purpose, The complete culture is filtered, by which the living organisms are removed, giving a clear liquid containing the toxine. This is preserved away from the light. A drop and a half of this solution usually kills a guinea pig weighing a pound within fifty or sixty hours.

Behring (1890) from his experiments on the immunity of animals to this poison, learned that their blood serum was capable of producing immunity from the same infectious principle in another animal and moreover that it could cure an infection already in progress. This serum is said to contain a principle called antitoxine because it antagonizes the toxine.

On these discoveries has been based the new treatment for diphtheria which has proven so successful. Healthy horses, usually crippled animals of six to nine years of age, are immunized by a gradual increase in the amount (\frac{1}{4} to 250 cubic centimeters in eighty days) of the toxine poison which is injected in the skin of the neck or just behind the shoulder. The blood of the animal, one and a half to two gallons, is then drawn off from the jugular vein by means of a small hollow needle. From this five or six pints of the serum is obtained. This serum, twenty cubic centimeters (about five drachms), is injected into patients suspected of

1800 0

diphtheria. It is not only a remedial agent, but harmless as well, so no ill effects result from its use when a wrong diagnosis has been made.

The mortality of two Parisian hospitals gave 23 for the one where the serum was used, and 63 where the old methods of treatment were carried out. Equally convincing statistics are to be had from the New York hospitals, where the cure has received official recognition.

The great benefits derived from the discoveries are almost incalculable. Besides giving a more efficient cure for a dreaded and direful disease it opens up an entirely new field for research. A micro-organism and its corresponding "toxine" or poison is known for typhoia fever, so no doubt soon physicians will be testing the efficacy of a corresponding antagonistic agent. The limit to which these discoveries may be extended remains to be seen.

CHAS. BASKERVILLE, '92

# BOOK NOTICES.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. 4to, pp. 2250, with 5000 illustrations. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

After a month's use and, and a careful and somewhat extended examination of this dictionary we have come to regard it as indispensable to the working library of every man of intelligence who would keep up with the times. With over twice as many words as Webster's International though costing but little more, and with even more than the great Century Dictionary, it may be regarded as occupying a position midway between the two. And yet for every-day use we prefer it even to the Century with its six large

volumes costing several times as much as the Standard. Though many obsolete words, which are of no practical value, have been thrown out, their place is more than filled by the thousands of words which are here admitted for the first time into a general dictionary. Worcester gave us 105,000 words, Webster's International 125,000, the Century 225,000, and now the Standard has raised the number to near 300,000. Every department of learning, every place of human endeavor has its terms defined by men who use them con-The electrician who uses this dictionary will find something over 4,000 words of interest to him which have come from the electrical developements of the last few years. The chemist will find here all the terms that the advance in his science has brought into use and the old words spelled in accordance with the recommendations by the Chemical Section of the American Association for the advancement of Science, as bromin, chlorid, morphin, sulphid, dropping the final The geologist will find here up-to-date definitions of everything in his science, including even those terms which have come with the newly introduced geographic methods of geologic investigation, and the latest researches in the field of glaciation. The miner, the mineralogist, and the gem expert, will find here every word to be met with in their work. A colored plate gives some of the best gems and precious stones of the world, showing even the appearance of the light that has passed through them. This is the work of the Prangs who have also furnished a number of other colored plates, including the birds, double pages of flags, and decorations of honor. Nowhere have we met with a word whose meaning the Standard has not fully explained. The owner of this book has no need of dictionaries and technological terms. Everything is to be found in the Standard. The publishers have employed men of the highest authority in every branch such as Professor in spelling and pronunciation; Judge Cooley in constitutional law; Mr. Phelps in international law; Carroll D. Wright in statistics; Simon

Newcombe in astronomy; Doctors Starr and Dolley in biology; Shaler in geology; Huxley in evolution: Max Müller in Buddhistic terms; D. G. Brinton in aboriginal words, etc., etc., etc. The newspaper man will find all the minutiae of his business recognized and defined by Charles A. Dana, as "copy," "interview," "item," aud "journalist" which is defined as a newspaper man. The printer may find here the proper name for the old boot leg to which he consigns the worthless type, as well as for the small boy who manages the rollers in

the country office and, chores generally.

In many cases there are condensed treatises full of valuable information on the common things of life. Under "apple," for example, are names and descriptions of 361 species; under "constellation," the names of contstellations; under "dog," a list of all the common varieties of dogs and well executed wood-cuts of 29 typical dogs. We are told that a "fice" is "a small dog of no particular breed, though usually terrier-like," which accords better with our use of the word than the definition the Century gives us; "Fice is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur." "Fowl," "cattle," "horse," are all treated equally well. Colloquialisms which bear the stamp of general usage are admitted, and no word which one is apt to meet in current literature has been left out. All persons who aspire to be well informed must own this book. We commend it without reserve.

THE SCHOOL MASTER IN COMEDY AND SATIRE. Arranged and edited for the special use of teachers, reading circles and round tables. A companion volume to "The School Master in Literature." 12mo, pp. 592, \$1.40. New York: The American Book Co.

There are few forces which can so effectually stir men and make them see their mistakes as those of humor and satire. We can see this from the patent medicine mountabanks to the modern office seller. Cervantes laughed the so-called chivalry from Europe by shafts of ridicule, and Francois Rabellais has done much for the uplifting of education by means of the same missiles. Swift and Pope had much to teach by Satire.

In this book are gathered together some of the choicest selections about the school master from the best languages. Some of the selections were especially translated for this volume. The selections are well made, and the whole makes an exceedingly attractive and entertaining volume for all and especially for teachers and those expecting to enter that profession. It is especially intended for reading circles of teachers, and makes an attractive volume for that use.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. The Story of the Government, by Elbridge S. Brooks, 4to, pp. 250. Over 200 illustrations. Stout Buckram

binding, \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

This book tells in most delightful story form what every American boy and girl ought to know about the government: the functions of the President, the Senate the House, and the Supreme Court; the duties of the different cabinet officers; how state, municipal and town governments are carried on, and what are the du-

ties and responsibilities of an American citizen.

In "The Century Book for Young Americans," a party of half a dozen bright young people visit the city of Washington in the company of a well-informed uncle, and there, beginning with the constitution, they investigate thoroughly the government of the United States. Grown persons can read it with much profit, as well as with great pleasure. It makes one feel that he is a boy again, taking this trip to Washington, visiting the historic places of our country. In fact, to read the book is almost as good as to make the trip, if not even better than to make the trip in a hurried way. It has all the advantages of a charming story book and the helpfulness of a history. We know of no book that would make a better present for a boy or a girl; it should be in every family, and we should be glad to see

it adopted as a supplementary reading book in every school in North Carolina. The numerous illustrations are all admirable works of art, and the marvel is that such a book can be made and sold for a dollar and a half.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

[Prompt mention in this list of all books received will be deemed by us a full equivalent to the publishers. The selection of volumes for further notice will be determined by their merits and the interests of our readers.]

#### G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Godman Ropes. Part I. 8vo, pp. 228, \$1.50.

The Southern States of the American Union, Considered in their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo, pp. 256, \$1.25.

#### D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Discourses: Biological and Geological Essays. By T. H Huxley. 12mo, pp. 388, \$1.25.

Popular Astronomy: A General description of the Heavens. By Camille Flamarion. Translated from the French by J. Ellard Gore. 3pl., 288 illustrations, 8vo, \$4.50.

#### AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse. By H. T. Peck, Ph. D. and Robert Arowsmith, Ph. D. 12mo, pp. 256, \$1.50.

# CURRENT COMMENT.

### HOLLAND THOMPSON.

THE PEARSON MEETING—Mr. Pearson has come and gone. For nearly two weeks two services were held daily and a profound impression has been produced upon the University and upon the village. The attendance, even during the worst weather, was large and the best of attention was given to the speaker. An attempt to

find the cause of the success of the meeting leads to the conclusion that the secret of the man's power is his terrible earnestness. He is a sincere man, possessed by the idea of the importance of his work. He employs rather less of the sensational than any evangelist whom we know, and depends less on music and other external aids.

His preaching is strictly orthodox. No compromise is made with those who are disposed to withdraw somewhat from the positions held a generation ago. He is a believer in the full and entire inspiration and accuracy of the Scriptures. He construes them strictly, accepts their teachings literally, and believes that they alone are important. Science and philosophy being the ideas that men have of truth are, of course, not to be considered as having any claims against the statements of the "Book". Withal his sermons are arguments and the series is cumulative in its effect. He speaks clearly and forcibly. Some attention is given to logical process and the successive steps can be easily followed. His conclusions generally follow his premises.

That much good has been done there can be no doubt. Some have been induced to take a step which they have felt was a duty; some have had their spiritual life quickened; some have had their indifference exchanged for interest. Whether all of these upon further experience will find their present ideas to satisfy all the wants of their natures is another question.

THE REVIVAL OF THE SOCIETIES.—Knowing the tendency to praise the old and disparage the new, some have wondered whether the Literary Societies of long ago were really such models of parliamentary decorum and such sympathetic nurseries of youthful genius as the old members would have us believe. An examination into the records does not entirely destroy the idea, for we find that some were careless, disorderly and contemptuous then, though that class was small. The inaugurals of the presidents are full of a lament of the decline of Society spirit.

But of late years the spirit of disorder increased and interest correspondingly declined. The literary work done at some of the meetings amounted to practically nothing. Many members cared nothing for their connection and in fact, looked upon it as a nuisance. The crisis was reached last year. It was plain that something had to be done. A number of members who cared for the interests of the body led out by advocating a proposition to allow the resignation of the turbulent dissatisfied element. It was passed and perhaps thirty-five withdrew. Of course this amounted to a voluntary surrender of the law compelling freshmen to join. At the same time

the harshness of the rules was greatly relaxed. The results have been entirely satisfactory in the one of which the writer has personal knowledge. The work has received a renewed impetus and new life and vigor seems to have been imported to the corpse. A large and desirable part of the freshman class has joined; the order is good, and the debates are entertaining and spirited. Not even a closely contested election has been able to disturb the tranquillity for more than a few minutes. An old member could but look upon the scene with gratification.

THE LOVALTY OF THE ALUMNI.—The alumni of any college are its chief strength, and for this reason all hold off from a new school until its students have proved themselves. They are the coins, as it were, showing the quality of the mint that produced them. Endowment or faculty counts for little without an influential body of alumni.

Then, if this class is necessary to the success of an institution ought it not to be brought into vital relations with the government of the corporation? Can this interest continue or be well directed without some sort of organization? The efforts of a few working together accomplish more than many working separately. There are others too who have the willingness, but who do little or nothing on account of the lack of a channel through which to express their energy. Is there not some way by which the connection between the institution and its sons may be made closer? The loyalty of University men to their mother, and to each other has passed into a proverb. With hardly an exception, those who have ever answered to our college bell are devoted and true. When inquiring about the position of a legislator, the bare mention that he has attended the roll-call here, be the time ever so short, is enough to put all fears at rest. Her sons are friends wherever they meet. But if there is so much of this feeling without any effort to produce it, would there not be more and would it not be more valuable if it were organized?

The Value of Coaching.—The importance and value of this help is just being properly recognized here. Often a student is unavoidably prevented from being present at the opening of the term, or necessarily loses time from sickness or other causes. It is here that the assistance of some one who knows the subject is valuably seen. The student might possibly pick it out for himself if he had the time, but time is precious when one is behind; or it may be a subject for which the student has little aptitude, and the services of another who has had special interest in it may smooth over many hard places.

Such aid in preparing for an examination is perfectly legitimate, and it may be the difference between an honorable pass and ignominious failure. It is no disgrace to get such assistance or to give it. Nor is the benefit all on the side of the receiver for the one giving the instruction often gets a valuable review, and systematization of his knowledge. Several men this year have added considerable to their purses by doing this work, and there is room for others.



F. H. BAILEY AND H. G. CONNOR, JR.

Four oil paintings of the Mason family have been hung in the Library. These portraits are the work of W. G. Randall, A. B. '84.

The following Representatives have been elected from the Phi. Society; V. A. Batchelor '96, R. G. Alsbrook '96 and J. A. Butt '97.

The Washington Birthday marshals have been appointed, W. S. Meyers '97, from the Di., and H. G. Connor Jr., '97, from the Phi.

A movement is on foot to have a Y. M. C. A. building. This is something that is needed here very much and we hope that this movement will be carried through with much success.

The Washington's Birthday German of the University German Club will be given on the evening of the 21st. Charles R. Turner, '95, is leader, R. T. S. Steele '95, and T. R. Little '95, are floor managers.

The following gentlemen have been initiated into Alpha Theta Phi, the honorary society of U. N. C., John C. Eller '96, E. P. Carr '96, W. C. Smith '96, E. C. Gregory '96, John F. Nooe '96. W. R. Webb, Jr., '96, J. F. Webb '96, J. W. Canada '96, L. M. Bristol '95, and C. F. Tomlinson '95.

At a meeting of the Junior Class held in the Mathematics room, Saturday, Jan. 19th, J. F. Shaffner was elected chief-marshal for our coming Centennial Commencement. The subs also have been appointed by Chief-marshal Shaffner: John F. Nooe, Alfred H. Robbins and R. G. Shannonhouse, from the Di; Geo. H. Kirby, B. E. Stanley, and R. G. Allsbrook from the Phi.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

#### EDWIN C. GREGORY.

- W. H. Day, 1860-'61, and Judge J. C. McRae have opened a law office in Raleigh under the firm name of McRae and Day.
- J. C. Bellamy, '61, state senator from the seventh district, was placed on the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections, Federal Relations, Pensions and Soldier's Home (chairman), Penal Institutions and Insurance.
- C. A. Cook, 1866-'68, senator from Warren county, was appointed chairman of the Judiciary committee, and a member of the Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Railroads and Railroad Commissions committees. Mr. Cook will be the fusion leader in the senate.
- W. J. Adams, '81, senator from Moore county, was placed upon twelve of the most important standing committees.
- T. E. McCaskey, 1883-'84, senator from the second district was placed upon the Agricultural, Insane Asylums, Military Affairs (chairman), Penal Institutions, and Fish and Fisheries committees.

Zebulon Vance Walser, 1880-'84, has been elected Speaker of the House. He is the youngest man ever elected to that office. Mr. Walser has twice represented Davidson county in the General Assembly, once in the Senate and once in the House.

Marion Butler, '85, has been elected United States Senator, Mr. Butler is succeed General Matt. W. Ransom. trustee and supporter of the University. an ardent He is also editor-in-chief of "The Caucasian," President of the National Farmer's Alliance, chairman of the state executive committee of the Populist party, and author of the State Railroad Commission law. He is the youngest man ever elected to the United States' Senate from N. C.

Thomas N. Hill, Jr.; Law '86, has recently moved to Sherman, Texas, where he will engage in the practice of law.

Chas. Baskerville, '92, has a very interesting article in the Jan-

uary number of the American University Magazine on "The Supposed New Element in Air." He is a correspondent to that magazine from the faculty of the University. A. H. Patterson, '91, is the faculty correspondent to the same magazine from the University of Georgia.

- J. E. Fowler, Law '93, senator from the fourteenth district, was placed upon the Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Insane Asylums, Insurance, and Banking and Currency committees.
- S. F. Austin, '93, and Z. I. Walser, '93, have entered the law class.
- D. A. Kirkpatrick, 1893-'94, our famous right guard on the '92 and '93 elevens, and W. A. Devin, Law '93, coached the football team of the Alabama Technology School last fall.
- Benj. L. Perry, 1859-'61, died in Raleigh on January 6th inst. Mr. Perry was adjutant of the 58th Regiment of North Carolina troops in the civil war. During the latter part of the war he was assistant adjutant general in the C. S. A. He has lately been in charge of the Atlantic Hotel of Morehead, N. C. A widow and three children survive him.

Josephus Daniels, 1884-'85, has resigned the lucrative office of chief clerk of the Interior Department in order that he may devote his entire time and attention to the *News and Observer*.

- W. B. Rodman, '82, has been appointed colonel of the First Regiment N. C. S. G.
- T. M. Lee, '90, has been elected captain of the Clinton Light Infantry.
- C. T. Grandy, '86, will edit the State, an evening paper of Richmond, Va.
- C. H. White, '94, has been appointed instructor in geology at the University of Tennessee.
- W. P. Wooten, '93. who entered the U. S. Military Academy last fall has been recently elected president of his class. Mr. Wooten also has the distinguished honor of leading his class.
- E. L. Franck, '75-'77, senator from Onslow county, has been elected president pro tempore of the Senate.
- E. A. Alderman, '82, has been elected a member of the American Historical Association.

Julian S. Carr, '61, of Durham. N. C., has subscribed \$10,000 to the American University, which is to be erected in Washington City by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin A. Alderman, '82, chairman of the committee of the State Educational Association, made an address last week to the joint

committee on education on the question of local taxation for public schools.

The following University Alumni were examined by the Supreme Court and received their license to practice law: E. S. Battle of Wake, W. J. McSorley of Craven, James N. Pruden of Chowan, T. D. Bryson of Swain, R. E. L. Watkins of Southampton county, Va., C. D. Bennett of Stanly, A. H. White of Jones, Thos. H. Long of Orange, Wm. B. Guthrie of Durham, and Samuel S. Jackson of of Chatam.

Rufus Barringer, '42, died at his home in Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of February 6th, having attained the ripe old age of 74 years. He was prepared for the University at Sugar Creek Academy, Mecklenburg county. After graduating he studied law under his brother, Hon. D. M. Barringer, '26, at Concord, and finished his legal training under Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, '23. He has been a member of the state General Assembly, and during the late war was a brigadier general in the Confederate army. General Barringer was an earnest member and an elder of the Presbyterian church.

Edward B, Engelhard, '75-'78, died Feb. 11th at his home in Raleigh, after a ten-days attack of pneumonia. He was only 38 years old, and was one of the most popular and well-known young men of the state. He was commissary general on Gov. Carr's staff, first captain of Governor's Guards, ex-chief of the Raleigh fire department and superintendent of the Raleigh water works.

Robert W. Winston, '79, has resigned the judgeship of the Superior Court to go into partnership with Frank W. Fuller of Durham, N. C. As judge he won the admiration and respect of all parties, and his resignation was universally regretted.

A. W. Graham, '68, of Oxford, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Robert W. Winston. This was undoubtedly the wisest selection that Gov. Carr could have made. Judge Graham has had considerable experience as a lawyer, having been for a number of years in partnership with Judge Winston. In the campaign last fall he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from this district.

#### MARRIAGES.

Ivey Foreman, 1881-'82, and Miss Mary Wortham Spileman were marrid at Warrenton, Va., Feb. 21st 1895.

Elijah Beattie Saunders, 1883-'85, and Miss Laura Allen were married at Lilesville, N. C.. Dec. 23rd, 1894.

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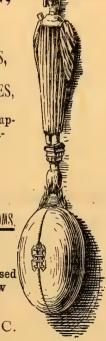
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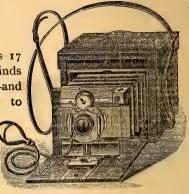
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## Kodaks

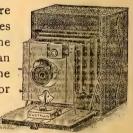
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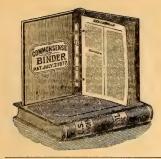
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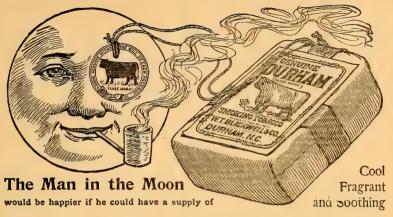
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ŽEBULON BAIRD VANCE, (U. N. C. 1852) United States Senator, 1879–1894.

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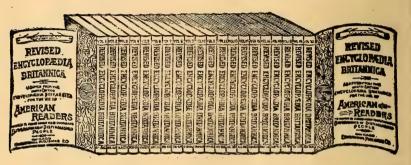


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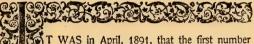


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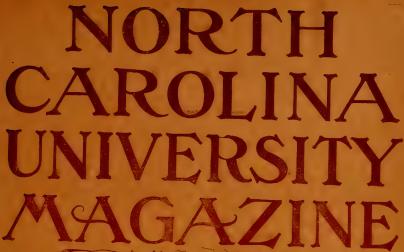
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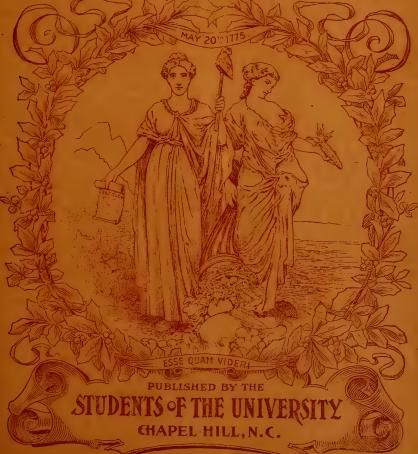
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## NORTH CAROLINA

## UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

(Founded in 1844.)

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## EDITORS:

COLLIER COBB, Managing Editor.

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Di. 1 M. J. F. C. Gregory, 195, 1977 April 1970 April 1

Mr. E. C. Gregory acts as Editor-in-Chief of this number.

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WILSON CALDWELL.

A ten minutes Sketch.

## NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII.

NO. 6---MARCH, 1895. New Series, Vol. XIV.

THE HISTORY OF THE BATTALION OF NORTH CAROLINA ARTILLERY (VOLUN-TEERS.) CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY. KNOWN AS THE "TENTH."

PREPARED BY WOODBURY WHEELER, \* CAPTAIN COMPANY "D," 10TH BATTALION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1894.

Capt. Woodbury Wheeler, My Comrade:

At the last meeting of the Confederate Veterans Association, I was appointed a Committee to secure one soldier from each Regiment to write a brief history of his Regiment with a view to publication by the State. I have selected you for your command, and respectfully, but earnestly request that you accept the duty thus imposed on you at the instance of your surviving comrades. The length and tenor of the sketch is left to your judgment; but an average of ten pages for each regiment, will give us a volume of 750 pages of very valuable matter which in a few years would otherwise be lost to the world. You are very busy, and that is one reason you are selected. Only busy men have the energy and the talent to do work. You have doubtless forgotten much, but you can get access to the "Rebellion Record" published by U. S. Government, and "Moore's Roster" printed by our State. You can also refresh your memory by correspondence with those of your command

<sup>\*</sup>The author of this sketch is a son of the late John H. Wheeler, author of a history of North Carolina. His MSS. of Reminiscences of Eminent North Carolinians were printed by this son after the death of the author, and so saved to our State. Born in Lincoln, N. C., the writer of this sketch, at the age of 19, entered the service of North Carolina and served four years, as briefly epitomized in this paper.

who are fortunately still living. Your record as a soldier satisfies me you will not decline this post of duty. Send me the MSS. if possible by March 1st, next.

I respectfully request that you write the history of the N. C. Battalion in which you served in the War.

Please acknowledge your acceptance of this assignment to duty, the last which the Confederate Soldiers can ask of you, that I may enter your name on the list to be filed with the Veterans Association. Believe me to be, with highest regard and esteem,

Fraternally yours,

WALTER CLARK.

The above courteous request of comrade Walter Clark to prepare this sketch would be equivalent to an order from headquarters that must be obeyed. Moore in his "Roster" of North Carolina troops, who served in the armies of the Confederacy, calls this the Eighth Battalion, (IV, 359) and gave our number to the battalion of men detailed as artizans (395); how the error occurred in the War Department Records, he does not explain. But from the foundation of the battalion, in May 1865, it was always known and mustered as the "Tenth Battalion of North Carolina Artillery."

The engineer officers of the Confederate Army were probably as fine a body of experts as ever existed;—whenever they projected lines of defence around any important point we might rest assured that these had been planned and completed according to the most approved system. At the entrances of the Cape Fear River and also around the City of Wilmington, every point was made as impregnable as possible. When these entrenchments were finished several artillery regiments were formed for the special garrison of the same; as President Davis remarked, he had sent his most skillful officers to the defence of the place—referring then more especially to that knightly soldier, Gen. W.

H. C. Whiting, who died, January 21st, 1865, from wounds received whilst defending the attack on Fort Fisher.

To this necessity of creating a force for the defence of Wilmington does the "Tenth Battalion" owe its formation. In February 1862, we find the first enlistments were made for the battalion, and on May 13th of that year, the Major, (Wilton L. Young of Alabama) was commissioned to command the three companies then composing the organization. Subsequently, in April 1863, Company "D" was formed and Woodbury Wheeler made its Captain. The men were nearly all from the western counties of our state.

Some one has said that in writing any account of a battle or a campaign each writer's narrative must necessarily be more or less personal in its nature. Captain Wheeler had served during the first six months of the war as adjutant of the 16th regiment; he first entered the service at the "Fair Grounds" in Raleigh, as a drill sergeant, in May 1861; in the fall of that year the War Department directed that all adjutants should be detailed from the line officers, so he was "mustered out" as adjutant, after serving, under General Robert E. Lee, in the campaign around Cheat Mountain, Virginia. The War Department gave him orders to serve as ordinance officer to a brigade of North Carolina troops then defending Drury's Bluff, Virginia; this brigade afterwards came to Goldsboro, when Foster's raid occurred, and from there Captain Wheeler's orders directed him to Wilmington, where he was put in command of Company "D" of this battalion under orders from the War Department. The duties of this command were important, but not brilliant; in the summer season they were ordered out of the city either to

the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear or to the "Sound," to prevent any inroads from that direction.

It was whilst the battalion was stationed at Fort Caswell that a raid was made by the enemy, from their fleet to the headquarters of our General at Smithville, which for daring could hardly be surpassed. Following the channel, which was necessarily left open to admit our English friends, in their blockade-running steamers, these raiders, commanded by the same Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing, who afterwards destroyed the ironclad "Albermarle," with equal intrepidity, came within pistol shot of our sentries; passed batteries that could have hurled tons of shot and shell upon them, and landing at the Smithville wharf, went immediately to the General's quarters. He fortunately was at Wilmington on that night; but when his chief of staff raised the window to find out the cause of the commotion on the porch, the end of a revolver was thrust in his face with a demand for his surrender. The result of this raid was the capture of the engineer officer only. The alarm was promptly given, all the batteries opened fire on the channel-way—dark as Erebus although it was. Cushing fled to his gunboat, lying in as near as she could to the fort, and then putting on a full head of steam turned his vessel seaward. great haste he ran into another gunboat, the "Peterhoff," and she sank in less than ten minutes.

The next day one of the fleet came in near the Fort again, but its white flag at the peak was not observed. Our Whitworth gun was unlimbered and made ready for action; the command to fire was on the lips of the Lieutenant in charge, when the vessel stopped and turned her broadside towards the fort, and not until then was the flag of truce at her mast-head spread out

by the breeze so we could see it. A small boat came ashore for the Engineer-officer's personal effects and brought a note of adieu from him to his late comrades. We never saw him again.

The Whitworth gun mentioned was a terror to the enemy; its range was immense, its accuracy that of a sharpshooter. The blockading fleet was by it compelled to keep so far from the fort that the English steamers easily made the port. The great war governor, Zebulon B. Vance, appreciated the importance and necessity of using these English-built steamers to supply his brave troops with the sinews of war, as well as subsistence.

It had been the policy of President Davis to put an embargo on cotton and thus make the great powers of Europe raise the Federal blockade to obtain a supply of this great product of the South; so the inland cities of the South had about this time great rows of cotton bales, making cumbersome curb-lines for their streets, awaiting this raising of the blockade of the enemy. The Governor of North Carolina did not believe in this policy and determined to supply his men with what they needed as soldiers, and by exchanging cotton for meat and bread so help them and their families. One of the largest vessels which ran the blockade at this point was purchased by our state, and she was christened the "Advance." By her many cargoes of the priceless necessities of life were brought to Wilmington, and the North Carolina troops heaped blessings on their Governor's name for this evidence of his care and tender regard.

The "Sumter," the great Admiral Semmes's first ship, once came into this port and brought on that trip two "Blakely" guns, of such great size, that they were stood on their end in the forward part of the vessel and around their muzzles some of the larger ropes of the ship were wound. These guns were put on the "Battery" at Charleston, an interior line, and although costing many thousands of dollars, never had the opportunity of firing a shot at the enemy.

In the winter the lines of entrenchment around the City of Wilmington were picketed by this battalion; so long were these lines, the duty was most arduous. During the winter the battalion also became the provost guard of the city. Wilmington was the last port held by the Confederacy, and the fleet of English blockade runners on the river front became very numerous, with them came many Northern spies. city was patrolled constantly, every "suspect" was hunted down and brought in with a file of soldiers at his back, and the rough element, male and female, adventurers of every class, were kept in subjection as far as possible. The duties of a provost-guard whilst most necessary are nevertheless irksome. The author of this sketch sought relief by seeking a new command, and General Matt. W. Ransom had him ordered to his headquarters in Virginia with the rank of Major of Artillery, P. A. C. S. This order was never received; it is supposed to have fallen into the hands of General Sherman when Savannah was evacuated.

The battalion however, had work enough from December 1864 to the end of the war to satisfy the most ambitious soldier, and during the next five months there was hardly a day "which they could call their own." General Sherman had "cut loose" from his base of supplies. The plan to divert his raid across Georgia was frustrated by the repulse of Hood's army at Franklin, Tenn, and Federal forces moved across

the State of Georgia with comparatively little opposition. So soon as Savannah was found to be the "objective point" of Sherman's march, its defence was assigned to Lieut. Gen'l. W. J. Hardee, a most gallant officer of world-wide reputation, and this battalion was put into the trenches around that city. Our narrative, to a certain extent, becomes personal again at this point; the writer was in hospital, suffering from rheumatism, when the command left Wilmington. The lines of entrenchment around Wilmington which the command had picketted for so many days and nights and guarded so zealously, were to be left by them to other hands to defend when assaulted by the enemy. The writer came with the cammand to Augusta, Georgia, and there all soldiers who had already seen services at the front, but were now doing "post duty," once more volunteered to return to the field and defend the State. The enthusiasm was intense and the writer, although in hospital, reported for such duty as he might be able to perform. He was made chief of artillery to this command of veterans. From Augusta the brigade thus formed was thrown, with the 10th battalion, into Savannah just as Sherman appeared before that city, and Capt. Wheeler's command there consisted of twelve batteries, along the line of defence in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful rice farm of The 10th battalion was serving as General Lawton. infantry immediately to the right of these batteries. Here for nearly twenty days the command was almost continuously under fire.

The army commanded by General Sherman was well nigh invincible, rude and truculent though it seemed at times, but made up as it was of the brawn and muscle of the great Northwest, it became a "scourge of God," a dire punishment to the South. Their ancestors, for the large part, were of the emigrants from the Carolinas and Virginia; they were fired by an intense devotion to the Union and its preservation, and freed from all abolition, cant, or puritanical hypocrisy, it was as fine a command as the world ever saw. They were Americans and for the most part "War Democrats."

For days and days of that cold December (1864) Sherman's men would form in skirmish line, on the edge of the woods, and move across the "opening" right up to the range of our canister and grape shot before they could be driven back to cover. During the weeks of siege, our General found out that the coil was being tightened around his devoted command. Fighting for "home and fatherland," his small force was doing all that could be done to save the lovely city entrusted to them, and yet we all began to think that before the winter closed we would be in prison at Fort Deleware or on Johnson Island; still we stood to our guns and did our duty.

Inside of these lines there was an infantry battalion whose officers were some of our best young men, noble in heart and in spirit, cadets of some of the oldest families in the Carolinas, but the rank and file were made up of men who had been captured by our armies in various battles. These we called "galvanized Yankees." True they were nearly all foreigners, mostly Irishmen, who cared for neither side especially, but had been first regularly enlisted in the Federal army. If captured, they knew they would be tried for desertion, for they now "wore the gray." Amongst them was a young sergeant, a native of Delaware, he came with the battalion, thus made up, and they bivouaced immediately in rear of the line of batteries commanded by Captain

Wheeler. They soon "took in the situation," and almost felt like the rope was around their necks. Who could blame them for their desire to escape such a fate?

One night a gigantic Irish corporal in this command, because he had become so devoted to one of the Confederate officers over him, revealed a plot which had been formed to spike the guns of our main battery, kill or capture the officers near by and go over into Sherman's lines. The young Delaware sergeant was the originator of the plot. Several regiments from another portion of our line surrounded this unhappy band and their guns were speedily taken from them. A drum head court-marshal was held, and in less than an hour our young Delaware sergeant and six others, at the hour of midnight, were duly executed by sentence of this court; the residue of the command was passed through our lines to the rear. Our General was tried after the war under orders of the War Department at Washington for the execution of these conspirators, but of course he was acquitted.

The end of the siege came at last; one evening, long into the dark, we shelled the woods in front of our batteries, and kept the enemies from having any fires at all, but when our Headquarter's band finally struck up "Dixie," they all yelled at us "Played out! Played out!" For some cause or other they did not return our fire on that night at all, and it was about eleven o'clock when we silently marched down the City road, lined by the great live oak trees, with their long festoons of waiving moss and vines which swung backwards and forward, in the pale moonlight, they seemed to be ghosts of our departed hopes. We passed through the City and just as the clocks in the steeples struck "one!"

our command had reached the center of the dikes in the rice fields, which border the Carolina side of the Savannah river.

No pursuit of us was attempted. They were perfectly willing to "play quits" after weeks of constant duelling.

At our first halt the Georgia troops being "Home Guards" insisted that they should be returned to their State. And as a legitimate operation of the doctrine of State's rights, they were returned. This forced General Hardee to uncover Charleston and that great citadel fell.

A letter to Captain Wheeler from his immediate commander in the siege of Savannah is here inserted.

Hd. Qrs. Browne's Bridge, Ga., Augusta, Jan'y. 12th, 1865.

My Dear Captain:—

I much regret to hear that you are about to leave this part of the country. I was in hopes that in the coming emergency in this neighborhood I should have had the advantage of your services in charge of the artillery on the lines which I shall have to defend. I can not allow you to leave without expressing to you my thanks for the efficient service rendered me by you on the lines near Savannah. Your skill as an artillery officer, your prompt obedience of orders, your energy and vigilence under trying and difficult circumstances deserve the highest commendation. Although physically unfit for service you voluntarily assumed ardnous and important duties, which you performed most efficiently. Wherever you go, you have my best wishes. I know you will do your duty; and let me assure you that if it is ever in my power to serve you, I will do so cheerfully.

Very faithfully your friend, (Signed) Wm. M. Browne, Brig. Genl.

This General had served on President Davis's staff and was a most accomplished soldier and gentleman. Then came the campaign of the Carolinas, under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston. It was on March 19, 1865 that there occurred a contest at Bentonsville, which for fierceness and vigor might be well honored with the title of a battle; it was the last fought in the Eastern portion of the Confederacy.

Our General discovered that one side of the rail-road was occupied by one of the wings of Sherman's army and the other side by the residue of his force. He precipitated his whole command on the federal corps commanded by General Slocum, and gave that distinguished officer a pretty thorough scare; with about 14,000 men, he captured three guns, many prisoners and drove the enemy back several miles. He certainly taught the commander of that wing that our shot and shell were not yet all gone; but in three days the other portion of the army came to the relief of the one attacked, and against a united command of near 100,000 men our army of not more than 20,000 could not remain long in position.

The retreat across our own native State next followed. The only hope we had was to make a junction with General Lee's army and make a combined assault on either one of the armies of the enemy. That hope, was not realized, and so on May 1st, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina, the writer was duly paroled with the battalion and became once more a civilian, "in accordance with the terms of the Military Convention, entered into on the 26th of April 1865 between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States army in North Corolina, and he was permitted to return to his home, not to be disturbed by

the United States authorities so long as he observed this obligation and obeyed the laws in force where he may reside." This parole is signed by

T. B. Roy, A. A. Genl, C. S. A.

Commissioner.

And WM. HARTSTUFF, Brev. Brig. Genl. and A. I. G., U, S. A., Special Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

WOODBURY WEELER,

Formerly Capt. Co. "D." 10th Bat'ln, N. C. Art'y. Major Art'y P. A. C. S.

## CHATTAWKA OR CHAUTAUQUA—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

THE INDIAN NAME FOR THE SITE OF NEW BERN.

Where may be found the origin and first record of this name, now so widely known through its association with literary societies? This writer believes, and claims, that it was first used at some period not known, but prior to 1708, by the Tuscarora tribe of Indians as the name of the present site of the town of New Bern, North Carolina, and that the earliest record of its orthography is that of Chattawka. The evidence in support of this claim is recited in the article following, and is based upon old historical writings, the originals of which are still in existence, and not upon tradition, legend or hearsay.

Mention of the name is first found, so far as is

known, in the "History of Carolina," written in 1709 by "John Lawson, Gent., Surveyor-general of North Carolina,"—a very rare work, in which, describing his travels in the neighborhood of what is now New Bern, he says, on page 104: "In the afternoon we ferried over a river, in a canoe, called by the Indians Chattookaw, which is the north-west branch of Neuse river."

This John Lawson was Surveyor-General of the Province by appointment of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and his book is a description of the topography, the natural history and some of the Indian tribes of the Province, rather than a history, properly socalled. It is dedicated to "His Excellency William Lord Craven, Palatine," (from whom the county of Craven, of which New Bern is the county-town, takes its name), "and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America," and one of its editions was printed in London in 1714, "for W. Taylor at the Ship, and F. Baker at the Black Boy in Pater Noster Row." Lawson was tortured to death by the Indians, near the locality mentioned, in their great massacre of the white settlers in 1711.

But much more direct evidence, and positive proof, as to the name "Chattawka," and the place so-called, is contained in the narrative of Christopher Baron DeGraffenried, a native of Bern, Switzerland, written in the year 1713, and preserved in the original MS. in the public library of Yverdun, Switzerland, of which city he was at one time "Bailli," or mayor, as we would say.

In 1710, under the favoring auspices of Queen Anne of England, and of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, DeGraffenried settled a colony of Swiss and of Gerago

man Palatines on the neck of land at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers in North Carolina, where a town was founded called, in honor of his native city, New Bern, following then the German spelling of the word. The narrative, which gives an account of the organization, settlement and mishaps of the colony, has been translated and is published in full in the 1st vol. of the North Carolina Colonial Records, pp. 905-985. The region described by DeGraffenried, was held and dominated by the Tuscaroras, an Iroquois nation, the most powerful of the nations of East Carolina from whom was purchased the land for his colonists. On page 910 of the narrative he mentions that his people "were located by the Surveyor-general on a tongue of land between the News (sic) and Trent rivers called 'Chattawka,' where afterwards was founded the small city of New Bern." Again, on page 922, describing his capture by the Indians, he says: "As I came from surveying some lands, \* \* \* following a path, I suddenly met a party of Indians, which had moved from 'Chattawka,' the place where New Bern actually stands." He was then made prisoner, together with John Lawson, above mentioned, who, as already stated, was put to death with great barbarity, but DeGraffenried was, after a short confinement, released.

On page 933, DeGraffenried, varying the spelling somewhat, alludes to "Chattoocka, the old name of the town of New Bern," and on page 978 he says: "I paid for the lands called by the Indians Chattaqua" (that orthography being adopted in this instance by his translator, as he himself expressly states) \* \* "to the Indian King called Taylor, That Indian King lived with his people at the very place where my house and the started town New Bern, now stand."

In 1721 a massacre of the white settlers in East Carolina by the Indians was followed by a long and bloody war between the races, which finally resulted in the complete overthrow of the Tuscaroras, and their binding themselves by treaty to leave the Province. In pursuance of this treaty they emigrated to the North, and joined their kindred, the "Five Nations" of Western New York, thenceforward known as the "Six Nations." Settling in the vicinity of, probably upon its banks, Lake Chautauqua, they gave it its name, it is said, and from it the county in Western New York and the many literary associations doubtless derive their names.

The difference of spelling may be accounted for perhaps, as follows: There being no Indian alphabet or orthography, everyone, in those days at least, spelled the Indian names or words according to sound or pho-DeGraffenried was a German-Swiss, and netically. his spelling of the name of the place, "Chattawka," bought from the Indians for his colonists, may well have differed from an Englishman's orthography for the same word or sound. Be this as it may, it is quite evident from what has been written, citing the authorities, that in the early years of the 18th century, and no doubt long before, there was a Chattawka, or Chautauqua if you prefer, and that it was the Indian name for the present site of the town of New Bern. The name is preserved in New Bern only as that of the "Hotel Chattawka," one of the principal inns of the town, which retains also the original spelling.

DeGraffenried returned to Switzerland in 1713, but one of his sons settled in this country, from whom are descendents of the name in Georgia and elsewhere—among them a lady well-known as a writer for the

magazines. Descendants of his colonists bearing the names of the original settlers still live in the town founded by their ancestors. Graham Daves.

New Bern, N. C.

# NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

North Carolina has always known how to make history. She has never troubled herself to write it. Hence much credit due her is unrecorded. There were certainly "brave men before Agamemnon." But we know not their names nor their deeds. They serve not to arouse the heart. For posterity they have in effect not lived, while Achilles, Hector, Nestor, Ulysses are alive to this day, more truly and more effectively alive, as regards their impress upon the age than many men whom we meet on the streets.

There are many forgotten chapters in North Carolina history which if recalled would brighten her fame. Among the many creditable incidents of her colonial history are the patriotism and enterprise shown in sending her troops on the successive expeditions to St. Augustine, to South America, and to join Braddock's march to the Ohio. We will in this paper be restricted to the South American expedition. The only time troops from any part of the United States have ever served beyond the limits of this continent was in the expedition to Venezuela in 1740, known as the Carthagena expedition. North Carolina was represented there, and both by land and sea her troops did their duty. She sent 400 men, a contribution as large in proportion to the population of the colony at that time

as if the State were now to furnish 50,000 troops. We know that these men served, that they took an active part in the sea attack upon Boca Chico, and that they subsequently aided in the deadly assault by land upon the fort of San Lazaro, when half the storming column was left dead or wounded on the field. We know that not a fifth of the gallant 400 returned. But we know not with certainty the name of a single officer or man of these brave North Carolinians. Indeed the expedition itself is almost unknown to the North Carolinians of the present day.

It may not be amiss therefore to recall the little that has been left us of this early display of patriotism by the province of North Carolina. In 1790, Great Britain, then at war with Spain, determined to strike a blow at the Spanish Colonial possessions. An expedition left Spithead, England, in October, 1740, for the West Indies, composed of 15,000 sailors commanded by Admiral Vernon, and 12,000 land troops under Lord Cathcart. There were thirty ships of the line and ninety other vessels. On arriving at the West Indies these were joined at Jamaica by 36 companies containing 3,600 men from the North American colonies. Had Admiral Vernon proceeded at once to Havana as intended, he could have easily taken it and Cuba would have passed under English rule. But with strange incompetence he loitered until Havana was fortified and garrisoned. He then sailed to attack Carthagena on the coast of Venezuela. On the way he fell in with a French fleet. France was still at peace with Great Britain though not very friendly. This fleet refused to show its colors. A fierce fight ensued in which many men were killed and wounded. The next morning the French fleet showed its colors, whereupon the

Admirals gravely apologized to each other and each fleet took its course. This is a characteristic incident of those times. Smollett, the celebrated historian and novelist, was serving in the British fleet as assistant surgeon and has left us an accurate description, it is said, of this sea fight in the naval battle depicted by him in Roderick Random. The fleet finally arrived before Carthagena whose fortifications had 300 cannon mount. ed. Admiral Vernon unaccountably delayed five days till the Spaniards had fortified and reinforced. He then attacked and carried the passage of Boca Chico at the mouth of the harbor but with heavy loss of life, among them Lord Aubrev Beauclere who commanded one of the ships. Sailing into the inner harbor he disembarked the land forces. Lord Cathcart having died, command of these forces had passed to Gen. Wentworth. The ill feeling and rivalry between Wentworth and Admiral Vernon thwarted every movement. An attack was made on Fort San Lazaro, but it was not aided by the fleet and was repulsed, losing half of the twelve hundred men of the storming column on the field, among them its gallant leader Col. Grant. whole expedition was shamefully mismanaged. troops were brave but the leaders were incompetent. The heat and diseases of the climate slew more than the sword. The army finally withdrew but it numbered on reaching Jamaica only 3,000 of the original 15,000. Of these only 2,000 survived to return home. The loss among the sailors was also heavy. number of North Carolina troops who returned home is not known, but it is presumed that their ratio of loss equaled that of the rest of the army. Of the 500 men sent by Massachusetts only 50 returned. Such in brief is an outline of this ill-starred expedition. Admiral Vernon incidentally touches later American history by the fact that his name was bestowed by Lawrence Washington (who served under him) on his residence which afterwards took its place in history as Mt. Vernon. It is the irony of fate which thus links his name with immortal fame, for few men so incompetent ever trod a quarter-deck as that same vice-admiral of the Blue, Edward Vernon. He was subsequently dismissed from the service—cashiered.

Prior to 1760, the regimental rolls were not preserved in the British War Office, hence we know very little of the distinctive composition of the American contingent. We know that there were eight regiments of British troops and four battalions of Americans. The latter were composed of thirty-six companies and contained 3,500 or 3,600 men. Of these, it appears from the letter of Col. William Blakeney to the Duke of New Castle of October 23d, 1840, there were four companies from Virginia, eight from Pennsylvania, three from Maryland. These were to go out under Col. Wm. Gooch, the Lieut. Gov. of Virginia. There preceded these, five companies from Boston, two from Rhode Island, two from Connecticut, five from New York, three from New Jersey. The four companies from North Carolina arrived last of all. On arrival the Northern companies were to be commanded by Col. Gooch, and those from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina were to be commanded by Col. Blakeney. On the 14th of December, 1740, Col. Blakeney wrote from Jamaica that Col. Gooch with the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia troops had arrived and the North Carolina troops were daily expected. They subsequently arrived but exactly when is not known. Lord Cathcart died at Jamaica, December, 20th, 1819,

and was succeeded by Gen. Wentworth. From a letter of Gov. Gooch to the Duke of New Castle it appears that the Colonial companies were placed in battalions without reference to the respective provinces from which they came and were distinguished as the "American Regiments." From an extract of a return of Col. Gooch we find that in the 2d Battalion was Col. Coletrain "with the remainder of his company, viz.: two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Drummer and forty Centinels from North Carolina." This is the only name of an officer which is distinctively given as being in command of North Carolina troops. It is unlikely that even he was from the State, for in one of the published accounts of that day it is stated of these "American Regiments" that the field officers were all men of long service, named by his Majesty, and sent from Britain. The companies were raised chiefly by the interest and at the charge of their respective captains; of whom some were members of the Assembly in the province where they resided; others lived upon their own plantations and had commands in the militia; and some few had been concerned in traffic." His Majesty, it is further stated, "sent out thirty cadets of family who were provided with positions as Lieutenants in American Companies." It was charged by a pamphleteer that "the greatest part of the private soldiers enlisted in North America were either Irish Papists or English who had been under a necessity of leaving their own country." This if true of any of the provinces, could not have been so as to the North Carolina companies. Gov. Johnston of North Carolina, in his letter to the Duke of New Castle, Nov. 5th, 1840, says: "I have good reason to believe that we could have easily raised 200 more if it had been possible to negotiate the bills of exchange in this part of the continent, but as that was impracticable we were obliged to rest satisfied with four companies," which he further states, "are now embarked and just going to sea." He states also that three of these companies were raised in the Northern part of the province, i. e., in the Albemarle section. The other it seems was recruited in the Cape Fear section. There is some reason to believe that Col. James Innes of subsequent fame served as Captain of this company. All four campanies embarked on transports in the Cape Fear, Nov. 5, 1740, and sailed directly for Jamaica where they joined Admiral Vernon's squadron.

The contribution of men by North Carolina to this expedition was as large in proportion as her levy of men. On 21 August, 1740, Gov. Johnston informed the Assembly of the King's desire that North Carolina should assist in the war. This the Assembly promptly assented to, and a tax was laid of 3 shillings on the poll, but owing to the scarcity of money it was provided that the tax could be paid either "in specie or by tobacco at ten shillings the hundred, rice at seven shillings and six pence the pound, dressed deer skins at two shillings and sixpence the pound, tallow at four pence, pork at seven shillings the barrel, or current paper money at seven and a half for one." Warehouses for receiving the commodities were directed to be built in each county.

The most striking incident of the campaign—apart from its terrible mismanagement and loss of life—was the land attack upon the fortifications of Carthagena. Gen. Wentworth, in a note to Admiral Vernon, April 2, 1741, demanded that a detachment of 1,500 Americans should be landed, under the command of Col. Gooch, to assist him. On April 6th, he acknowledges

the landing of the Americans, who, it appears, took part in the storming of San Lazaro. This is thus described by Smollett; "Stung by the reproaches of the Admiral (Vernon), Gen. Wentworth called a council of his officers, and with their advice he attempted to carry Fort San Lazaro by storm. Twelve hundred men, headed by Gen, Guise, and guided by some Spanish deserters or peasants, who were either ignorant, or which is more likely, in the pay of the Spanish Governor whom they pretended to have left, marched boldly up to the foot of the fort. But the guides led them to the very strongest part of the fortifications; and what was worse, when they came to try the scaling ladders with which they were provided, they found them too short. This occasioned a fatal delay, and presently the brilliant morning of the tropics broke with its glaring light upon what had been intended for a nocturnal attack. Under these circumstances, the wisest thing would have been an instant retreat; but the soldiers had come to take the fort, and with bull-dog resolution they seemed determined to take it at every disadvantage. They stood, under a terrible plunging fire, adjusting their ladders and fixing upon points where they might climb; and they did not yield an inch of ground, though every Spanish cannon and musket told upon and thinned their ranks. One party of grenadiers even attained a footing on the top of a rampart, when their brave leader, Col. Grant, was mortally wounded. The grenadiers were swept over the wall, but still the rest sustained the enemy's fire for several hours, and did not retreat till six hundred, or onehalf of their original number, lay dead or wounded at the foot of those fatal walls. It is said that Vernon stood inactive on his quarter-deck all the while, and did not send his boats full of men till the last moment when Wentworth was retreating. The heavy rains now set in, and disease spread with such terrible rapidity that in less than two days one-half the troops on shore were dead, dying, or unfit for service." The expedition was then given up, and the survivors re-embarked and sailed for Jamaica.

It cannot be doubted that North Carolinians were among the American troops taking part in the assault. It also appears from Admiral Vernon's reports that the American Colonies contributed several sloops to the fleet, but how many and by whom commanded is not stated. After his return to Jamaica, he writes to the Duke of Newcastle, May 30, 1741, that "without the aid of some of the Americans we could not get our ships to sea." Yet he had the affrontery to write, suggesting that the survivors of the Americans should be colonized in Eastern Cuba, as "North America is already too thickly settled, and its people wish to establish manufactures which would injure those at home" (in Britain). In fact, many Americans, probably sailors in the sloops, were drafted to the British ships going to England.

Thus early in her career, 154 years ago this month, North Carolina came to the front. She responded to the King's call for aid, with men and means to the full of her ability. Her soldiers served, as they have always done since, modestly but faithfully. Beneath the tropical sun, in the sea fight, at the carrying of the passage of Boca Chico, in the deadly assault upon San Lazaro, North Carolinians knew how to do their duty and to die. The merest handful returned home. But their State has preserved no memento of their deeds. The historian has barely mentioned them.

Not the name of a single man has been preserved. The recollection of so much heroism should not be allowed to die. North Carolina should yet erect a cenotaph to these her sons, to the

"Brave men who perished by their guns Though they conquered not."—

to the "unreturning brave" who sleep beneath the walls of St. Augustine, by the tropical summer sea at San Lazaro, and amid the rolling hills where Braddock fell.

WALTER CLARK, '63.

## HISTORY, NOT "MYTHS."

In an article in the January number (1895) of the MAGAZINE, entitled "The North Carolina Manumission Society," the author, Mr. C. F. Tomlinson, alludes to Virginia Dare and Esther Wake as "fascinating myths." So far, at least, as Virginia Dare is concerned, this writer cannot believe that Mr. Tomlinson intended to characterize the well authenticated story of her birth and baptism as a myth, or fable. If any events of history have ever been better established by contemporary narrative, and by the reports of intelligent and trustworthy participants and eye-witnesses of what they themselves saw and relate, than the attempts at settlement on Roanoke Island, and the touching incident of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English lineage in America, they have never been recorded. They who were active in the efforts at this colonization were men eminent in those days of momentous occurrences. Barlowe and Grenville, Hariot and Lane and John White, the last the grandfather of Virginia Dare. Their narratives are still preserved and have been many times republished. They may be found in the "Voyages" of Richard Hakluyt, a contemporary and friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, first published in London in 1589.

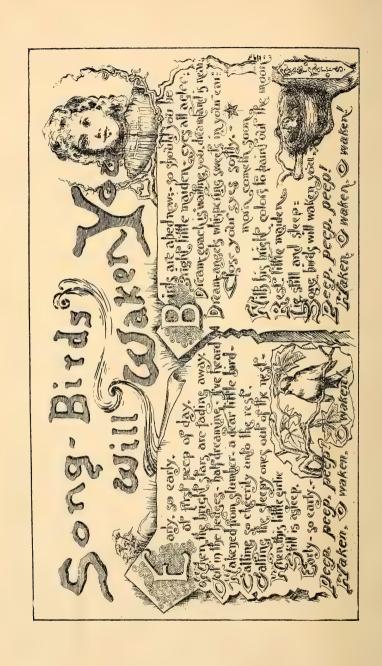
The story of the colonists under "Governor" John White, as told by him, is published in the third volume of Hakluyt, and it is reprinted in Vol. I of Hawks' History of North Carolina. In the latter work, on page 206, quoting from Hakluyt, is the following by John White. "The 13th of August (1587), our savage Manteo, by the commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh, was christened in Roanoak, and called Lord thereof, and of Dasamonguepeuk, in reward of his faithful service."

"The 18th, Eleanor, daughter of the Governor [White], and wife to Ananias Dare, one of the assistants, was delivered of a daughter in Roanoak, and the same was christened there the Sunday following, [the 10th Sunday after Trinity in the Church calendar], and because this child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named Virginia." The words in brackets are my own.

It would be difficult to find more direct and positive evidence upon any subject than is here offered as to the existence of Virginia Dare, and much other might be cited, but this must suffice. The story of the disappearance of the colonists is told in the account of John White's second voyage, printed in a later edition of Hakluyt, and also republished in Vol. I of Hawks.

It may seem unnecessary to point out the authorities for facts so well known and established, but it seems to be called for by historical events being characterized as "myths' by your young contributor, otherwise well-informed, who sent so valuable and interesting an article to the Magazine. Graham Daves.

Newbern, N. C.



#### WILSON CALDWELL.

The man who occupies the position of Janitor of the University of North Carolina, a most worthy colored officer, Wilson Caldwell, has been so long identified with the institution that he deserves a special notice.

He was born on the 27th of February, 1841, on the lot adjoining that of the Episcopal Church in Chapel Hill, the property of the University, then occupied by President Swain. His mother was named Rosa Burgess, a slave of President Swain, bought by him of Governor James Iredell. His father, November Caldwell, generally known as Doctor November, was a slave of Governor Caldwell, having come to him by his second wife, the mother of the eminent Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D., a grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name.

Doctor November was a "college servant" for about thirty years, highly respected by the faculty and students. He waited on the Old East and half of the South Buildings, acquiring by long experience a skill and rapidity in making fires and in other similar duties quite phenominal.

Under the law partus sequitur ventrem the son of Doctor November, inheriting the skill and personal appearance of his father, was the slave of the owner of his mother. His name therefore until his emancipation was Wilson Swain, at which time he elected the surname of his father. His owner and Mrs. Swain, a granddaughter of Governor Richard Caswell, were exceedingly kind and indulgent to their slaves, and he grew up quite as happy and unrestrained as any boy in

the village. The first work to which he was subjected was, in connection with the only son of his master, Richard C. Swain, known as "Young Bunk," an amateur workman of course, hauling with mule and cart under the orders of Mr. Paxton, the English gardener engaged in beautifying the campus. This mule by the urgency of the festive Sophomores of that day (about 1853—'54) was a frequent nocturnal visitor to the belfry on the South Building, and often in a single night was known miraculously to exchange his gray coat for one in the similitude of a zebra.

Wilson continued at this out-door work for about eight years, growing up into a tall, straight, active youth, of uncommon physical vigor, and much skill as a gardener. After the inauguration of laboratory practice by Professors John Kimberly and Martin, chairs of Theoretical and Agricultural Chemistry, he was promoted to be a waiter on the laboratories, in dormitories of the students and in the lecture halls. This position he held until the beginning of 1869, when he resigned in disgust at the cutting down of his wages so low as not to be sufficient for a decent support in the style to which he had been accustomed. It thus appears that he was connected with the University in the time of its greatest prosperity, then during the dark days of the war, and afterwards when, the endowment having been sunk, some of the old Faculty, with salaries half paid, stood at their posts until turned away by the new Trustees, under the Constitution of 1868.

He went out with President Swain, Judge W. H. Battle, Prof. Fetter, Mr. Andrew Mickle, Mr. Jones Watson and John W. Carr, to the foot of Piney Prospect, to meet the incoming detachment of Kilpatrck's cavalry, in

order to claim protection for the town and the University, which was promptly granted. The Brigadier-General in command, S. D. Atkins of Illinois, was soon himself a captive at the feet of the President's daughter, who in the course of time became his bride. Three years later, Caldwell helped carry his old master, who had been mortally wounded by his run-away horse dashing his conveyance against a tree, to his home, where lingering he soon died.

Caldwell, on the inauguration of Governor Holden, was appointed a Justice of the Peace and held the office for a twelvemonth. One of the first judicial duties to which he was called was the issuing of a warrant for the apprehension of one of the old professors about to leave the county, at the instance of a colored claimant to the ownership of a dog. The case was tried before him and another Justice, Rev. James P. Mason, a recent benefactor of the University. The Court decided that the prosecutor, Jordan Swain, had wrongly sworn out the warrant for larceny of the dog, that he should have brought a civil case. This trial, an ex-slave and University servant, sitting in judgment on an ex-professor of the institution, was a novel spectacle to Southern people, and a good illustration of the changes of "Reconstruction times."

Caldwell after throwing up his post in the University applied for and obtained from Mr. Samuel Hughes, County Superintendent of Public Schools, a license to take charge of a free school for colored children in Chapel Hill at \$17.50 per month. Afterwards he became principal of a similar school near Elizabeth City, having passed an examination under Superintendent Vaughn, for which he was paid \$25 per month. When not employed as pedagogue or Justice of the Peace,

he carried on a small farm with the aid of his larger children.

When the University was re-opened in 1875 Caldwell was offered and accepted his old position, with the duties and responsibilities, although not with the name, of janitor.

The year 1884 found him with a large family for which his wages were a meagre support. Lured by the gilded stories of the large sums which could be made by himself and children in the prosperous city of Durham, he tendered the resignation of his office which was regretfully accepted, and turned his back on Chapel Hill. He had been too long accustomed, however, to the clear air and the pure cold water of the granite hills to be satisfied with breathing the dulcet odor of tobacco and vanilla, and drinking from wells sunk in sandstone. He returned to his old home, and after a year's farming and work on the campus, on the resignation of Rev. Charles Johnson, who had been requested by his Bishop to enter on the active work of ministry, he was installed by the unanimous and joyful vote of the faculty into the curatorship of the South Building, and the headship of the labor corps. This position he has held ever since, always at his post, and cheerfully and efficiently performing his duties.

After his return from Durham on being asked for the cause of his dissatisfaction, his reply was "well, Sir, you can't make in Durham all the money they say you can make." Then he shook his head solemnly and gave the conclusive remark according to his judgment, "Mr. President, Durham is not a place for a literary man!"

A year or two after his return he was, without his solicitation, placed on the Republican ticket for a seat

on the Board of Commissioners of Chapel Hill and had the honor of being elected over the late Prof. Ralph H. Graves. It is an old custom to give the University one seat on the Board, and during that year the interests of the institution were intelligently and faithfully cared for by him.

While Caldwell has generally voted the Republican ticket he sometimes shows an independent spirit by bolting the nominations, when a man of another party, for whom he has an especial personal regard is in the field. When one of our alumni, on whom when a student, he waited, from whose hand he received in the old days, so many shining douceurs, becomes a candidate, the ballot of Caldwell is apt to contain his name. For example he would have cut off his right hand before he would have voted against Governor Vance.

In his church relation he differs from the most of his race at Chapel Hill. He is a member of the Congregational church, which for several years has been supporting a school for the colored in the old Methodist church bought when the Methodists moved into their larger and more beautiful building on Franklin (or Main) street.

There can be no stronger evidence of his peculiar fitness for his work, of his uncommon good sense and tact, and the propriety of his conduct, than that during a service of forty years, he has retained the confidence and esteem of the members of the faculty who employ him and of the thousands of students whom he served. It is delightful to witness the cordial greetings between him and the alumni, who return from busy life to visit their alma mater.

Caldwell is a married man, his wife being an excellent woman, Susan Kirby, neice of Thomas Kirby, once a waiter in Miss Nancy Hilliard's Hotel, and then for some years, in the service of the University. They have had twelve children but have been peculiarly afflicted by losing seven of them by death, five of them when just grown having been the victims of pulmonary consumption.

I feel sure that the old and the new students at the University will be pleased to have in the MAGAZINE the likeness of this faithful man, who has been identified with their alma mater in her brightest and darkest days, who loves her with all his heart, and rejoices with great joy in the successes of her sons.

KEMP P. BATTLE, '49.

## THE COMING CELEBRATION OF BIS-MARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

On April 1st, 1895, Germany's "Iron Chancellor" will be eighty years of age.

His long life has been full of work of momentous import to his country.

Born of an old and noble house, he long held high military and diplomatic rank; and when in 1871, victorious Germany was again united to a great Empire, for more than 20 years, as Imperial Chancellor, this world's-statesman wrought out the real strength and union which make his fatherland to-day a first-class European power.

In the reign of the venerable Emperor William, in the sad, brief reign of the noble Frederick, he was the power behind the throne. Under the impetuous young William III, his life was darkened for a time by the frown of the Imperial disfavor.



It was then that he resigned his high office and retired to rest at home.

But the Emperor has restored him to favor, and now on his approaching birthday, all Germany wishes to rise and do him honor.

There will be many elaborate celebrations of the anniversary. But we wish to speak here of one open to every German citizen and also to Americans.

A distinguished artist has prepared a richly decorated military postal card, addressed on one side to Prince Bismarck, and containing on the other, a printed birthday greeting, which any one can sign with name, profession and place of residence.

Wishing to give Americans an opportunity to do honor to Germany's greatest statesman, Mr. E. Steiger, of New York, has prepared our American foreign-postal card with printed address and congratulations, as follows:

To His Highness, Prince Bismarck, Friedrichsruh. Germany.

The original is:

SEINER DURCHLAUCHT,
DEM FUERSTEN VON BISMARCK,
FRIEDRICHSRUH,
DEUTSCHLAND.

On the other side is: In Deutschlands Jubelgruss und Glückwunsch Ew. Durchlaucht achtzigstem Geburtstage stimmt freudig und ehrerbietig ein

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(Translation):		
	joins with	pleas-
re and respect	in Germany's jubilee greetin	g and
ongratulation on	his Highness' eightieth Birthd	av.

It is hoped that this international greeting will be an expression of good-will greater than ever before accorded to a human being.

To the aged soldier and statesman in retirement after a stormy life, and especially at this time of bereavement, it must needs be a source of strength and comfort.

May not we Americans learn from the Germans a lesson of loyalty and gratitude to the heroes of our own country?

. WALTER D. TOY.

University of North Carolina.

### IS PETROLEUM THE COMING FUEL?

Petroleum used as a fuel, is familiar enough to us, in the common oil-stove, and its value is recognized widely. Many believe it destined to come into general use on a large scale, and practical experience on the subject is rapidly accumulating.

The various methods of burning fuel oil, are as follows: First, by hearth fires where the oil is burned in open pans or on plates, or in drops, from small pipes which spread over the bottom of the furnace. The bottom of the furnace may be covered with some porous non-combustible material, itself being saturated with the oil—which is fed from a tank by gravity. This method, however, is condemned. Second, where the fuel comes

into the furnace as a gas, being vaporized in the supply-pipe. This method seems to have fallen into disuse. Third, by spray burners which inject oil into the furnaces as a spray or in five jets or by means of steam or air. A vast number of such burners have been devised, and quite a number are successfully used.

In a paper by A. M. Hunt, the subject is thoroughly discussed, especially with reference to experiments made at the Midwinter Fair, in San Francisco. In describing these experiments, he says: "The burners used consisted of a central tube about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, through which the oil passed, its flow being regulated by a stop-cock. The steam by means of spiral grooves was given a rotary motion and passed out at the tip in a cylindrical sheath inclosing the jet of oil, catching and spraying it into the furnace; the construction is such that the oil tube can be made to discharge at the same point as the steam, or much as an inch in advance of it, an adjustment enabling the flame to be focused or sprayed as may be desired—burners similar to the one described have been made, but with the oil issuring in a hollow sheath with a jet of air inside of the sheath, and a surrounding envelope of steam, as above. This should be equally as capable of adjustment as the other and use less steam.

"In thus using oil it should be thoroughly broken up and atomized in order to insure perfect combustion, and that burner is the best which accomplishes this result with the least amount of steam and air, and at the same time, is not likely to be disarranged and is capable of being easily cleaned out. A number of small burners are better than one or two large ones, as in the former the oil can be better atomized, the flame better distributed, and, when the boiler is doing a small amount

of work, better service can be had from one or more of the smaller burners operated at normal capacity than from one large burner throttled down.

"It is further desirable to have the air for the combustion heated before admittance to the burner, not only on account of economy but to prevent the deposit of asphaltum, which is apt otherwise to take place in front of or below the burner-tip. In some cases the oil is also heated before entering the burner."

The best results seem to be obtained by so manipulating the burner with the air full on as to get a blue Bunsen-burner light flame and then adjusting the admittance of steam and air until a tinge of luminosity begins to show, chasing through the furnace in waves. Under such conditions the carbon in the oil is entirely consumed and the air supply limited to the point necessary for its combustion. After the furnace once becomes thoroughly heated, there should be absolutely no evidence of smoke issueing from the chimney. Care should be taken that the flame does not strike directly against the iron of the boiler, as over-heating of the metal might result.

Oil fuel for locomotives, which has been in practical use in Russia for several years, has passed the experimental stage, and it is proper to say that on at least one of the roads, the Graze Tsaritzen, oil fuel is used almost exclusively for steam generation.

Recent tests made in this country have resulted very satisfactorily. In one case, a trip was made from Philadelphia to Perkiomen Junction, a distance of 25.7 miles, hauling a regular train. The engine burned the petroleum freely and without any smoke.

There can be no doubt whatever of the practical success of efforts to burn fuel oil, but those who expect

oil to become the fuel of the future for locomotivs, should examine other aspects of the question. The use of oil for locomotives in Russia and its limited use in England leads many to believe that the general adoption of oil fuel in this country depends merely upon the adaptation of locomotives for burning it.

Unless larger sources of oil supply are found, and the refiners are able to reduce the price, its use can never become general on our locomotives. The tests, however, clearly demonstrate the adaptability of oil to our heavy locomotives in severe service, and with the present condition of the oil market there seems to be no reason why the advantages of oil fuel should not be obtained in cases where conditions render its use particularly desirable—for instance, where smoke is especially objectionable or upon fast runs where constant steam pressure and close regulation of the fire are objects specially to be desired. It is possible that the supply of oil may increase and its price decrease, and it is to be hoped that this may happen, as oil is undoubtedly an ideal fuel for locomotives

WILLIAM RAND KENAN, JR., '94.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY: A General Description of the Heavens. By Camille Flammarion. Translated from the French by J. Ellard Gore. 3pl., 228 illustrations, 8vo, \$4.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

M. Camille Flammarion is the most popular scientific writer in France. He is possessed of an exuberant imagination, which is of inestimable value to a scientific man, provided he holds it always under scientific The circulation of his works has been very large. Of this book no fewer than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a few years, whereas most writers on scientific subjects have to pay for the plates from which their books are printed. It was considered of such merit that the Montyon Prize of the French Academy was awarded to it. has also been selected by the French Minister of Education for use in the public libraries—a distinction which proves that it is well suited to the general reader. The book reads like a romance, and is in most cases reliable; but one cannot help seeing that the author of Urania and of Omega occasionally gives to his imagination too free a rein. For example, his account of Mars is full of those extravagant theories given to us in late years by the newspapers, given even as though they are certainties while they are matters still unset-The recent study of Mars by Professor Edward S. Holden, and Professor Campbell's observations on the spectra of Mars and the Moon, must sweep away a number of M. Flammarion's conjectures which the uninitiated had come to regard as facts scarcely admitting the possibility of a doubt. Yet I know of no better book for those who wish to acquire a good general knowledge of astronomy without going too deeply' into the science. The only other book which approaches it is that of M. Rambosson, laureate of the

Institute of France, of which M. Flammarion was sometime president, and M. Flammarion's is the better book.

THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By John Codman Ropes. Part I. 8vo, pp. 228, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This work is a valuable contribution to the history of our Civil War, if for no other reason, for its praiseworthy attempt to present fairly the points of view of the North and South respectively at the outbreak of the War. It presents a clear statement of the Southern side of the question; and what is more remarkable, since many of us considered it impossible, it gives to us a satisfactory reason for the War from the Northern point of view. Those of us who have read Mr. Ropes's paper entitled "A Few Words About Secession," will recall that he says there, "Our friends on the other side in the late civil war had much clearer views at the time than we had; and if we gave them their premises, which some of our advocates inconsiderately did, we could avoid their conclusions only by importing into the argument certain arbitrary suppositions which were made to do duty as facts. were victorious in the wager of battle; but it is doubtful, to say the least, if we had the best of the argument. It would certainly be hard to find a statement of our case, made by any of the public men of the North, that can be matched for perspicuity of statement and accurate reasoning against the first eleven chapters of the second part of Jefferson Davis's Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." I have quoted this sentence to show something of the temper of the man who has undertaken this task. That Mr. Ropes possesses unusual powers as a writer on military topics has been shown more than once, and this book shows us that he is equally skilled in depicting the march of political events. No better book about this period can be put into the hands of young men. North or South.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION, Considered in their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo, pp. 256, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The reader who wishes to supplement Mr. Ropes's admirable chapters on the South's attitude at the beginning of the Civil War with a more detailed study of the subject, will find Dr. Curry's book a full exposition of the Southern view of the Constitution. younger generation of Southerners show a surprising want of interest in questions relating to the War; yet we owe it to ourselves and to those who are to come after us to gain a clear conception of the cause for which our fathers fought. The book is not written in a controversial spirit; but as Dr. Curry tells us, "History, poetry, romance, art, public opinion have been most unjust to the South. By perverse reiteration, its annals, its acts, its inner feelings, its purposes, have been grossly misrepresented. It is too late to repair the wrong, to atone for the neglect and the injuries of the past. The restoration of the South to its true place in the story of the formation and the history of our government, is the attempt \* \* \* of this volume," and admirably well has Dr. Curry performed his task.

Hand-Book of American Constitutional Law. By Henry Campbell Black, M. A., author of Black's Law Dictionary, and of Treatises on Judgments, Tax Titles, Constitutional Prohibitions, etc. 1 vol., 8vo. Sheep, pp.627, \$3.75. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co.

This work is part of "The Horn-book Series," intended to comprise elementary treatises on all the principal subjects of the law. Its plan and manner of execution commend themselves to our judgment. The printing of the rules and principles in black letter type forming a complete synopsis of the subject, is most useful in catching the eye and fixing the attention of the

student. We find these principles clearly and accu-

rately expressed.

The running commentary on the principles is full and accurate, clear and compact. The cases cited show that the author has made diligent search of the Reports of the Courts of the United States and of the States.

We give a short extract to show the style of the work. The following is the black letter principle on

rule:

"There is a distinction between the obligation of a contract and the remedy for its enforcement. Whatever pertains merely to the remedy may be changed or modified, at the discretion of the legislature, without impairing the obligation of the contract, provided the remedy be not wholly taken away nor so hampered or reduced in effectiveness as to render the contract practically incapable of enforcement."

Under this rule the following commentary is made

on "Exemption Laws:"

"A law granting exemptions from execution where none before existed, or increasing the exemption already granted, may apply to the enforcement of contracts made before its enactment if the increase of the exemption is not unreasonable. But if it is so great as to make the creditor's remedy of no value, or to seriously impair his prospects of making a collection, then it interferes with the obligation of such contracts, and, as to them, is invalid."

Reference is made to Edwards v. Kearsey (wrongfully printed Kearney) 96 U. S., 595. Quackenbush v. Dawks, 1 Denio, 128. Penrose v. Erie Canal Co., 56

Pa. St. 46.

Edwards v. Kearsey is the case which reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Chief Justice Pearson dissenting, and decided that the clause in its constitution of 1868 giving \$1,000 homestead and \$500 personal property exemption is unconstitutional and void as to debts contracted prior to its adoption.

In the note on pages 52-53 the fact is stated that the General Assembly of Rhode Island summoned the Su-

preme Court Judges before it and censured them for deciding in Trevett v. Weeden, that an act of the legislature was unconstitutional, and the next year elected other judges in their places. The author cites a similar decision in North Carolina, (Bayard v. Singleton, 1 Martin N. C., 42). We hope that in a future edition he will mention the fact that the North Carolina decision was in the same year as that of Rhode Island (1786); and that, although there was sharp criticism by individual members, the lower House of the General Assembly passed no resolution of censure, and the Senate actually thanked the Judges for their action.

On the whole we recommend "Black's Constitutional Law, Hand-book Series" to our readers as a most val-

uable work, and up to date.

#### CURRENT COMMENT.

#### HOLLAND THOMPSON.

REPRESENTATIVE SPEECHES.—Just how much representation is due to the undergraduate during the Commencement week is a question not easily solved. Formerly each of the three lower classes was given a place in the programme. Later this has been restricted, and now one evening is given over to the undergraduate. On this occasion the three Representatives of each Society deliver set orations. But it is a fact that these men do not always "represent" their Societies with credit. Usually they are Juniors, though sometimes a Sophomore wins a place. No credit is given on college work for any effort or time spent, and the oration must be written in the minutes taken from Junior Physics or Psychology. The result is easy to foresee. Their speeches, as a rule, suffer by comparison with the better digested and more thoughtful productions of the graduating speakers, who are picked men, selected by competition, and whose subjects have possibly been studied for more months than the Representatives' have weeks.

It has been suggested that the substitution of a debate for the orations would be a profitable change. An opportunity would still be given for any display of oratory with the advantage of causing, closer thinking and more thorough preparation for the contest. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration, at least.

THE STUDENTS AND THE NEW BUILDING.—Young men are always hopeful. The size of the fund for the Y. M. C. A. building is a striking example of the truth of this rather trite saying. Many, perhaps more than half, of the students are dependent, more or less, upon their own exertions for support. Some are borrowing money, some are teaching, setting type or doing other work outside of school hours yet see what they have done. They have not hesitated to pledge their labors for three years to come for a cause which appealed to them.

From a selfish standpoint, the subscribers can hope for nothing, for probably not one now in college will see the building completed. For their alma mater's good they are willing to deny themselves. It is an expression of the love which all true University men feel for the institution's welfare. The friends cannot resist the appeal which has the backing of such an attempt at self-help.

THE RISE OF THE PEDAGOGUE.—It is a hopeful sign for education in North Carolina to see so many of the brightest men in the University deliberately choose teaching for a life-work. Formerly such men taught for a year or two. Occasionally one became interested, staid in the profession, and the results of the labors of such are apparent to-day in the awakening in the State.

The present Senior Class is universally acknowledged to be the strongest that has been graduated in many years. Of the thirty-nine men more than half expect to teach for a time. About a third expect to teach permanently, while others are not yet decided. Some of these are among the best men of the class—leaders in all the departments of college life. The fact is significant—the lesson plain.

A PLEA FOR A NEW COURSE.—The student of psychology who has not some knowledge of brain physiology is seriously hampered in his work. He cannot fully understand many facts which are presented to him and cannot grasp the significance of others at all. The general course in Physiology is good, but it is too general. Then besides it is offered to Freshmen, is not taken by all of them, and is often forgotten before it is needed.

Could not a special course in the physiology of the brain and nervous system be arranged for Juniors? Probably the appropriation for the Biological Laboratory (already too small) would have to be made larger, but the benefits would be worth the increased cost. The students of psychology would not only be helped in his own work, but would conceive a higher opinion of the work of the scientist, and yet see more clearly his limitations.

The Departments of Philosophy and Biology are already among the strongest here, and anything which would add to their efficiency is surely worthy of consideration. The Inter-Society Debate.—Under Current Comment the February Magazine, it was maintained that the work of the Literary Societies has received a strong impetus and new vigor, and is equal to that before the war, in "the good old times." The debate between the societies on the evening of March 9 is a sufficient proof of that statement. The speeches and arguments were up to standard, clear, forcible, and logical, and every lover of the societies has reason to be proud of them. Now that the interest in such matters is reviving would it not be well to return to the old custom, and have two inter-society debates each year, instead of one? If this training is good for four men, it is good for eight, and the other four can be found to represent the Societies in such a contest. The matter certainly seems worth agitating.

CHEATING ON RECITATIONS.—For many years the University of North Carolina has boasted of the high sense of honor possessed by its students, of the sacredness with which pledges are kept, and of the very few cases of discipline for dishonesty. Nor is this boast without foundation; the "Honor Spstem" in examinations, which is now being agitated in the Northern colleges, has long been used here, and with marked success. But while honesty is strictly observed on examinations, it is a fact that it is sometimes loosely observed on daily recitations. The principle that underlies both is the same-that of deception. The only difference is that when a man cheats on examination he utters a direct lie, as a written pledge is required and is severely punished both by his fellows and the faculty: when he cheats on a recitation, the lie is implied, for there is an understanding between professor and student that no aid be received. It is to be hoped that the students will see this matter in its true light, and consider it thoughtfully. Surely this fault is caused by a misconceptson of the true magnitude.

## COLLEGE RECORD.

F. H. BAILEY AND H. G. CONNOR, JR.

Prof. Alderman lectured at Oak Ridge on Friday, Feb. 21st.

On Wednesday night, Feb. 6th, Polk Miller the justly famous negro delineator gave his lecture in Gerrard Hall. Mr. Miller delighted his hearers, and we wish very much to hear him again.

The University has now but one paper; the *White and Blue* has withdrawn, four of its editors, Messrs. J. C. Eller, J. O. Carr, J. A. Moore and A. B. Kimball, taking editorial positions on the *Tar Heel* staff. This arrangement, whereby all the students will support one paper, was effected on March 2.

The question of a University Senate is again being agitated. Both the college papers have discussed it editorially and have thrown open their columns for articles on the pros and cons of the matter. The MAGAZINE will print any communications sent to it about the different subjects of college life.

On Sunday, the 23rd of February, at 7 P. M. a mass meeting was held to discuss the proposed Y. M. C. A. Building. Representatives of the students, faculty, and people of the village spoke on the subject. About \$2600 was pledged during the meeting, to be paid in four annual installments. Nearly \$5,000 have now been raised. The intention is to raise \$6,000 and then appeal to the alumni.

On Wednesday, Feb. 20th, Mr. W. H. Green, Jr., of Wilmington, a member of the Sophomore Class, died of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks. Short services were held in the Chapel on Thursday morning at 9:15, conducted by Rev. Mr. Shubert, the Episcopal Rector, and Dr. Hume. Committees of the Dialectic Society and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity attended the funeral at Wilmington.

The Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Glubs started on their first tour on Jan. 30, giving their first concert at Louisburg on the evening of the 30th, at Henderson on the 31st, and at Oxford on Feb. 1st. The trip was quite a success. The second trip to Asheville and other towns in the West had to be postponed owing to sickness of several members of the clubs. This trip will probably be taken after the March examinations.

The University was inspected on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by the Visiting Committee from the two houses of the General Assembly. The

Committee, a sub-committee of the Educational Committee, consisted of Senators Parsons, (chairman in absence of Senator Grant), Paddison, White, Sharpe and Wall, and Representatives White (ch'm'n) Smith, of Gates, Robinson and Fleming. The committee addressed a gathering of students in Gerrard Hall at 1 p. m. In the afternoon the two Societies initiated the different members of the committee as honorary members.

The annual debate between the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies occurred on Saturday evening, March 2nd, in the Philanthropic Hall. F. L. Carr, '95, was president, O. Newby, '97, secretary, and R. H. Lewis, Jr., '98, and A. Henderson, '98, were marshals. The query was: Resolved the good of the American people demands rigidly organized political parties. The debaters were: Phi. Society, V. A. Batchelor, '96, and J. O. Carr, '95, affirmative; Di. Society, J. E. Little, '96, and J. C. Eller, '96, negative. The committee to decide the debate was Dr. Manning, Prof. Alderman, and Dr. Wing. Both sides argured the question very strongly. The committee decided in favor of affirmative.

Washington's Birth-day was celebrated by the Societies jointly on Feb. 22nd, in the Dialectic Hall. Mr. Holland Thompson, the orator of the day, under the caption "The Realization of a Motto." discussed the evolution of our government from a coalition of scattered settlements to its present unified federalty. The stages in this development were "Provincialism," "Colonialism," "Sectionalism," Nationalism." The program is as follows: "Address of Welcome," by the president of the occasion, Mr. Herbert Bingham, '95, Carolina, by the Glee Club; "Extracts from Washington's Address to the Soldiers,"by Fred L. Carr, '95, "Extracts from Washington's Farewell Address," C. F. Tomlinson, '95; Dixie, by the Glee Club; "Introduction," by Herman H. Horne, 95; "Oration," Realization of a Motto" by Holland Thompson, '95; "America," by the Glee Club. The marshals were from the Phi. F. J. Harwood, Jr., '97, from the Di. W. S. Myers, '97.

The latest legacy to the University is the sum of \$10,000 left by the late Mrs. Mary S. Speight, of Raleigh. The income of this sum is to be used for helping needy students, with the proviso that in case tuition at the University is ever made free the income shall be used toward paying the salaries of the professors. Mrs. Speight was the widow of the late Edwin Guy Speight, of Alabama, a native of North Carolina, who served in the North Carolina General Assembly from 1842 to 1850. Mrs. Speight's father, John H. Bryan, was a member of the class of 1815. All her brothers except one graduated at the University; Francis Theodore Bryan, class of '44, a

lawyer; William S. Bryan, 1836, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland; Dr. James P. Bryan, 1849, physician; Chas. S. Bryan, 1852, twice a member of the General Assembly of Missouri; Henry R. Bryan, 1856, lawyer, presidential elector in 1880, now Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina; Geo. P. Bryan, 1860, for two years tutor at the University, entered Confederate army and was killed in 1864. Frederic R. Bryan, while a student of the University, died in Raleigh in 1863.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

EDWIN C. GREGORY.

Matt W. Ransom, '47, receives, as a reward for his many years of public service, the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Mexico. He was born in Warren County, Oct, 8, 1826, and entered the University in the fall of 1843, graduating in 1847. His graduating oration, made in Gerrard Hall, is said to have been the best ever delivered by a University graduate. Shortly after graduating he received his license to practise law. In 1852 he was Presidential Elector. From 1852-'55 he was Attorney General of North Carolina, From 1858-'60 he was a member of the General Assembly. He was Peace Commissioner to the Congress of the Southern States, Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. He entered the Southern army early in the civil war, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. From that office he was appointed Colonel, then Brigadier General and finally Major General. In 1872 he was appointed U. S. Senator, in the place of Senator Z. B. Vance (1851-'52), removed. He was Senator for nearly twenty-three years, and during that time was always on the most important committees of the Senate, being at present Chairman of the Committee of Commerce. He has been a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee for several years. The best wishes of his alma matergo with him on his new mission.

Isaac C. Emerson, 1869-'70, President of the Bromo-Seltzer Company and Commander of the Naval Reserves of Maryland, was recently elected director of the Drovers and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. Dr. Emerson has been in Maryland only a few years, having first engaged in business there as a retail druggist. While in this business he originated the well-known medicine, Bromo-Seltzer, and was made president of a stock company organized for its manufacture.

Edward L. Franck, 1876-'77, Senator from the eighth district, died in Raleigh, on the 8th of Feb'y, after only a week's attack of pneumonia. He was a warm-hearted, clever and popular man, and his loss is deeply deplored by members of all parties. He was one of the ablest Populists in the Senate, of which he had recently been elected President protempore.

Among the new trustees recently appointed by the Legislature the following are University alumni: John W. Graham, '57, Robert B. Peebles, '59-'62, M. E. Carter, W. H. S. Burgwyn, '68, Francis D. Winston, '79, A. B. Gorrell, '62, Z. V. Walser, '80-'84, Charles A. Cook, '66-'68, D. L. Russell, '60-'61, and W. A. Guthrie, '64.

Samuel M. Blount, '86, has been elected Lieutenant Commander of the Naval Reserves of Maryland. I. C. Emerson ('69-'70) is commander of the same Reserves.

- J. Crawford Biggs, '93, has entered into law partnership with Frank Fuller and Judge Robert W. Winston, with branch office at Oxford. Mr. Biggs graduated as valedictorian of his class, with summa cum laude honors. He has fine capacities, both mentally and physically, with a plenty of "yankee energy and push." His is the brightest future of any young North Carolinian.
- J. E. Fowler, Law '94, has been appointed a trustee of the Normal and Industrial College.
- W. B. Guthrie, Law, '95, will practice law in Durham with his father, W. A. Guthrie, '64.
- P. C. Graham, '91, has moved his law office to Oxford to take the law practice given up by his uncle, Judge A. W. Graham, '68.

Among the names mentioned for the clerkship of the Code Commission—if it be established—are Malvern H. Palmer, '88, of Warrenton, and W. B. Guthrie, Law, '95, of Durham.

E. J. Woodard, ex-'95, is owner of the Empire Steam Laundry of Wilmington.

Richard S. White, of Bladen, was chairman of the House Committee appointed to visit and report upon the condition of the University and the Normal and Industrial College, of Greensboro. Mr. White has been most true and loyal to his beloved alma mater.

#### DEATHS.

E. L. Franck, 1876-'77.

W. H. Green, 1893-'95.

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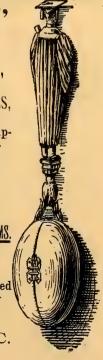
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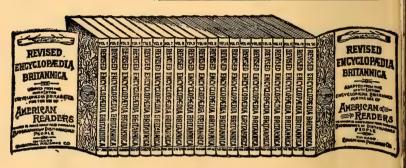


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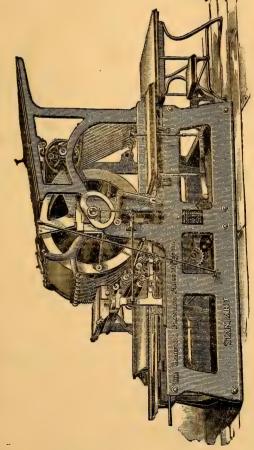
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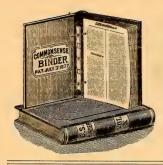
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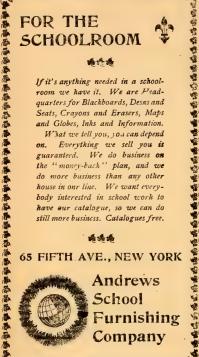
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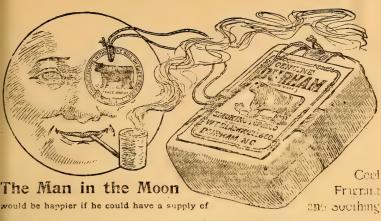
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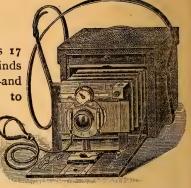
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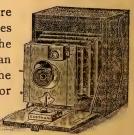
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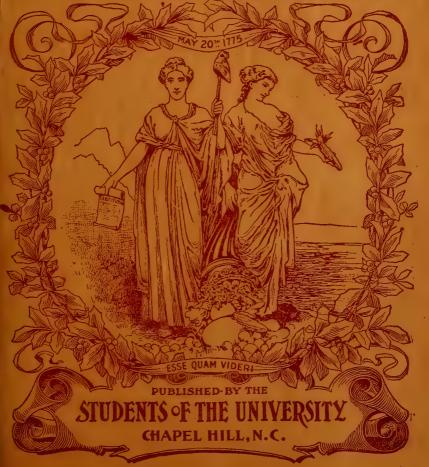
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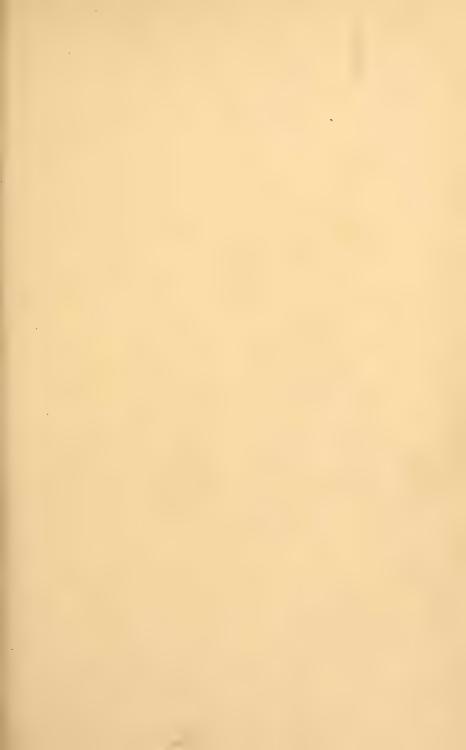
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Mr. F. H. Bailey acts as Editor-in-Chief of this number.

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## DEATH MASK OF NAPOLEON.

Made by Dr. Antonmarchi at St. Helena, 1821.



DEATH MASK OF NAPOLEON.

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# NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 7---AP.RIL 1395. New Series, Vol. XIV

## A NAPOLEON DEATH MASK.

On the 22nd of July, 1815, after the defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon Bonaparte voluntarily gave himself up to the captain of the British ship Bellerophon. the 7th of August he sailed in the Northumberland for St. Helena and arrived there on the 17th of the following October. There he died of cancer of the stomach, according to the official autopsy, at eleven minutes before 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday May 5, 1821. Dr Archibald Arnott of his Majesty's 20th Regiment, and Dr. Francesco Antommarchi were with him at the moment of his decease, and Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night of the 5th. Dr. Arnott took advantage of this circumstance to make a solid wax cast of the face of the Emperor which he sedulously concealed, even from Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor of the Island. The strange history of this precious relic is related in the February number of McClure's Magazine. In the meantime, on the morning of the 6th, Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, Napoleon's own physician, and constant companion for the last two years of his life, was preparing to make a plaster cast of his master's face. He had noticed with rage that the face had been tampered with, and hotly accused Dr. Arnott of treachery. Arnott remained silent, and Antommarchi was powerless to do more than indulge in accusations. The story is best told in Antommarchi's own words:\*

"May 6th. Intelligence of the Emperor's death had been communicated to the Governor of the Island, Sir Hudson Lowe, who proceeded to Longwood, at the head of his staff, the members of his council, General Coffin, Rear Admiral Lamberth, the Marquis de Montchenu and all the physicians and surgeons of the Island. He wished to be assured by his own inspection that the Emperor was really dead—that the corpse before him was really that of Napoleon. He also wished that the body might be immediately opened; but I observed to him that it was too soon after death and he did not insist. 'You have asked me for some plaster to mould the face of the deceased,' said he, 'one of my surgeons is very skillful, in that line of operation, he will assist you.' I thanked his Excellency, but the operation was so easy that I wanted no assistance. What I really wanted was plaster; for Madame Bertrand, notwithstanding her repeated requests, had only yet received a kind of lime, and I was at a loss what to do, when Dr. Burton pointed out a spot on the coast where gypsum was to be found. The Admiral immediately gave orders for a boat to put out to sea and in a few hours afterwards some fragments were brought and calcined. Having obtained some plaster, I moulded the face and proceeded to the autopsy of 'the corpse."

†Antommarchi's Memoirs. Vol, II, p. 160,

<sup>\*</sup>Memoires ou les derniers moments de Napoléon. Par Francesco Antommarchi Paris, 1825. 2 Vols.

Also Francesco Antommarchi, "The Last days of Napoleon; Memoirs of the Last Days of Napoleon's Exile." Two Volumes in one, 2nd Edition London: Henry Colburn, 1826.

The taking of the mask occurred, therefore, about one o'clock or shortly before, on Sunday May 6. This is the celebrated original from which the famous five bronze masks were made and also the hosts of plaster casts which adorn the museums and private collections of the world. Mr. Lawrence Hutton, whose recent unique and delightful book, "Portraits in Plaster" has delighted all hero worshippers and students of physiognomy, writes me that the Hon. C. L. MacArthur of Troy, New York, has one of the finest copies in existence.

Dr. Antommarchi's measurements of Napoleon's head made at that time were as follows:—The length from the top of the head to the chin, was 7 inches and 6 lines. The circumference of the head was 20 inches and 10 lines. The forehead was high, the temples slightly depressed, the sinciput wide and very strongly defined.

In taking a mould of the human face, the body is inclined at an angle of about thirty degrees. The hair and the face being anointed with a little pure scented oil the plaster is laid carefully upon the nose, mouth, eyes, and forehead in such a way as to avoid disturbing the features; and this being set, the back of the head is pressed into a flat dish containing plaster where it reclines as on a pillow. The plaster is then applied to the parts of the head still uncovered, and soon afterwards the mould is hard enough to be removed in three pieces, one of which, covering the occiput is bounded anteriorly by a vertical section immediately behind the ears, and the other two, which cover the rest of the head, are divided from each other by pulling up a strong silken thread previously so disposed upon the face on one side of the nose. But Dr. Antommarchi's narrative continues:

"May 7th, Body lies in state.

May 8th, Body buried.

May 27th, Dr. Antommarchi sails for England.

July 31st, Arrives."

"One of these agents had followed me from St. Helena to London, in the hope of obtaining possession of the cast of Napoleon's face.

\* \* \*

Coercive measures for getting possession of this cast were tried and failed. Offers were resorted to, six thousand pounds even were proposed to me if I would give up the cast and only keep a copy of it; but I proposed to present one to Madame Mére (Napoleon's nother), and to keep one for myself, and therefore refused.\*"

In this connection it is of interest to state that not very long ago the London *Times* contained the following curious advertisement: "Napoleon I. For sale, the original mask moulded at St. Helena by Dr. Antommarchi. Price required £6,000. Address;" etc., etc.†

Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, to whom reference is frequently made in this paper, was a Corsican by birth and had been for some years a professor of Anatomy at Florence, Italy. After the departure of Dr. O'Meara from St. Helena, at the instance of Cardinal Fesch and Madame Mere, he went out to the Island in 1819 as private physician to Bonaparte.

His devotion to his master's memory and criticism of the English officials made his life in Europe so unpleasant, that he sailed for America about the year 1836. The following letter, slightly abridged, taken from a clipping in a Western paper kindly lent me by

<sup>\*</sup>Vol. II. p. 235.

<sup>&</sup>quot;+Portraits in Plaster," p. 167.

Mr. Lawrence Hutton, will explain some of his movements and will also establish the fact that he brought with him to this country a bronze mask of the Emperor. The letter has every mark of genuineness.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, DEC. 13, 1894.

MORA BALCOME,
Omaha,

DEAR MADAM:-"The mask which I had the pleasure to present to Mr. Guy Howard\* is the following:-Dr. Francis Antommarchi came out to Cuba, New Orleans, and the Mexican Republic in 1836. He passed through the mining towns of Guadalupe-y-Calvo and Guan-\* was well received \* \* stopped at the house of Don Antonio Calleros, a miner, and my father-in-law \* \* \*. Dr. Antommarchi had three boxes very heavy and awkward to be transported on pack-mules. So he resolved to leave one, the heaviest, behind. He and Mr. Calleros \* \* \* fascinated with the Napoleonic legend, went to Durango and remained three months. They went to Mexico City and Vera Cruz \* \*. At length, on the last of March, they separated, Calleros returned home and Dr. Antommarchi sailed for Cuba. He died at sea and was buried at San Antonio, April 3, 1838. The contents of the box \* \* \* came into my possession legitimately. They consisted of a bronze mask of Napoleon, which you now have in Omaha \* \* \* \* Many casts have been taken from this mask by officers of the army at Fort Brown \* .\*. I am

CHARLES MACMANUS.

Yours respectfully,

The foregoing investigation is the result of a desire to ascertain the origin of a perfectly preserved plaster cast of Napoleon, which was given to this University last fall by Captain Francis T. Bryan of St. Louis. It is colored dead-black and is similar in contour to the bronze one herein mentioned. This cast lies on a table in the President's office, and every student in the University should see it. The following letter from Capt. Bryan, in answer to my inquiries, throws light on the investigation:

<sup>\*</sup>Son of Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1895.

E. A. Alderman, Esq.,

DEAR SIR, The mask of Napoleon of which you speak was in possession of Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith for many years before his death, and was always spoken of and referred to as having been brought to America by Dr. Antommarchi and been, by him, given to Dr. Smith at New Orleans. Dr. Smith died about eleven years ago, and the mask became the property of his wife. Mrs. Smith died in 1889, and the mask passed to her niece, Mrs. Bryan. Dr. Smith, when a young man, resided in New Orleans; prior to 1839, I think. Of course, it is impossible, at this time, to obtain detailed information of this mask, as both Dr. Smith and his wife are dead; I can only tell you how it was regarded and spoken of in the Doctor's family, and that he always prized it very highly. He always kept it in his bed-room. If you will look at the back of the mask, I think you will see Dr. Antommarchi's name in Dr. Smith's writing. (The writing is there, and the statement that he was Napoleon's own physician. E. A. A.) I am,

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.

To sum up the evidence, it is quite plain that our mask is not to be confounded with the bronze MacManus mask, now in Omaha. It is also tolerably plain that it was given to Dr. Edwin B. Smith, of New Orleans, by Dr. Antommarchi himself, and that the gift was made prior to his visit to Mexico. Our mask could not have been taken from the bronze mask, because they are unlike in size. Ours has no wreath and is without inscription of any sort, the features alone being identical, as may be seen from a comparison of the engravings. A very handsome engraving of the bronze mask may be seen in "Portraits in Plaster," page 199. It seems clear, therefore, that Antommarchi brought two masks with him to America—one bronze and one plaster—and that the one in the possession of the University is this plaster copy made, doubtless, by Antommarchi from the original taken at St. Helena. This, of course, adds greatly to the interest and value of this historic relic.

If one has the Napoleonic madness, now so wide-spread, it is well worth a journey to Chapel Hill to see this death-mask, so impressive by reason of its associations. It is especially instructive at this time, when the world is deluged with a flood of Napoleon portraits of all degrees of unlikeness to the great warrior himself, to see this powerful face—peaceful at last—set in a marble calm, and overspread with the eloquence of death.

Dr. Antommarchi, in his report, said that the face was relaxed—the even, regular teeth being visible—but that the mask was correct so far as the shape of the forehead and nose was concerned.\* And unquestionably it is the most truthful portrait of Bonaparte that exists. There is the domelike forehead, the masterful jaw, the inflexible chin, the straight, powerful nose; the emaciation of illness lending a touch of gentleness and pathos to the stern, inexorable lineaments. "It is the face of Napoleon off his guard." There is no longer anyone to deceive, to fascinate or to dominate. The world-conqueror has laid down his arms to the great Adversary.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

<sup>\*</sup> Portraits in Plaster, p. 197.

### LOUIS BRIAN.

Paris, Feb. 25, 1895.

To the N. C. University Magazine:

While passing through a court of the Ecole des Beaux Arts one day I noticed a life-size bronze figure of a youth. At first it seemed to be a mutilated antique.— On closer examination, however, I found that it had been cast from a model which had never been finished.



The inscription on the

bronze is simply Louis Brian, Medaille d'Honneur, and after the catalogue number on the base is the date 1868. On inquiry among the art students I was told the following story:

There was once in Paris a poor student of sculpture from one of the provinces of France. He tried for the Prix de Rome, which is four years study in that city at the expense of the French government.

Another gained the prize, and Brian being too old to contest again, made his way to Rome. While there the little money that should have been spent for meat and clothing went for materials and models. During a very cold spell of weather he could not buy fuel to keep his room warm enough to prevent the clay figure he was

at work upon from freezing and thus being utterly ruined. He took all his bed clothing and wrapped up the statue. He was found frozen to death, but his beloved work was uninjured by the cold.

The French government had it cast in bronze and placed in the school of fine arts as a perpetual monument to this man's love for his art.

W. G. RANDALL, '84.

## A WHITE VIOLET.

"The Violet is a Nun."

Pale novice of the purple sisterhood Who on the cloistral air Breathe up a voiceless prayer, What deeper wine

What deeper wine

Dark with the heart's hot flood

Hath stained their lips than thine?

Some cup they drank Of Life,—of Love, Then knelt above

Some grave where Love grew still;

For even here in this meek guise,

Telling their beads with tear-dewed eyes,

Their prayers yet bid our pulses thrill

And dead dreams rise!

But thou, down-straying

With saintly feet where maiden fragrance clingeth,

Dost tremble there

So pure, so fair,

As if through shrinc-starred convent aisles When soft the vesper chime outringeth.

A soul untouched by sin Had wandered in.

EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE.

# REMINISCENCES AND ANECDOTES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BAR.

Short sketches giving some reminiscences and anecdotes of the North Carolina bar, for the past fifty or sixty years, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. These sketches being short—intended only to give an outline of the character and life of those to whom they refer—will be, therefore, incomplete, and fail of that information which might be expected or desired. They are made to prelude the anecdotes, to add interest, and to afford some insight to the character of the persons who may create the subject matter.

The standing and reputation of the ante-bellum lawyer was high and above reproach. The short cut, or the wily practice met the quick rebuke, and certain condemnation, both from the humblest and highest members, and the client received the earnest work, and was not suspicious or fearful of his attorney's action. The person of this first sketch was as refined as pure gold.

Mr. Gavin Hogg was born in Wick, Caithacas, northern post-office, Scotland, on August 8th, 1788, and was the son of James Hogg and Mary Finlayson. His father and family moved to Anstruther, Fife, and came to America, (Wilmington, N. C.,) in 1800.

He went to school in Anstruther, and after coming to this country entered the University of North Carolina, and graduated in 1807. He was a member of the Dialectic Society. In 1808 he was tutor in the University. After this he taught the late Rt. Rev. Thomas

Atkinson's elder brothers, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia—during which time he read law, and upon obtaining his license to practice, located in the town of Windsor, Bertie County, N. C. He never held any public office, but was once a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of law and equity, but was defeated by the late Judge Seawell.

In 1822, he married Miss Mary A. B. Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut. The issue of this marriage was four children, only one of whom survives, Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, of Raleigh, N. C. In 1834, he married Mrs. Sarah L. Blount, widow of the late John Gray Blount, of Beaufort County. Mrs. Blount was a daughter of the late Sherwood Haywood, Esq., of Wake County, and a sister of the late Mrs. George E. Badger.

Mr. Hogg was five feet ten inches in height, weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds; complexion bright, more than florid, blue eyes, and light hair.

He commanded a company in Norfolk, Va., in the war of 1812, though he was a federalist, and opposed to the war, and yet at the time of his death was a Jackson democrat.

His views and opinions, in opposition to the war, were so pronounced and decided, that public sentiment was fiercely arrayed against him, and so excited and defiant had it become, that his life was threatened, and he defied, singly and alone, a mob in the streets of Windsor, and stationed on his front porch, with gun in hand, threatened death to the first who should invade his domain. And yet after his return from the war, he had four hundred, out of four hundred and twenty-three cases on one docket, for these same people who had been at one time so embittered against him.

He was the principal mover in the building of the Episcopal school at Raleigh. The brick building was not above the first story when he died. His judgment, wisdom and guiding hand being gone, it soon drifted into financial trouble and wound up. He was a particular friend of the late Bishop Ravenscroft, who died at his house. He was a prominent lay delegate always at the triennial conventions.

He was a successful and well equipped lawyer, and controlled as large and lucrative practice as any attornev in the East ever enjoyed. He was bold, aggressive and determined. He would, in strict conscience, prosecute or defend, to the full limit, confining himself strictly and solely to the evidence detailed: no inducement could alter or swerve his convictions. In his speeches to the jury he would frequently ask the court to stop him if he transcended the limits not warranted by the evidence presented. He was a fine advocate, and argued his points of law and evidence clearly, forcibly and intrepidly. In all matters he followed his convictions rigidly and implicitly. He was one of the most positive and determined men the East ever had. He never gave a threat or took one. Courteous, respectful, and affable, yet dignified, defferential, though of easy approach.

He was a fine criminal lawyer, and performed his duty alike to high and low. When he would appear for a client, charged with theft, or other heinous act, the case being over, he would allow no social intercourse. The following anecdote is characteristic:

In Hertford Superior Court he appeared for one Henry Stevens, charged with stealing a pig. Stevens told him all about stealing the pig, and what he did with it. Mr. Hogg made a strong effort for his client, and se-

cured an acquittal. As the attorney was leaving the court-house, and was making his way to the hotel, on the opposite side of the street. Stevens accested him. and said: "Mr. Hogg, you cleared me of stealing that pig, and now I want you to go and take a drink with me." He politely declined, and proceeded to the hotel, and Stevens following, insisting, and he refusing, until they reached the hotel porch, where several members of the bar were sitting. At this juncture, Stevens, piqued at the refusal, said: "I know, Mr. Hogg, why you wont drink with me; you are too proud; that's why you wont drink with me." With sharpness, and in presence of the others, he turned upon him, and said: "Yes sir, you are right; I am too proud to drink with you. You stole that pig-you told me you stole that pig-and I am too proud to drink with any man who would steal his neighbor's pig. Now get away, sir, and have no more to say to me." Stevens left without ceremony or further talk.

Mr. Hogg died in New York, October 28th, 1835, and was buried in the old City Cemetery, in Raleigh. Laterly, his remains have been re-intered in Oakwook Cemetery, near the corporate limits of the city, where they now repose.

Generations may come and go, but it will be long, indeed, before the East will point with the finger of pride to the sounder lawyer or the abler advocate than the late Mr. Gavin Hogg.

Judge Augustus Moore was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, June 8th, 1803. He was the son of Charles Moore and Elizabeth Creecy Moore. At the age of nine years his father died, and his mother sent him to the Edenton Academy, where he was prepared for college, and entered the University of North Carolina in 1822.

In his Junior year he was attacked with rheumatism, and was carried to his home on a bed, in a wagon, and for many months was bed-ridden. This circumstance prevented his graduation, which was a life long regret and disappointment to him. He was a member of the Philanthropic Society.

He read law under one of the State's ablest lawyers of his time, Charles R. Kinney, of Elizabeth City, N. C., and on obtaining his license to practice law, located in Edenton, N. C., April 28th, 1830, and entered at once into a good practice.

He married Susan Jordan Armistead, and there were born of this marriage, William Armistead, Mary Elizabeth, (died when nine years old), Susan Augustus, Henrietta, Sophy Armistead, (died young), Augustus Minton, Mary Elizabeth 2nd, John Armistead, and Alfred. Of these only survive, Susan Augustus, (Mrs. Righton) Mary Elizabeth 2nd, (Mrs. Dr. Sutton of Norfolk, Va.) and Augustus Minton, who practised law in Edenton, and later in Greenville, N. C., and a few years ago moved to the State of Washington. William Armistead Moore was a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and John Armistead Moore was a prominent lawyer in Halifax County, and died there a few years ago.

Judge Augustus Moore was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in 1848, and was elected to the office the following year. He rode only the circuit under appointment, and resigned immediatly after being elected, because he had the first stroke of apoplexy, at Salisbury, N. C., immediately after pronouncing death sentence upon a criminal. His resignation was much regretted, his short term of service on the bench being so acceptable, and evidencing such

future promise, made his retirement universally deplored.

Judge Moore was of fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, prominent Roman nose, wore spectalces continuously, was slightly lame, always clean shorn, was five feet eleven inches high, and weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds.

He occupied the office in the corner of his yard, which is rightly known, and refered to, as "The Judge Factory," there having been five to wear "The Ermine," who had gone from its walls. Himself, his son, Judge William Armistead Moore, his nephew, Judge Henry Armistead Gilliam, and two others whose names are not recalled, (though probably one of these two was the late Judge Jones of Plymouth, N. C.) and latterly, his son, Augustus Minton Moore, also a student from this office, removed to Washington, and was there appointed Judge, but not having lived in the State as long as the law required for eligibility to the office, failed to receive his commission.

The walls of Judge Moore's office were lined with books, his law and miscellaneous library being second to no private library in the State, and really looked like a book store. At the opening of the Fall term of school, a country lad, taking it for a book store, walked in, and found the Judge in his chair, reading, accosted him, saying: "Mister, kin I git a spelling book in here." The Judge, taking in the situation at a glance replied: "Yes, my little boy," and taking him by the hand, went down town with him, bought and gave the little fellow a spelling book.

The table used by Judge Moore in his office from 1825, to the date of his death, and at which he knelt at private devotion every morning at sunrise, was used

successively by his sons in this same office, and is a treasured relic, still in the possession of his daughters.

The old homestead and office are located on the east side of Main street, not far from the "Woodard House," and the citizen walking by with a new-comer will rarely pass it without saying: "That's Judge Augustus Moore's old residence and office, one of the biggest and best men Edenton ever had."

Judge Augustus Moore was a very cultured man. He was not only a well read lawyer, but was of very extensive reading and learning. He was a strong and effective speaker, fine delivery, commanding appearance, and spoke with much ease, fluency and power. He had no mincing of words, but was certain, bold and incisive in what he had to say. I recollect him well, and was about sixteen years of age at the time I last heard him speak at the Winton bar, and I remember distinctly the unusual violence, and apparent vindictiveness, with which he confronted a high and reputable doctor of the town of Murfreesboro, who was either a witness or his opposing counsel's client, and so torturing and unpacific was his manner and language that it was difficult for their respective friends to prevent a rupture, upon the adjournment of court.

Judge Moore was especially adroit in handling a witness, and the modest, or quaking giver of evidence, realized a soothing relief when released from his searching and rigid cross examination.

The Winton bar was at that day brilliant with legal stars. The late Chief Justice Smith, Governor Thomas Bragg, Col. David Outlaw, Judge Heath and Louisiana's late Chief Justice, Thomas G. Manning, were attendants at that bar, and they were all men of high legal merit. They have all now passed down into the

quiet vale, and crossed the river of death, but their memories are still green in the recollection of those left behind, to muse upon their goodness, their wisdom and their power.

The following anecdote is often referred to and related in Edenton circles: Judge Moore, with his nephew, the late Judge Gilliam, who was at the time reading law under him, were together in the office and engaged in reading, when a little bird flew in and perched on the Judge's bald head, and then flew out. The Judge through surprise or through possible superstition, turned quickly and somewhat excitedly, said: "Henry, Henry, what kind of a bird was that which alighted on my head." To which, his nephew laconically replied, "I don't know, uncle, but I think it was a sapsucker, seeking for food."

I may digress here to relate the following incident connected with the late Judge Gilliam. He was, before moving to Tarboro, where he died, a practicing attorney at the Raleigh bar. At one of the terms of the U.S. Circuit Court, at which Judge Bond presided, was somewhat unfortunate. About every motion he made, was denied; about every case went against him; and every petition to rehear was refused, or denied a hearing. On the following Sunday, Judge Bond and himself, together with several other members of the bar, were invited by a brother member to dinner. Judge Bond was assigned the head of the table, and before him was placed a fat roasted pig. Judge Gilliam was seated on the extreme right, at the other end of the table. Judge Bond proceeded to take off the pig's head, the ears being conspicuosly erect, put it in a plate, and calling the waiter, said quite audibly, "Take this down to Judge Gilliam, with my compliments."

Attention being thus attracted, the result was awaited. He took the plate, and with a bland smile, and significant bow, rendered to the Judge, said: "I thank you Judge: I have been endeavoring all the week to get the ears of the Court, and I am gratified to know, that I have at last, succeeded." This impromptu sally of wit, prematurely brought about the upturning of small glasses, and the Judge's health was drunk with joyful glee.

I may be further indulged in this connection, in relating the following relative to Judge Bond. I heard him relate it, and he affirmed it to be strictly, and litterally true. While he was Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, he had frequently to commit to jail, one Higgambotham, for drunkenness, who was a fine performer on the trombone. On occasions of balls, or dances, the jailor would turn him out, and "after the ball was over," he would return to jail. The turning out and returning part was not known to the Judge. A few nights after Judge Bond had put him in jail, for thirty days, a big masquerade ball was given, and the Judge and his wife attended in full masque, and of course were recognized by none. Promenading with his wife around the room, and passing near the music stand, and surprised at seeing Higgambotham there, halted and said: "Why Higgambotham, how is this? Are you here." "Yes I am here," giving a loud blast with his horn. "Why I thought Judge Bond put you in jail the other day for thirty days." "Yes he did, and the d-d old hooked nose scoundrel thinks I am there now." and giving another long blast with his horn. The Judge said, "My wife and I passed on without further question, or parley."

The people of Edenton have great reverence for the distinguished men who have lived and died in their

midst, and many renowned men have gone out from her confines. In the wall of her ancient court room, is imbedded, a marble tablet, on which is inscribed

In memory of
Honorable Judges of Edenton,
North Carolina.
Christopher Gale.
James Iredell, Sr.
James Iredell, Jr.
Augustus Moore.
Robert R. Heath.
Thomas G. Manning.
Edmund W. Jones.
William A. Moore.
Henry A. Gilliam.

The name of Judge Samuel Johnston, 1892 (Governor Johnson) who was a Judge for a short period, was omitted, but it is hoped that at no distant day the omission will be repaired.

Judge Augustus Moore died at his home in Edenton. on Sunday morning March 23rd, 1851, after a few minutes illness, of apoplexy, and was interred in the family burying ground in the country. The citizens of Edenton held a meeting, and appointed a committee to wait on Mrs. Moore, and request that Judge Moore's remains might be removed to Edenton, and they allowed to erect a suitable monument to his memory. A private citizen made the same request. Mrs. Moore removed the remains to St. Paul's Church Yard, but preferred to erect the monument herself, and to meet all the expenses incident to the removal.

The monument, massive in structive, and impos-

ing in finish, and design, stands just within the enclosure of the church yard, immediately on the right of the entrance to the old brick church. Upon it is inscribed.

Sacred to the memory of
HON. AGUSTUS MOORE,
One of the Judges of the Superior Court
Of Low and Equity of North Carolina,
Born June 8th 1803.
Died March 23rd 1851.
A learned and profound Jurist;
An honest and able advocate.
He gained for himself a reputation,
Honorable and distinguished.
An affectionate husband, a fond father,
A kind master, and sincere friend.

Nor does this inscription relate more than what was fitting and true of the revered dead. Never was husband more fond or loving, or father more tender or regardful; nor a community's loss more acute, or more sorrowingly felt. His early death deprived North Carolina of one, who would have shed as much lustre upon her renown as any of her sons, dead or living. His memory is embalmed in the hearts, and his tomb will be moistened by tears of an appreciative people.

PULASKI COWPER.

# THE FLIGHT.

There was no path in all that primal wood,
Among the mountain fastnesses no cave
Where Pau-Puk-Keewis from the vengeful brave
Might hide himself secure in solitude.
In realms of air he could not him elude,
Nor did the chambers under ground that gave
Him entrance shield him, but the lightning drave
Till open wide the stony portals stood.
As swift and bodeful as Khamsin wind
Came Hiawatha on his victim's trail,
Until at last he thundered,—"Lo thou me!"
Thy secret sins, outraced, left far behind,
Will so demand thee though they pierce the veil
And track thee onward through eternity!

HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

# THE MOCKING BIRD.

O mocking-bird that since the flowing mist
Of spring enameled quickening woods and lea
Hadst sung, informing both with melody,
Why now thine erring vocal flight desist?
Thou found the amplest summer day, I wist,
By far too short thy pregnant soul to free,
For voiceless was thy couch, the star-gilt tree,
Thou Shakspere of all birds, ennobling plagiarist,
Not all the glory that on sky and leaf
Finds transient home, and gems thy throne as yet
Was never hard-wrought throne begemmed can set
At large thy prisoned song; but brimmed with grief
Thy soulful eyes gaze out in mute alarm
At rude unthatching winds that work thy lair harm.
O. W. BLACKNALL.

# SNOW-BOUND IN AN EMIGRANT CAR.

Outside the cars the long, level landscape slid by in a monotonous blur of white. The snow was still falling and the wind was busy with it. You could see nothing but white, white, white.

Inside, to one not a philosopher, nor a lover of raw unwashed humanity the aspect was fully as dreary. The little world of an emigrant car, sliding across the seemingly endless wastes of Dakota, is not a pleasant one under its best conditions, and to me, who for reasons best known to myself, was a citizen of it, it was especially a cold one.

I had tried to sleep a dozen times since leaving Mandan, but I was still distressingly wide-awake. I had pillowed my head time after time on the bulging sides of my little leather travelling bag, and had curled myself into all kinds of positions on the hard cane seat, but none seemed to suit my especial style of anatomy. And when I had at last conquered all these difficulties and was about to fade away into unconsciousness, a little Polish baby just behind me set up a wail that would have waked the dead.

I do not believe the great N. P. Railroad ever studied the science of ventilation. At any rate this particular car was a mausoleum of breath. And not a single American breath, except mine, ever got into it. There were samples, to my own knowledge, from seven different monarchies of Europe, more or less effete. There were Poles, Hungarians, Swedes, Norwegians, Russians, Italians, and Germans all' mixed together The older ones were in couples, and the children were

in squads of five and six. Babies peeped out from father's shoulders, from under the seats, from great packs of old clothes, from everywhere. Once I tacked down the aisle to the water-can, hitting a baby every step only to return to my seat thirsty; nobody but a Russian peasant could be equal to that cup.

The frost was so thick on the window-panes that only at intervals could you get a glimpse of the outside world; and the babble and the jargon inside was thick enough to slice with a knife. I had tried several times to draw my nearest neighbor, a big bearded Swede, into conversation, but failed. I could get only one intelligible word from him and that was "Wadena." I happened to know that Wadena was a small town somewhere in Dakota, and so decided that it was his destination.

I gave my last sandwich to the Polish baby, and turned to a book for comfort, but as I had done nothing but ride and read for three successive days, that was a failure. Then I saw across the aisle, for the first time, a clean-faced, dark man with a big black felt hat on his head, apparently 50 years of age, the man, not the hat. He was reading a regulation yellow-backed railroad novel. Nothing seemed to disturb him, though I watched him for hours. He might have been made of wood so for as the sights and sounds and smells of the car were concerned. The fact that he wore no beard proved him not an emigrant. He was too dark for a white American. Yes, he must be an Indian, I decided. An Indian reading a novel! Here was something interesting after all in this nightmare of travel. Decidedly, I would watch him. I saw as he laid the book aside for a moment, on his knee, that it was the "Beautiful Beatrice" or "The Master Workman's Oath." Think of it! An Indian reading Laura Jean

Libbey! And he seemed to be greatly interested too, for he read unceasingly hour after hour. After all, books, like water, will find their level.

The train stopped with a jar that set everybody in the car to yelling. The minutes passed, twenty, thirty, sixty. At last, a fur-capped, big-gloved brakeman opened the door of the car a few inches and hoarsely volunteered the information that we were "up against" a snow-drift "biggern ther Black Hills"—and disappeared.

And the boys were waiting for me just a day's ride further on. Truly, a pleasant prospect for Christmas!

It seemed that I was the only person on the car who cared anything for the delay. At any rate, every one preserved their usual look of stolid indifference. The mothers carried on the work of the nursery, and the men smoked their big pipes as usual.

After several hours of peevish waiting I went out and took a look at the drift. It loomed up a veritable mountain on the flat waste of snow, over-topping the train by many glistening yards. I went back to my seat resigning myself to another sleepless wearisome night. My dark-faced man of the yellow-backed novel was scanning the prairie dimly through the frosted window. Already the faint daylight was waning and a train-hand was lighting the two oil-lamps which were supposed to light up the car.

When I had again opened my book to catch a few minutes respite from the anticipated horrors of the night, some one touched me on the shoulder. It was one of Italian Colony that had established itself in the northeast corner of the car, the father of some of those numerous children I had stepped on when I

sought a drink of water. "Will-da Signor please com-a look at da litt-a bab-a." I could not catch his words at first and he repeated them. I rose wondering, and followed him. Certainly I would look at his baby, or his wife, or if necessary his whole family. Italians are easily offended and visions of stilettos passed through my mind. I had to spend the night in this half-civilized mob and I might as well be accommodating. But when I approached the mother and saw how things were, I forgot such foolish fancies. A child lay in her arms motionless except when racked by a strange-sounding cough. I had heard my mother describe such a cough once and she said it was a sign of the croup. I also remembered that vomiting was the remedy, or I thought I remembered it. I had been sought as a physician, I had no doubt, and I would carry out the deception. I told them to give me some hot water and some salt. The salt was produced from one of many greasy looking bundles somewhere in the baggage around them. Hot water was at last procured by opening the door of the car-heater and melting a cup filled with snow, the water in the car being exhausted long ago. The mother and I managed to get some of the mixture down the baby's throat and it had the desired effect. Soon the baby began to recover and I was overwhelmed with Italian thanks and blessings, and the mother, with a little encouragement, would have kissed me. I went back to my seat and prepared for sleep. Happily it came. With my head on my grip and my feet dangling in the aisle, I snored blissfully till morning. When I awoke everyone else was still asleep. All but one. It was my Indian friend of the literary taste. He was pacing the aisle slowly and carefully with something wrapped in a big gray

blanket. As he passed by my seat, through my half-closed eyes, I saw in the bundle a small ear and a big ear-ring. It was the sick baby of the night before sleeping peacefully in his arms.

About twelve o'clock we were through the snow-drift and speeding westward again. When we stopped at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner my Indian and I got off together. He seemed to have many acquaintances, for everybody said "How" as he passed. I was already out on the platform when he emerged from the dining-room and walked slowly up the street. I pointed him out to a brakeman and asked who he was. "Haint bin out here long hev yer sonny," said he. "Thet's Sittin' Bull." E. B. Lewis.

# THE UNAPPROPRIATED FORCES OF NATURE.

In this age of the world we are just beginning to realize our possibilities. We are just beginning to catch glimpses of the peninfinite wealth and power conferred upon us in the possession of this so loved, yet despised and misunderstood planet of ours. Only the wisest have yet learned that every leaf on a tree and blade of grass is an emerald, each bit of blue sky a costly sapphire, each rippling wave of starshine and sunshine a shower of pure gold. Accustomed in our own works to visibly moving, ponderous masses, we must reflect long and deeply to realize the mountain-upheaving, planet-swinging force of spinning atoms and scarce conceivable ether waves. Yet with the knowledge and skill to direct these atoms and ether waves, anything were possible to us, and the phrase

"can not," applied to material enterprises, were hardly comprehensible.

Of this power the source is the Sun, the method of application as yet unknown, but not unknowable. Its scope and usefulness depend upon the law, that not the least conceivable quantity of either matter or force is ever lost to the Universe. The sum of actual and possible motions throughout the Universe never varies. Not a ripple of light that speeds from our blazing day-star into apparently empty space, but at last finds a resting place on some known or unknown species of heavenly body, there to add its tiny impulse to other motions, though it may have rolled its tiny crest with lightning speed for a million years.

But suns are not the only radiating bodies. Earth itself radiates as much heat as it receives from all the suns. For if it did not, it would grow continually warmer, or else lay up a tremendous store of potential energy, which is not the case. We earthlings are spendthrifts with an ever dwindling annuity, which we, for the most part, allow to slip through our fingers as fast as we receive it, and so, unless we become wiser, shall inevitably become planetarily bankrupt ere the Glacial ice-floes come again. Earth receives from the Sun, in a certain time, a certain amount of energy as light and radiant heat. Some of this energy is immediately borne-away from us by the ether medium in which we float, and so is lost to us forever. Some of it may stay with us long enough to vaporize a little water or add a little material to plants; but in the falling of the vapor to cloud and the rotting of the plant, it finally escapes us like the first. By interposing the proper molecular machinery in its path, we might, where the change involved liberated the energy as heat,

cause it to do us one service after another indefinitely; or we might invest it permanently in some stupendous piece of engineering like the canals of Mars.

If all the solar energy received by our world, in excess of that required for vegetation, were thus utilized, how vast a difference would it make in our power over nature. We could make these ethereal wavelets our mighty steam engine, our powerful chemical reagent, our many-ampered, many-volted electric battery. Nay, by storing up the energy received in a few years and rightly applying it, we could change (if such a change would benefit us) the stable earth itself from its age-worn orbit.

Let us look at the figures. The total energy, or working power, of the Sun's rays intercepted by the Earth in a year could, if so applied, lift eleven millions of millions of tons one foot high every minute, night and day. To get an idea of this force, suppose it were possible to build a six-hundred-and-sixty-billion horse power steam engine, establishing it upon the granite foundations of some great mountain valley, bolting it to the everlasting hills and using for its guides the straightened and steel lined sides of a mighty canyon. Its cylinder, lying horizontal, would overlook the snowclad, inaccessible range of the Hymalayas, the pinnacle of the world. With the stroke and reversal of its mile-thick rods; and the turning of its fly-wheel, whose perimeter would extend above the limits of the atmosphere upwards and half way to the incandescent, pressure-congealed interior of the earth downwards, the continent would reel and tremble in the throes of an earthquake. Energy equal to that of this supposed engine we are constantly receiving from the sun. Yet so fine and infinite numbered are the quiverings of

these silent sunbeams, that the most of us go through life with only a half-consciousness of any manifestation of power therein.

But what is the moral of this so surprising and to some incredible exposition of natural forces and resourses? Simply this: that there is practically no limit to the possible advancement of civilization, or to the population sustaining power of the globe. For power, intelligently applied, is food, is fuel, clothing, shelter, education; is everything we need, except spiritual light from above and new-birth of the soul.

BRYAN WHITFIELD WESTON, '97.

# CHIEF JUSTICE LITTLE.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Among the memorable personages of colonial North Carolina was William Little. Coming from New England in the early part of the last century, he settled at Edenton, in the precinct of Chowan, then the most flourishing portion of the province. That he was a man of learning, well versed in the legal usages of that day, there can be no question; for judged by the criterion of contemporary productions his writings rank with the best: while his conduct both as an advocate and on the bench, though severely criticised in other respects, has left us no room to doubt his professional ability. But in all the constituent elements of his character, there was none which marked him in more striking contrast with his factious associates than the tranquility of his temperament. Under the most trying provocation he never indulged his pen in language unbecoming the dignity of a gentleman, or went further than defending his own actions when drawn into a controversy by others. Dr. Hawks records his name among those worthy of remembrance by the Carolina Episcopalians of this day for their untiring efforts to promote the prosperity of the Church in those early times; and in point of ability, ranks him (with Gale and Moseley) as one of the three best lawyers in the Province, all of whom would have been deemed fit associates for the most intelligent men to be found in any of the English colonies.\* Though his residence in North Carolina extended over a longer period, the time in which he served the Colony as a public official was about ten years, and it is of this portion of his life that it is my purpose now to speak.

From the Journal of a Council held at Edenton on the 2nd day of April, 1724, it appears that William Little, Esquire, was appointed Attorney General of the Province in the room of Daniel Richardson, deceased, and the reupon took the several oaths prescribed by law for the qualification of public officers.† This was during the first administration of George Burrington, then Governor under the Lords Proprietors. During the early part of his term as Attorney General, Thomas Boyd also appears to have acted in that capacity,‡ which was probably due to the fact that Little would not serve under the authorities who had vacated the office of his father-in-law, Chief Justice Gale. then absent in England with complaints against Burrington. Shortly thereafter, in 1725, Burrington was

<sup>\*</sup> Hawks' History of N. C., Vol. II., pp. 352, 361, 369.

<sup>†</sup>Col. Records N. C., Vol. II. p. 520,

<sup>‡</sup>Col. Records of N. C. Vol. II. pp. 556, 587, et seq.

removed through the instrumentality of Gale.\* successor was Sir Richard Everard, an Essex baronet, who qualified before the Council on the 17th day of July, in that year. † This change did not affect Mr. Little, who continued to act as Attorney General, by authority of a commission forwarded with the Governor's. On the 19th of January 1726 (o. s.) he also became Receiver General, holding the offices jointly. On the 21st of February 1727, (o. s.), he was commissioned, in conjunction with Christopher Gale, John Lovick, and Edward Moselev, to run the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. Their commission was signed by Governor Everard, but if the appointment eminated from Sir Richard himself, and not from the Council, he soon changed his opinion of three of the Commissioners, at least, for in the following year, while referring to Gale, Little and Lovick, in a communication to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State, he begs leave to assure His Grace that "three more flagrant villians never came out of the Condemn'd Hole in New Gate for execution at Tyburn." The Commissioners who represented Virginia on this famous survey were Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, Richard Fitzwilliam, and William Dandridge.\*\*

Strange to say, and not much to the credit of Little, Burrington seems to have become one of his fastest friends during the latter part of his incumbency in pub-

<sup>\*</sup>Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II. pp. 560, 561.

<sup>†</sup>Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II., p, 566.

<sup>‡</sup>Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II. p. 567.

SCol. Records of N. C., Vol. II. p. 604.

<sup>||</sup>Col. Records, Vol. II. p. 740.

Col. Record's of N. C., Vol. III., p. 19.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>History of the Dividing Line (Edition of 1866), Vol. I., p. 223.

lic life. This is rendered all the more remarkable from the fact that Little was one of those who filed affidavits protesting against the Governor's second appointment;\* and, it would seem, widely differed from him in the English politics of that day, for Burrington belonged to the very first family of any standing which had adhered to the Prince of Orange after his arrival in England,† while we have reason to believe from authority generally reliable, though in this instance unfriendly, that Little was of decided Jacobite tendencies, "notoriously disaffected to the illustrious House of Hanover.";

After the re-cession of the Province of North Carolina to the Crown by the Lords Proprietors, Burrington again became Governor. Mr. Little's commission as Chief Justice was issued by him in the name of the King, and bears date October 18, 1732. Among other privileges he was vested by it with the right to act with as full power and authority in the Province as were exercised by any Chief Justice or Baron in the Courts of Westminster.

In the numerous complaints against Burrington and his friends, with which the public records of that day are filled, Mr. Little receives his full share of the abuse, being charged with extortion and malfeasance in office, and has placed on record a denial of the charges brought against him, challenging his accusers to place him on trial and prove their allegations. One

<sup>\*</sup> Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III., p. 122.

<sup>†</sup> Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III., p. 375; Wheelers History N. C., part I., p. 40. See also Macaulay's History of England, chapter IX. (where William III. is confused with George I.)

<sup>‡</sup> Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III., pp. 361, 365.

<sup>§</sup> Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III, p. 492.

complaint against him coming from the Lower House in the Provincial Assembly, he replied in a petition to the Governor and Council, denying the charges, in which he said: "Among their pretended grievances they have charged me in the Office of Chief Justice and the Assistant Justices with perversion of Justice. Such a charge I conceive ought not to have been made without giving some instance of it, but that they have not pretended to do, for reasons I submit. As the charge is great, so in Justice ought the proof to be: instead of that there is none, only some persons (as I am told) of their own knowlege to make it good, as though it was not necessary that something should be made to appear to that House before they could justly pass such a grievous censure. This must be allowed a very fallacious way to build so weighty a charge upon. Had I ever took such a latitude in judging I might have justly been accused of Oppression and perversion of Justice. For my part, if this charge against me be true, I freely own I ought to be removed. I therefore beg a day may be appointed for hearing it, and that I may have timely notice of the particular facts, if they have any to charge against me, and that the House may be directed to make good their Complaint: which now being only a charge in general, can only in as general terms be denied, which I do in the most solemn manner, and with a confidence usual to Innocence."

This denial couched in empathatic though temperate language, brought down on its author the indignation of the Assembly, which resolved that it had been treated with disrespect, ill manners and contempt, and ordered him into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to answer for affronting the House by sundry reflections ex-

pressed in his reply.\* Upon hearing of this, Burrington sent a communication dissolving the Assembly, in which, refering to the previous accusation, he said: "I have already acquainted you I would appoint a day for hearing, and making good the charge; but as you seem to waive it. I appoint the 30th day of this month for the said hearing at the Council Chamber, where you or any other people may attend and make good the charge. His petition laid many days before you, without any notice taken thereof, but yesterday on a sudden heat, without regarding me or his station, you insolently presumed by your Sargeant to take him into custody for a pretended contempt found in the petition by him. delivered to the Upper House, though all unbiassed men do allow it was wrote with as much decency and temper as the charge would admit of. †

On July 30, the day set for hearing, I have not been able to find any record of proceedings before the council; but whether this is due to Little's illness, and consequent inability to attend, or that no charges were preferred. I am not prepared to say. For several months previous to this time he had been in failing health. "I have been for some time determined," he wrote, "to retire from all publick Business, that I may (if it please God) recover from my long illness." But the much needed rest came too late. Doubtless hastened by the anxieties to which he was subjected, his death occured shortly after, in 1734. The Governor, in announcing it to the Lords of Trade, and to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, said that Mr. Little had died in debt, thereby making it manifest

<sup>\*</sup> Col. Records, Vol. III., pp. 603, 604.

<sup>†</sup> Col. Records, Vol. III. p. 610.

t Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III, p. 555.

beyond all contradiction that he had not profited himself by misapplying public funds.\* His will was dated the year of his death, and a copy of it is now before me. After disposing of his real estate, most of which was encumbered with debt, (which gives an appearance of truth to Burrington's statement that he died poor), he proceeds to make personal bequests in the matter of "mourning rings," as follows: "I give to ye sd Robert Forster a mourning ring & one to each of my Exrs & to my brother Isaac Little & John Arbuthnot & my dear sister Arbuthnot & my sister Barker, also a handsome ring to Mrs. Penelope Lovick, widow of my dear friend John Lovick, as a small token of my esteem and value for her."

Looking back over the expanse of nearly two centuries, it is hard to judge the character of any man, and so we cannot now form a satisfactory conclusion with respect to Mr. Little. Following the injunction of the old proverb, however, we are naturally led to believe that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. But all must admit that such fire has never shone forth in the shape of a proof. By gentlemen his equal in social rank, and by the Lower House of the Assembly, he was charged with grave offenses in the exercise of his high office. But neither at his demand nor at the invitation of the Governor was any attempt made to sustain those charges. By both Everard and Burrington he was alternately lauded and abused. And by the Assembly he was imprisoned, not for perversion of justice, but for contempt.

And now that we have noted the principal events connected with the life of Chief Justice Little, it may

<sup>\*</sup> Col. Records, N. C., Vol. III, pp. 629-630.

not beamiss to say a few words concerning his descendants, or those who bore the name, for it would exceed the limits of this sketch to speak of his posterity in the female branches. He married Penelope Gale.\* a daughter of his distinguished predecessor, Chief Justice Gale, All that we can learn of this daughter, Penelope Little, is that she was residing at Boston in 1734, which fact is mentioned in his will. His two sons were William and George Little. The former emigrated to South Carolina, where he died without male issue. George resided in Hertford, his property lying in the portion of that county, which, at its establishment in 1759, was severed from his native county of Chowan. During the war of the Revolution he served his state as Major of Militia,† and died about the beginning of the present century. He married Mary Ann Person, a sister of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, General Thomas Person, for whom Person Hall, at the University, and the county of Person are named.

By his marriage with Miss Person, Major George Little, of Hertford, had a daughter, Penelope, who married Sharpe Blount, and an only son, William Person Little, who, after inheriting large property from

<sup>\*</sup>In a biographical sketch of Chief Justise Gale, heretofore published by me in this Magazine, (Feb., 1893,) I stated upon the authority of Burk's History of the Commons that he had only two children. I now have reason to believe that this is an error. In that work the names of his children are given as Miles and Elizabeth. In Little's will he refers to his wife as Penelope; and that she was the daughter of Gale there can be no question. See Col. Rec., Vol. III., p. 19; Moore's History of N. C., Vol., I., p. 38; Wheeler's Reminiscences of N. C., p. 15.

<sup>†</sup> Wheeler's History of N. C., part II, ρ. 208: Jones's Defence of North Carolina, r. 333.

the Person family, as well as from his own, erected a handsome country-seat on an estate lying on the borders of Halifax and Warren counties. His seat was called Littleton, and from it the present town of Littleton, in Halifax, takes its name. He married Ann Hawkins,\* and had eight children. His three sons were Thomas Person Little, George Little, and William Person Little, Jr. Through his eldest and voungest sons he left no male decendants, the former dving unmarried and the latter leaving an only daughter. His second son, the late Colonel George Little, of Raleigh, served as aide-de-campe to Governor Vance during the late war, and died a few years after the close of the conflict, leaving, besides several daughters. two sons, William and George. The former, Dr. William Little, a surgeon in the Confederate Army and a successful physician of Raleigh, died in 1879, leaving five sons, now the sole male representatives of the old colonial Chief Justice bearing his surname, as George Little, Jr., Colonel Little's younger son, died in 1880 without male issue, although he left several daughters, MARSHAL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

\* Col. Philemon Hawkins resided in Warren county, (formerly a part of Bute) and was Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia in the latter during the Revolution, also representing it in the Provincial Congress at Halifax. Previous to the Revolution he had acted as staff courier to Governor Tryon at the Battle of Alamance, where his father, Col. Philemon Hawkins, Sr., was the Governor's senior aids-de-campe.

# A NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENT.

What has hitherto been regarded as the true composition of the air was determined by Cavendish in 1783. Succeeding chemists and physicists with the most approved apparatus have but confirmed his statements. The discovery of a new element might be expected any day, but the fact that such existed in the very air around us seemed almost incredible.

Lord Rayleigh, the eminent British physicist, and the chemist, Prof. Ramsay, created no little stir amongst scientists, when at the last meeting of the British Association, they made known their discovery of such a body. It occurs to the extent of one per cent. in the atmosphere. This is quite a large amount, as may be imagined, when we note that the entire quantity of carbon dioxide, which occurs to the extent of only four one hundreths of one per cent, is more than would be produced were all the animal and vegetable matter on the earth burnt. The new element has been named *Argon*.

Nitrogen, which constitutes four-fifths by weight of our atmosphere, is a very inert gas possessing very little tendency to combine with other bodies. In all previous analyses the other gaseous constituents of the air have been first removed and the residuum accepted and weighed as pure nitrogen. Argon is even more inert than nitrogen, hence, it is easily seen how this new element has existed right under our noses undiscovered, while science has made such rapid progress in other directions.

The failure of the numerous attempts of the discov-

erers to decompose or act upon this body with the most energetic chemicals has demonstrated its extreme inertness. When it was mixed with oxygen over a strong alkali solution, or with hydrogen over acid or alkali, or with chlorine, and an electric spark two feet long driven through the mixture, no effect was produced. Phosphorus and sulphur were heated to bright redness in it. Metallic potassium and sodium were distilled in an atmosphere of it. Nascent silicon and boron did not affect it. In this indifference one notes an almost personal quality of absolute satisfaction with self, which is entirely unique, for no other element possesses such peculiar hermit-like characteristics. Within this great inertness lies the difficulty of further investigation.

It is soluble in water to the extent of about four parts to the hundred of water, about the same as oxygen and two and a half times that of nitrogen. Its density is 20, one and a half times that of nitrogen (about). The heavy gas has been liquefied and solidified by Prof. Olszewski, of the University of Cracow, at very low temperatures (about—300° F). Prof. Crookes, editor of the London Chemical News, has examined its spectrum, which is characteristic.

Almost insuperable obstacles seem to be presented to those desiring to complete the difficult task of investigation. But doubtless the penetrating observation of the discoverers will soon enlighten us. It is not easy to estimate the importance of this great discovery.

CHAS. BASKERVILLE, '92.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MONOGRAPHS, No. 1. PHY-SIOGRAPHIC PROCESSES. By John W. Powell. American Book Co.

It is generally conceded by teachers that the Geography of the world is too vast a subject to be more than barely outlined within the limits of a school manual. If an adequate conception of the earth and its inhabitants is to be attained, the necessarily brief statements of the text-book must be amplified by the teacher and supplemented by collateral reading on the part of the pupil. Suitable material for such amplification is abundant, but is so widely scattered through many publications on divers subjects that it is practically inaccessible.

To meet this difficulty, the National Geographic Society has arranged for a series of Geographical Monographs on the Physical Features of the Earth's Surface, to be published monthly during the school year, at the merely nominal price of twenty cents each, or \$1.50 for the series of ten. The monographs will be prepared by specialists of the highest professional standing, and will be addressed particularly to teachers of geography, though they will be written in language

which pupils can comprehend.

The first of these monographs was published in March. It is a handsome royal octavo pamphlet of thirty-two pages, with several finely executed illustrations and diagrams. It is written by Major J. W. Powell, who is well known to the public as, until recently, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, as a leading ethnologist, as a contributor of fascinating scientific articles to our best magazines, and as the man who first explored the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The subject of his monograph—Physiographic Processes—is of fundamental importance in the study of geography, since it is by these processes

that the divers forms of the land have been developed and are developing. Major Powell has treated his subject with masterly directness and simplicity. Every sentence is nutritious and highly suggestive; while the style is so fascinating, that very few who read the first paragraph will be content to lay down the pamphlet until every page is read.

This is exactly the material that should be in the hands of every teacher of geography in the country, and we heartily commend the series to all teachers who are interested in improving and enriching the

study of geography in our schools.

The other monographs of the series to be issued monthly during the current year are: Physiographic Features, and Physiographic Provinces of the United States, both by Major Powell; The Lakes and Sinks of Nevada, by Prof. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan; The Appalachian Mountains—Northern Section, by Mr. Bailey Willis of the United States Geological Survey; The Appalachian Mountains—Southern Section, by Mr. C. Willard Hayes of the United States Geological Survey; Beaches and Tidal Marshes of the Atlantic Coast, by Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University; Mount Shasta—A Typical Extinct Volcano, by Mr. J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey; The New England Plateau, by Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard University; Niagara Falls and its History, by Mr. G. K. Gilbert of the United States Geological Survey.

ST. Francis of Assisi. By Paul Sabatier. Trans. by Louise Seymour Houghton. 8vo, pp. 448. New York: Scribners.

This book will be stimulating to any student of philosophy or of history, who will read between the lines and read the references. It is an attempt to give the character in its setting as well as the bare facts in the life of the founder of one of the great monastic orders. Mr. Sabatier, apparently, was reared in the bosom of the church. His present attitude is decidedly pro-

blematical, but the admiration and veneration for the head who offered up all, his life, is not at all doubtful.

The soul of this reformer with all its inner conflicts—and outer ones too—is laid bare to us chiefly through his own words. It is a wonderful story. This reformer, with ideas equal almost to Luther's but working in the church, though sometimes dangerously near the border line, had the true spirit of the lowly Nazarene. This thirteenth century was a century of saints and heretics too, and if Francis had been more aggressive it is not certain but he would have fallen in the latter class.

The church was full of the idea that she, her officers, her councils, alone could have the reality, the truth. Francis acknowledged that all truth was outside of this, the physical, material world, but instead of making the church the dispenser of this reality, he made the connection with the individual. His faith was something more than an intellectual acceptance. It was a part of him. He believed himself inspired—and who could say that he was not? He preached a doctrine of individuality that was drawn directly from the New Testament. This simple man put himself against popes. bishops. His ideas were ahead of his time, and for a long period it was doubtful whether this movement would be an aid or an opponent to the church. The death of Francis enabled the regular ecclesiastics to conquer, and delayed the awakening two centuries.

THE PRINCESS ALINE. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Gibson. Post 8vo, 125pp. New

York: Harpers.

Although one of the army of magazine novelettes that have entered the book world during late years, it easily holds a place near the top. Mr. Davis is a success as a writer, if success may be reckoned in terms other than of permanency; if not he remains for the present an unknown quantity. That he pleases and entertains his readers cannot be denied, nor can it be said of him that he is tricky or sensational. He is called a

"promising young author," which phrase is as descriptive as is the term "characteristic" applied to Mr. Gibson's illustrations. The truth of the matter is. that Mr. Davis is a young man and has already achieved note: it vet remains for him, and it is expected that he will build his fame upon a substantial book. But he certainly knows how to make the up-to-date girl attractive. This story is simple, almost childlike; a young American lady and gentleman and the Princess control the action. The gentleman falls in love with a likeness of the Princess which he sees in America and follows her on a European tour, contriving all the while to meet her. On the vessel he forms the friendship of the young American lady and under the impression that she is engaged, makes her his confidant. After their friendship had grown apace, discovering casually that she was not engaged, he suddenly becomes aware that he had been in love with her all the time. He never meets the Princess Aline who herself had romantic dreams after seeing his inscription upon "This is she. Do you wonder I traveled her picture. 4,000 miles to see her?" 'And many will be led to read the book by this very illustration of Gibson. The illustrations are throughout attentively drawn.

A SHELF OF OLD BOOKS, by Mrs James T. Fields, Quarto, pp. 215, \$2.50. New York: Scribners. Under this title Mrs. Fields collects three of the most attractive papers published in Scribner's Magazine. The readers of the first, ever since its appearance in '88, have looked forward expectantly to the rest of the series. The book shelf contains books made precious by the ownership and love and fondness of great men.

Favorites of Leigh Hunt are described with a wealth of personal reminiscence that brings us into sympathetic relation with the authors. We feel that books are not dead. The sweetness of friendship drawn from literary sympathy as in the case of Leigh Hunt, Keats and Shelly is painted with much color. Edinburgh, given to the public a year later than Leigh Hunt, treats

in like manner some of the men who made that town the literary centre it now is. Dr. John Brown, "Christopher North," DeQuincey, "Robbie" Burns, and Sir Walter are shown up with abundant unpublished incidents as men rather than as lights. It was not until the last year that the series was finished. Fragrant memories of a number of literary characters and their friendships "from Milton to Thackeray" complete this delightful book for which Mrs. Fields deserves our grateful thanks. The bibliomaniac and autograph fiend are in raptures over the book and every sensible lover of books will enjoy it.

FISKE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: A History of the United States for schools, by John Fiske Litt. D., LL. D., &c., &c. With Topical Analysis, suggestive Instructions and Directions for Teachers by Frank Alpine Hill, Litt. D., Formerly Head Master of the English High School in Cambridge and later of the Machanic Arts High School in Boston. Boston, New York and Chicago: Houghton, Mifflin and Com-

pany. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

This is a book of remarkable merit. It is written in strong and vigorous style. It is everywhere interesting. It compresses in the limit of 474 pages a surprising amount of information, as to the successive steps of colonization, the changes of government, the habits of the people, the progress in population and wealth, the events of war and of peace. We are especially struck with the absence of prejudice and partisanship. The author aims at judicial impartiality. For example: We find no glossing over of Union defeats, or depreciation of Confederate generals. While we may not agree with him in all respects we feel satisfied that his conclusions have been honestly stated after due investigation.

Another valuable feature of the book is the care used in explaining the causes of events. We know of no work of similar size which contains as much of what

is known as the "philosophy of history."

Dr. Hill's contributions, in the way of suggestions to teachers, Topics and Questions, suggestive questions and directions, and Topics and Collateral Read-

ings, greatly add to the value of the book.

The "Maps and Illustrations,, are numerous and mostly new. It is very satisfactory too to be assured of the authenticity of the portraits and other engravings by being informed of the originals from which they are copied, as may be seen on pp. ix-xiii. The pictures alone give the observant student much infor-

mation as to the past.

We think that Dr. Fiske is wrong in thinking that the territory around Arx Carolina (Fort Carolina) was ever called Carolina. He will find the question discussed in Winsor's Formative and Critical History. The name Carolina was first given to the territory between 31 deg. and 36 deg. North Latitude in the Grant by Charles I to Sir Robert Heath in 1628. In 1663 Charles II granted the same land to the Earl of Clarenden and seven other Lords Proprietors, retaining the name, spelt in the Heath charter Carolina and Carolana. In 1665 the grant was enlarged to 29 deg. on the south and 36 deg. 30 min. on the North, so it is evident that Charles I is entitled to the honor of naming two of the states of our Union.

It is refreshing to find a Northern historian describing John Brown as "a Connecticut man by birth and a religious fanatic by nature, a curious mixture composed of self-devotion and ruthlessness." "His attempt was an insane piece of folly and found but little sympathy or approval in the North." To us at the South John Brown seemed to have such abundant approval at the North as was very shocking. This belief on the part of the Southern people greatly

strengthened the secession party.

We find in the Appendix the Constitution of the United States, valuable statistical tables, lists of books on the history of the several states, books on successive epochs, novels, poems, songs, etc. relating to American History, a minimum Library of Reference, sug-

gested by Dr. Hill, an explanation of the calender and its history, and of Standard Time, a good pronouncing vocabulary and a copious Index.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

#### HOLLAND THOMPSON.

All unsigned comments are by the editor in charge of the department, those signed H are by Mr. Harry Howell.

DORMITORY LIFE.—Life in a college dormitory is something unique. Its total difference from any other form of living is felt by every one on first joining it. It is a valuable part of the college education. What is gotten directly from books i.e., the content, is of little value. Power, associations, knowledge of human nature are everything. To the latter two this monk-like seclusion is an advantage. Men never know each other so well as in an institution where a majority of the students are of necessity intimate.

But there are disadvantages as well. It is not a natural state. It is something improvised for the occasion. Many men go through their residence here without entering to any extent in the life of the village. The opportunities for social intercourse in Chapel Hill are not frequent, chiefly on account of the smallness of the town. The growth of the University has emphasized this fact.

As might be foreseen, men sometimes grow careless about order in dress. Habits of untidiness flourish in the everyday existence. Rooms are not properly kept, the idea being, it seems, that since none but one's fellows see them, it is no matter. Self-respect should prompt to a different line of action. If a man is anything he should strive to make the most of himself. Men can not only do more when their surroundings are pleasant and tidy, but they are more.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.—The efforts of our enemies have been futile. The Legislature has adjourned and the University is untouched. The whole state is greater than any part of the state, than any two parts. Fairness has triumphed over prejudice.

The campaign was of unexampled virulence. The attack was made maliciously and with all the cunning of a demagogue. The real though possibly not the nominal leader did not discuss principles but made it a personal matter. His appeals were to prejudice.

It was an attempt to arouse class feeling, to produce sectarian jealously. A distorted view extended to everything even to the supposed exact science, mathematics. The grossest of charges were made without foundation and circumstances were varied to suit any requirement.

When knowledge came the Legislature refused to act adversely. It was the only need. The more these representatives of the people learned the friendlier they became. But that which made it possible for this knowledge to take hold was the entire fairness with which the University authorities treated every charge and met every accusation. Then too, the enthusiastic loyalty of the alumni turned many a waverer.

But all is not yet done. The University is the head of education in North Carolina, and this fact must be so plainly shown to the people that any one who comes to deny it will be met with derision. If the people know the truth there is nothing to fear. If our enemies confine themselves to facts they can do nothing but good. Spread the truth.

The Union of the College Papers.—The combination of the two weekly newspapers, *The Tar Heel* and *The White and Blue*, or rather the withdrawal of the latter, as the younger paper, in favor of the former, is a good omen to our University life, and those interested showed the true University spirit. They proved that we have laid aside all strife and are united for the defence and upbuilding of our institution; they proved themselves true sons of our *Alma Mater* in healing our own little internal bickerings, when the enemy was without. There is not room for two papers here, but one can be carried on successfully.

Apropos, a few words on our one college paper are in order. The Tar Heel is a good paper; we believe it is one of the very best college papers in the South; it has on its staff some of the strongest men and best writers in college; it has every advantage to make it a good paper; yet, it seems to many that it falls short of its standard. There seems to be a looseness and uncertainty about the management, and little regularity in its publication. Though dated on Thursday, it appears occasionally on Wednesday, often on Thursday, oftener on Friday, sometimes on Saturday, and even, at times on Monday or Tuesday. With a small amount of system and business-like arrangement, with the work properly apportioned out and each one doing his share, the paper can be published with no burden or strain upon any one: with a little punctuality in handing in copy, a little attention to proof-reading and press-work, a little promptness in mailing—all of which can be done without any

more trouble—The Tar Heel would be a truly excellent paper, the best in the South; of which we might all well be proud. H.

The College Annual. Just now when the debt of the last Hellenian is being paid off, and preparations are being made for the one for this year, with hardly any better prospect of success than in previous years, the question arises, "Is the present mode of publishing the college annual the proper one, and the one that would prove the most successful?" Five volumes of the Hellenian have been issued, already, and so far as we are able to ascertain, not one has been able to meet its expenses. The cost of such a book is great, and it will invariably run into debt unless it has a wide circulation, which, under the present arrangement, it cannot secure.

The Hellenian is issued by a board of thirteen editors, one from each of the Fraternities. A college annual should be thoroughly representative, and every student should feel that he has a part in it. Whether the Farternities are able to publish, a representative book or not, is proved by the sales of the different Hellenians.

In most of the colleges, the annual is published by a board of editors selected from one of the classes. The present board is too large and unwieldy; more satisfactory work can be gotten out of a smaller board. The MAGAZINE would like to see the University annual undertaken by the next Junior class, and made what it should be—a worthy representative of the institution.

H.

Another Deplorable Laxity. In the March Magazine, occasion was taken to comment on the existing evil of deceitful methods used on recitations, "Cheating" in a small way. It is with much sorrow that the necessity is seen of speaking of another greater and more dangerous evil, the looseness and laxity on the part of some in the keeping of drinking pledges. For several years a large part of the students of the University have been on piedges to the Faculty not to drink liquor. There have been recently two such pledges, the second made last fall. Many believed that according to the terms of the first pledge, a certain beverage was not included; consequently they drank it; but there can be no doubt about the words of the second pledge; they are unmistakable. Let us speak plainly, so as to be throughly understood. A man when he signed the second pledge, promised "not to drink any intoxicating liquor;" it cannot be denied that beer, the drink above alluded to, is intoxicating, and is therefore included in the pledge.

It is not intended to discuss the right or wrong of requiring and making such pledges; "it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us"; the pledges are made, and should be kept in the way most consistent with honor. We cannot believe that this evil is caused by any.

lack of principle, nor do we think that "there is anything rotten in Denmark." The honor standard of the student-body is as high as ever; the seeming looseness is caused by thoughtlessness, and in the case of the second pledge, by the way in which the first was regarded.

This spirit is, at its best, puerile; it wishes to keep merely the strict letter of the law. It is a spirit that draws invisibly fine points that strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. It is not the true, manly University spirit that holds to the spirit of the law and leaves such quibbling behind. But the matter is not juvenile hair-splitting; it looks to many like thoughtless infraction of the pledge, and, this article is intended to set to thinking those who have committed such. Of course, this is a matter for the individual conscience; we wish every one to be sure that his conscience is clear on this point. It is with regret that the necessity is seen of dragging this subject into publicity, it is done merely to show in its true light an evil that is pernicious, and which should be stopped by extreme measures.

Another evidence of laxity is seen in the way in which the base ball men keep their training-pledge. They promised the captain "not to use tobacco in any form," and can bring forward various subtle reasons to prove that taking puffs," is not using tobacco. Yet they should know that they are not keeping the pledge in the way it should be kept, and are not reaching the intended result. If they really wished to train, if they truly respected their captain and had the interest of the team at heart, they would obstain even from "taking puffs." Captain Oldham should require it.

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## AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

#### LESLIE WEIL.

Scribners for April is an Easter number, a beautiful feature being "Four Easter Pictures." A New York Easter is drawn by W. T. Smedley; Paris is represented by Albert Lynch, England by E. A. Abbey and Jerusalem by E. L. Weeks. Under the "Art of Living" Robert Grant discusses "Education," but comes to no definite conclusion in the matter of educating in public schools, both our boys and girls. This paper is not up to the standard set by the earlier numbers of the year, and really the present series does not nearly approach the "Reflections" or "Opinions" of the same author. Abbé Carter Goodloe has written some "Stories of Girls College Life," and "La Belle Héléne"—the present one—is a good story, delightfully written. Andrew Lang and W. D. Howells continue to grind out copy in a way that turns the N. C. UNIVERSITY MAGA-ZINE editors green with envy. E. Benjamin Andrews, drawing from his memory and a well filled scrap-book, writes "A History of the Last Ouarter Century in the United States." The instalment for April is the Greely campaign, and is intensely interesting to those who remember the incidents.

The frontispiece to the April Century is a stirring picture of Napoleon at Arcole. It is the best thing Mr. Sloane gives us in this number. This Napoleana is getting to be about as tiresome as Trilbyana, and writers with an historical spirit should beware how they play with the patience of the public. Thos. C. Martin writes an authoritative account of "Tesla's Oscillator and Other Inventions." We are left to wonder where we will "be at" a quarter of a century hence, Tesla and Edison still being in their prime. Mrs. Roger A. Prior writes a pretty society story which goes to show the control of mind over matter. Justin H. M'Carthy gives a brief account of Madame Réjane, the latest and brightest star of the present theatrical season. She is a Typical Frenchwoman and M'Carthy is probably inspired by an excellent full page likeness when he writes.

"The quality which we find in the letters of a Madame De Sévigné, in the recorded phrases of a Lady Holland or a Mrs. Thrale, finds its expression in Madame Réjane in a certain subtlety of symplicity, a certain discretion of daring, a certain airiness, daintiness,

lightly soaring insolence, which is to the acted part what wit is to the well turned phrase. It is this quality which is essentially the charm of her *Madame Sans-Gene*; it is this quality which allies itself to all her other fine and varied talents as an actress, and makes her what she is—a woman, in her own way of work, without a superior, and almost without a peer."

"Our National Capitol"—at all events interesting—is the subject of the leading article of the April Harper's. Julian Ralph, a regular contributor and one eminently fitted for the task, writes of Washington-Washington, the nest of the republic feathered with soft offices and large salaries; Washington, the home of the President, of Congress, of statesmen, of workingmen-Washington the gay, the variegated. Washington stands alone among our cities; it is unique. And Mr. Ralph brings out everything in such a way that every visitor to that city—save possibly a bridal couple —will realize that the description is true, and even this pair of excertions will recognize the view of the whispering gallery in the illustrations. "Paris in Mourning" is described by an eye-witness, R. H. Davis. He speaks of the few days following Carnot's Assassination and the inauguration of his successor. He remarks the absence of all real sorrow on the part of the people. Gibson draws some pictures for the article but they are not good illustrations. Maurice Thompson, by no means an apprentice at magazine stories, tells a tale of Georgia love and politics. Love finds the way but proves a generous conqueror. A very fine poem by Gertrude Hall is worthy of mention.

#### COLLEGE RECORD.

#### HARLLEE MACCALL.

Rev. Baylus Cade has become Manager of University Press.

Harry Howell has resigned as business manager of the Tar Heel.

On March 9th, in a meeting of the student-body it was decided to get a track team. W. E. Breese, Law, was elected captain.

On Sunday, March 24th, at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. R. E. Leyburn, of Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, delivered an address on the "Claims of the Gospel Ministry."

Ex-Governor "Bob" Taylor has been engaged by the Dialetic Society to deliver his lecture on "The Fiddle and the Bow" in Gerrard Hall on Wednesday, May 22.

"Polk Miller of Virgina" delivered his dialect recital an "Old Times down South" in Gerrard Hall on Wednesday evening March 6. The recital was greatly enjoyed by a large audience.

Under the recent amendment allowing additional editors for the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, H. MacCall, '96, R. E. Coker '96, of the Di. Society; Harry Howell '95, and Leslie Weil '95, of the Phi. Society have been chosen.

Beta Chapter of Alpha Theta Phi, the Senior honorary society, has been established at Vanderbilt University, largely through the instrumentality of Dr. Tolman, late professor of Sanskrit at the University.

At last a practical plan of improving the acoustics of Memorial Hall has been offered; this is, to drape the hall overhead. The plan was suggested by and the preliminary experiment made under the direction of Prof. Wing.

The Alumni addresses at the Centennial Commecement are to be delivered by Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, '52, of Wilmington, on the "Old University:" A. H. Eller Esq., '85, of Winston, on the "New University;" and A. O. London, Esq., '65, of Pittsboro, on the "University during the War.

The Geological excursion to Europe will leave New York Saturday, June 8th at 4 o'clock p. m., in charge of Prof. Collier Cobb. Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland will be visited. Arrangements have been made for a base ball-game with a Harvard nine in Germany, July 4th.

The Infirmary, now nearing completion on the North-west corner of the campus, is quite a neat little building. It is a many gabled picturesque looking cottage, designed by Prof. Gore. It has five rooms, parlor, sick room, sitting room for convalescents, drawing room, and a room for members of the family of the sick.

A new feature for the next commencement will be the Senior Debate, two debaters being chosen from each Society out of the Senior Class. The debaters for the Centennial Commencement will be W. C. McAllister, H. E. C. Bryan from the Di. and J. O. Carr, and A. B. Kimball from the Phi. The debate will occur on.

The record of the 'Varsity base ball team so far is:

Greensboro,	March, 30,	U. N. C.	vs	Univ. Vermo	ont, 4—1.
Charlotte,	April 1,		6.6	Boston Leagu	ie, 3—17.
Raleigh,	" 2,	44	66	Lafayette,	1—9.
Chapel Hill,	" 3,	4.6	4.4	66	34.
Chapel Hill,	" 4,	4.6	4.6	44	6-3.

The University Gun Club was represented at Greensboro in the shoot with Greensboro and Charlotte by Messrs. Bridgers, Brem, Atkinson, Dockery and Rankin. The total number of clay pigeons broken out of a possible 250 for each team was: Greensboro 178; Charlotte, 166; University, 146, Jordan of Greensboro broke the largest number, 44 out of 50. Bridgers had the best record for the University, 39. The shooting was poor owing to the high wind. Greensboro and Charlotte will give the University a return shoot on May. 3 at Chapel Hill.

Prof. A. W. Hawks of Baltimore lectured in Gerrard Hall on the evenings of April 5th and 6th under the management of the Dialectic Society. The second lecture was given free of admission, a special invitation being sent to the Phis from the Dialectic Society. The subject of the first lecture was "People I have met," of the second "Sunshine." Prof. Hawks had large houses both nights and kept his audience amused and interested. He lectured to the Y. M.C. A. Sunday afternoon April. 7th.

The regular monthly lecture in the Y. M. C. A. series was delivered by Prof. Mimms of Trinity College, Durham, in Gerrard Hall on Sunday night, April 7, on the Book of Job. He adapts Gennung's theory that the book is an epic of the inner life. The theory of the authorship and time of writing is that one of the prophets of the Jews at the time of exile, being inspired of God, wrote this story of Job, which had long been extant in a simple legendary form. The book of Job is a unity and should be read continuously. It shows the struggle of a great soul towards the light which he finally reaches. The

book is full of imagery and figurative language, examples of this were given by the speaker. Thé lecture was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

The Legislature has elected the following trustees to fill vacancies: Abram Alexander, R., Tyrrell County; John W. Graham, D., Orange County; Thos. F.. Lloyd, R., Orange County; Cyrus Thompson, P., Onslow County; R. B. Peebles, D., Northampton County; J. T. B. Hoover, P., Wilson County; Z. V. Walser, R., Davidson County; E. A. White, R., Perquimans County; M. E. Carter, D., Buncombe County; C. A. Cooke, Warren County; John T. Hogan, P., Orange County; W. H. S. Burgwyn, D., Vance County; S. Otho Wilson, P., Wake County; F. D. Winston, Bertie County; Harry Skinner, P., Pitt County; Spencer Blackburn, R. Ashe County; A. B. Gorrell, D., Forsythe County; S. B. Lloyd, P.. Edgecombe County; James E. Boyd. R. Guilford County, J. M. Moody, R. Haywood County; W. E. White, P., Alexander County; V. S. Lusk, R., Buncombe County; D. A. White, R. Alamance County; D. L. Russell, R., New Hanover County; W. A. Guthrie, P. Durham County.

A coach-and-four, decorated with 'Varsity colors, met Dr. Winston at the depot on Thursday night, March 14, on his return from Raleigh, after his successful campaign against prejudice and ignorance. He was driven at once to the Chapel, in front of which an enthusiastic crowd, composed of the entire student body, members of the faculty and many of the towns-people was waiting in the rain to greet "The Napoleon who had never met a Waterloo." The crowd followed Dr. Winston into the Chapel, filling the hall to the doors. Then Drs. Winston, Battle and Hume responding to calls from the audience stated some special features of the "Campaign." As a further expression of regard to the president and evidence of appreciation of his arduous labors in behalf of the University, the Senior Class, arranged a banquet in his honor, each member of college was permitted to subscribe to the sum to defray the expenses of the banquet. The banquet was given at Pickard's Hotel on Friday night, March 23d. The following is the programme: Toastmaster, Dr. Battle. Toasts: 1. Waterloo, Mr. E. B. Lewis; 2. University's Triumph, Mr. Joe. E. Alexander; 3. The University and Education, Prof. Williams; 4. The University and State, President Winston. Mr. Peckham, of New York, was called on and responded in a few aptly chosen remarks. The committee of arrangements from the Senior Class was Holland Thompson, Dudley Lindsey, John A. Moore, Joe. E. Alexander and L. E. Brown.

Prof. Chas. H. Wing, formerly of Cornell University, more recently Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology, lectured in the Chapel on Thursday evening, March 24th, on "The State, the Church and the University." He forcibly illustrated the inter-relationship of State, Church and University. Every one has a place to fill in the State, therefore it is duty as well as economy on the State's part to educate all citizens. Money invested by the State in higher institutions is of equal value to that put in primary schools, as the State make's greater demands and expects more from the higher institutions. Our public officers must be educated at our higher institutions if we are to keep up with the progress of the age and maintain our rank among the foremost States of the Union. The fossils in State, Church and University are being laid aside and replaced by living forms. One of the oldest fossils is the theory that religion and science are not compatible. This has now been laid on the shelf amid the dust of the past; no professor but some fossilized specimen of geolological antiquity would now contradict this. The church fossil, that the University's growth is at the expense of the sectarian colleges, has seen its days of usefulness and is now on the retired list. The example of Harvard University completely refutes this claim. Within a radius of ten miles of Harvard are five or six noted sectarian colleges, which have grown or been checked with Harvard. These flourish side by side, without contention. Why may we not do the same? What Harvard University has been to Massachusetts the University would be to the Old North State. When the State's appropriation is withdrawn from the University it will be when the Legislature no longer represents the people of the State. Our University will immortalize herself by keeping in close touch with her alumni. Her sons have served in all positions of honor, as memorial Hall's tablets and the pictures in the Society halls will show.

#### PHILOLOGICAL CIUB.

The regular monthly meeting was held at 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895. Prof. Harrington read, "Some MSS. readings in the Culex," discussing vv. 153 and 174, and defending the MSS. reading. Mr. T. J. Wilson read, "The Endings of the Hexameters in the pseudo-Vergilian Culex," giving the percentages of monosyllabic endings, dissyllabic endings, &c., &c., proving the standard in this matter to be higher than that of Vergil's undoubtedly authentic poems, thus confirming the idea that the Culex could not have been written by Vergil. Prof. Toy read, "A Tyrolese passion-play of the 15th century," describing a MS. in the possession of Andrew D. White, which contains a series of three day's plays in passionweek, written in old South German, with Latin stage directions.

The first day's play, for Maundy-Thursday, was described in more detail, showing its character as a continuous story told in the presence of the spectator. An informal report of the recent joint meetings of philological societies at Philadelphia was made by Prof. Harrington.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, the Philological Club held its second meeting in the English Room. The following papers were presented:

"Words in Piers Plowman now Obsolete," by Mr. J. E. Alexander. He showed that many words in it were now lost.

"Words Changed in Meaning," was the subject presented by Mr. H. H. Horne. The meanings of words as then used were contrasted with the meanings of the same words now, showing that many words are now used in a totally different sense.

Mr. J. M. Oldham discussed the transition from Shakspere to Pope, pointing out the causes of this great movement in English poetry, and showing the lines along which it moved.

Dr. Hume followed, discussing the "Reaction in the English 'Classical' School of the 18th Century." Dr. Hume showed that there were reactionary tendencies in Pope himself against his own school. He traced these tendencies from Pope to Gray, giving due prominence to each poet in this transition.

Prof. Toy compared Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Gryphius's "Herr Peter Squenz." Each play was outlined and similarities noticed, in consequence of which Shakspere's play was shown to have been the model of that of Gryphius.

□ Prof. Harrington gave some different MSS. readings of the "Culex." With this the meeting closed.

#### ELISHA MITCHEL SOCIETY.

The society held its regular meeting in the chemical lecture room, Tuesday evening, Februray 26, and the following papers were read.

The first was by Prof. Cobb on the "History of the Development of the River Systems of N. C." He discussed the the probable topog graphy of N. C. in Carboniferous and Permian time, showing the different drainage basins, and how those of the present time had developed from them.

The next paper was by Dr. Baskerville on "Some Abnormal Constituents of the atmosphere" giving special attention to the injurious effects upon organic life of the soot arising from the combustion of soft coal in our manufacturing cities, through its great power of absorbing poisoning gasses.

The third and last paper of the evening was by Dr. Venable on "The New Element of the Atmosphere," giving a brief and interest-

ing account of all the latest discoveries in regard to the new element.

We were sorry to see such a small attendance at the meeting. The meetings are always interesting and instructive and if you have not been in the habit of attending, do so next time, we are sure you will not regret it.

The regular meeting of the Elisha Mitchell was held in the Chemical Lecture Room on Tuesday, March 26th. This was the time for the election of officers for the the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: Dr. Whitehead, President; Prof. Wilson, Vice-Presdent; Prof. Baskerville, Corresponding Secretary.

The following papers were presented:

- 1. Prof. Cain: The oldest demonstration of the Law of the Lever, Inclined Plane, and Parallelogram of Forces.
  - 2. Mr. Clarke: Lorne properties of Calcium Carbide.
  - 3. Prof. Wilson: Development of Salpa.
  - 4. Prof. Baskerville: Zirconium Sulphite.

#### SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The meeting of the Shakspere Club, which was held on Thursday night, March 29th, was devoted to the consideration of the Greek drama.

Dr. Hume, after a few introductory remarks, introduced Dr. Ball, under whose direction the meeting was then conducted.

Dr. Ball read a very interesting paper on "The Origin and Growth of the Greek Drama." He traced the growth of the Greek drama from its very beginning to the time when it was firmly established. The modern drama, he said, owed its origin to Attica and Athens, and although the germ of the ancient drama was foreign to Attic soil, it was, nevertheless, in Attica that it developed. The drama began in the worship of Dionysus, and was characteristic of the race by whom it was created. The chorus originally danced in a circle around an altar, and from this it received the name of the circular chorus. Æschylus, who added a second actor, may rightfully be considered the founder of tragedy. He originated the trilogy and tetralogy; and the chorus, consisting, probably, of fifty men, he divided roughly into four parts of twelve each. A third actor was added by Sophocles, who introduced the custom of acting single plays, and increased the chorus to fifteen. The rise of the drama was as necessary as it was natural. It came to satisfy a demand and as a result of a great national outburst in Greek life.

Mr. Webb followed with a paper on "The Myth on which the Œdipus Tyrannus was based." This paper gave the myth and led up to the opening of the play.

Mr. J. W. Canada, in a well written paper gave an abstract of the play showing the development of the complicated plot, with quotations from the finest choral passages.

Dr. Hume closed the discussion by a short paper on the "Points of Affiliation between the Ancient and Modern Drama." He compared, in a brief way, some English dramas with the Greek, showing the points of similarity.

The February meeting of the Shakspere Club was devoted mainly to a study of Marlowe, Shakspere's predecessor and inspirer. The president, Dr. Hume, introduced the exercises by a lecture on the definite view of life, the excess of emotion and the "Cambyses vein" in diction and general spirit of Marlowe's plays. Edward the Second was compared with Tamburlaine, The Jew of Malta, &c., in its less rapid action, more gradually unfolding of character and marked attention to expansion of sentiment. It was of great influence on the history plays of Shakspere. Part First of Henry VI. indicates a Marlowe method, if not authorship. Richard III, is distinctly Marlowesque, though we cannot believe with Lowell that Shakspere did not write it. The blank verse of Marlowe, his "mighty line," was carefully discussed after a survey of the rise and development of English dramatic metre up to his time. He popularized the five-stress blank verse in plays, and though his rhythm was too declamatory and chant-like, he was the chief forerunner of the magic measure of Shakspere. Doubtless many versified chronicles and also the prose comedies of Lyly make the work easier for the flexible and adaptive genius of Shakespere.

Mr. L. C. Brogden read a paper on "Two Weak Kings, Edward II and Richard II," and compared Marlowe's treatment of character with Shakspere's. Self-indulgence, lack of foresight and insight seen in each. Edward is controlled by his passion for one favorite, Gaveston. Both sentimentalize about their fate instead of acting decisively. Richard is more interesting in these conceits and fancies. Both show some signs of returning kingliness towards the end. Their death-scenes have been made famous by the criticism of Lamb and other admirers.

Dr. Hume summarized and commended the papers of Mr. Bryant who contrasted the two Queens in the plays, of Mr. F. O. Carr, who discussed Bolingbroke and Mortimer, and of Mr. Wicker who analyzed the character of Gaveston and showed its contrast to the younger Mortimer.

Mr. E. B. Lewis read a paper on Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, showing how the mediæval Faust legend had been dramatized by him, and how he had given in bold relief the aspiring thinker and scholar,

seeking after the impossible, and the spirit of evil and doubt, Mephistopheles, without making the other personages individuals. He gave an interesting outline of the play.

Mr. Yount offset this paper with one on Goethe's Faustus, showing how all phases of our thinking, suffering, enjoying, longing experience were reflected in it. The speculative spirit of Goethe's, and of every period is in it, leading to investigation, doubt, activity, strivings after the good and true, as well as the beautiful—individual development in Part I, the relation of the individual to humanity in Part II. After this paper some discussion of the question whether the pantheistic view of sin colored the play.

Dr. Hume gave examples of the lyrical power and intensity and sweetness of Marlowe, reading several striking selections.

Several visitors were recognized as interested hearers of the programme.

#### NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society met in the History Room, February 19: The following papers were presented.

The present status of the Cherokees of Western North Carolina, by Mr. H. G. Robertson. This was devoted more especially to their social life, manners, etc. Remarks and corrections were made by Prof. Cobb, who gave also an account of Se-Quo-Yale, a Cherokee Indian, who in the early part of this century invented an alphabet or syllabary for his people, and Mr. J. A. White gave some account of the Catawba Indians of Northern South Carolina.

Dr. Battle read some speeches made by Indian representatives on the occasion of the treaty-making in Western North Carolina.

Mr. M. B. Aston presented a memoir of Col. Arthur Campbell, soldier, patriot, pioneer, incidentally throwing light upon the military system of the eighteenth century.

#### CLASS NOTICES.

#### THE CLASS OF '54.

The following members of this class, now residents of Raleigh, N. C., hereby extend an invitation to all other surviving class-mates to join them in a reunion at the Centennial Commencemett of the University of N. C. next June.

Our class which numbered even sixty when we received our diplomas, has been reduced to less than one third of that number. After diligent inquiry, by correspondence and otherwise, we give the list of the other survivors as follows: Joceph M. Ball, Arkadelphia, Ark.; John P. Cobb, Brookville, Fla.; Edward L. Faison, Clinton, N.C.; John M. Gallaway, Wentworths, N. C.; John H. Hill, Goldsboro, N. C.; Robert B. Johnson, Asheville, N. C.; Joseph P. Jones, Pennsacola, Fla.; Oscar R. Rand, Smithfield, N. C.; David G. Robeson, Elizabethtown, N. C.; John K. Ruffin. Wllson, N. C.; John D. Shaw, Rockingham, N. C., Wm. H. Thompson, Taylor's Bridge, N. C.; Enoch J. Vann, Madison, Fla.; William. R. Wetmore, Lincolnton, N. C.; George Whitfield, —— Ala.

There are two members of the class, Charles W. Phifer af Mississippi and Albert K. Graham of Tennessee, of whom we can get no tidings, and do not know whether they are living or dead.

NEEDHAM B. COBB, RICHARD A. BATTLE, JNO. G. B. GRIMES.

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF '92.

We take this means of reminding you that before parting at the Commencement of 1892 we all agreed to meet again at Chapel Hill in 1895. We trust that '92 may hold a pleasant reunion at the coming Commencement and that we will all be there.

C. F. HARVEY. GEO. W. CONNOR.

#### CLASS NOTICE.

1886.

#### EDITORS UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE:

The undersigned wish to say through you to the other members of the Class of '86 that we are making an effort to secure the reunion of our class at Chapel Hill, next June, at the "Centennial Commencement." Such, they will remember, was the agreement before we separated in 1886. We shall write personally to all whose addresses we can secure. Should any one fail to hear from us in this matter, they will confer a favor upon us by writing to one of the undersigned, signifying whether they can and will attend, and also making any suggestions which might advance the interest and success of the reunion.

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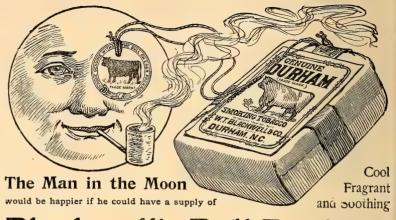
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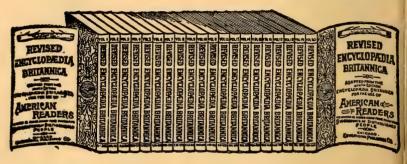
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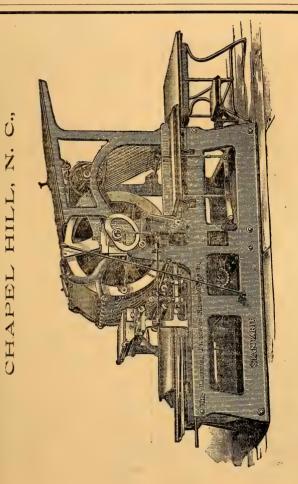
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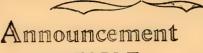
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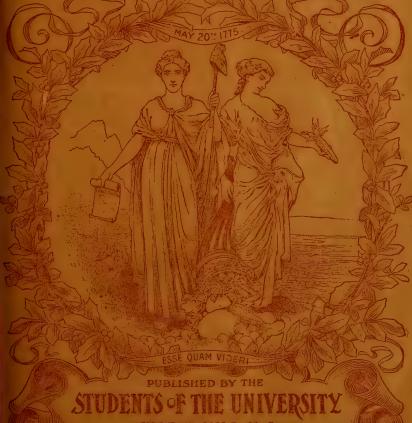
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#### EDITORS:

W. R. Webb, Jr., '96, Label Mark Mark M. E. C. Gregory, '	
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Mr. H. G. Connor, Jr., acts as Editor-in-Chief of this number.

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## NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

Old Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 8---MAY 1895. New Series, Vol. XIV

WHY NORTH CAROLINIANS BELIEVE IN THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF MAY 20th, 1775.\*

There is no event of the American Revolution about which more has been written than the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775, and at the present time upwards of four score articles are in print concerning it. Some were prepared because the writers desired to see an account of this bold action recorded in the history of North Carolina, some because it was feared that, if the authenticity of this declaration was established, Thomas Jefferson would be proclaimed a plagiarist, others because the leaders of this daring movement were all members of one religious denomination; and thus papers have multiplied until they number near one hundred. The history of the adoption of this declaration, its publication and the subsequent controversy regarding it, runs as follows:--

On the 19th day of May, 1775, the representatives of the people of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina met in "general committee" at Charlotte, and "after sitting in the Court House all night, neither sleepy, hungry, nor fatigued, and after discussing every para-

<sup>\*</sup> Read before the Mecklenburg Historical Society at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1894, by Geo. W. Graham, M. D., and read by Prof. Alexander Graham at the University of North Carolina.

graph" declared them independent of Great Britain "about 2 o'clock, a. m., May 20th," and sent a copy of the proceedings to the Continental Congress of which Thomas Jefferson was a member. Fourteen months later the political bonds which connected the American colonies to the mother country were dissolved by this same Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia.

Dr. Ephraim Brevard drew the Mecklenburg Declaration and Mr. Jefferson that for the Colonies, and several of the phrases contained in the paper of July 4th, 1776, are literally the same as those employed by Dr. Brevard on May 20th, 1775;\* and the "similarity of sentiment expressed so strong," says Alexander Garden, the historian, "as to give conviction that the Mecklenburg resolutions were constantly in view when the committee of Congress drew that momentous document which we consider the palladium of our lives and liberties."†

John McKnitt Alexander was secretary of the "general Committee" on May 19-20, 1775, and became custodian of its records, which were burned, with his dwelling, in April, 1800. After their destruction he prepared a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration from memory for Gen. W. R. Davie, known as the "Davie Copy." It is written in the past tense instead of the present, contains mistakes in the text and omits the sixth resolution. He added a certificate, however, dated Sept. 3rd, 1800,‡ saying "that the foregoing

<sup>\*</sup> Richard Henry Lee, and not Mr. Jefferson, is responsible for the introduction of all of these phrases into the National declaration, except one—"our lives, fortunes and sacred honor." See proceedings of Continental Congress on July 2, 1776.

<sup>†</sup> Anecdotes of the American Revolution, vol. iii, page 9.

<sup>‡</sup> See "Davie Copy" in Archives of the University at Chapel Hill, N. C.

statement though fundamentally correct may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said delegation, etc."

In 1819, two years after the death of Mr. Alexander. an account of the proceedings of this convention was published in the Raleigh Register, including a facsimile of the "Davie Copy" with this note appended: "The foregoing is a true copy of the papers on the above subject left in my hands by John McKnitt Alexander, deceased." (signed) "J. McKnitt." This article was referred to Mr. Jefferson, and its appearance seems to have vexed him greatly; for, in a decidedly petulent letter,\* he wrote ex-president Adams that he "deemed it a very unjustifiable quiz," pronounced the Mecklenburg Declaration "spurious," and criticised harshly the patriotism of the members of Congress from North Caarolina in 1775-'76, accusing Hooper of Torvism and Hewes of "wavering" in the American cause, in all of which history has shown him to be in error.† Ever since the Mecklenburg Declaration was repudiated in this ill-humored letter of Mr. Jefferson, its authenticity has been a subject of discussion among historians. The opposition claiming that it was impossible for Mr. Alexander to reproduce the document from memory, and in his endeavor to do so he had confused it with the National Declaration and inserted several phrases peculiar to that paper. These writers have overlooked the fact that the Mecklenburg Declaration is not dependent upon the memory of John McKnitt Alexadder for its safety; and had he passed away without writing the "Davie Copy" the Declaration would still

<sup>\*</sup> Jefferson's Works, vol. iv, p. 314.

<sup>†</sup> Jones's Defence of North Carolina, p. 314, and North Carolina Colonial Records, vol. x, p. 86.

have been preserved and a long controversy as to its genuineness avoided; for Judge Martin, who began to prepare a history of North Carolina in the last century, informs us that he had procured copies of the original paper from the "Records, Magazines and Gazettes" of that time. His history extends to August, 1776, and gives the Mecklenburg Declaration in full, together with the circumstances of its adoption. Martin's History of North Carolina has been undervalued, however, as an authority in the discussion because it did not appear until 1829, ten years after the beginning of the controversy. Impeachment on that ground is wrong, as the preface states that it was prepared between 1791 and 1809, long before the authenticity of the Declaration was questioned, and taken to New Orleans in manuscript where it remained twentv years awaiting publication. We propose to show that the author, Judge Martin, possessed a copy of the original records, had seen an account of the proceedings of the "general committee" in the Cape Fear Mercury of June, 1775, was associated with delegates and spectators to the convention of May 19-20 and wrote his History of North Carolina at a time when all the facts could be had. This is substantiated by his personal friend, the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D., whose eminent reputation as a divine is a sufficient guarantee of his loyalty to the truth. He tells us, in an address at Charlotte on May 20th, 1857, that Judge Martin informed him, when both were residents of New Orleans, that the copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration in his history was procured "in the western part of the State prior to 1800"—while the

<sup>\*</sup> Martin's History of North Carolina, vol. ii, p. 397.

original draft was in existence. Whether it was a manuscript or newspaper copy is not stated, but probably the latter, as he says it was not obtained from Alexander.\* Judge Martin is further sustained by Major Alexander Garden of Lee's Legion, author of "Anecdotes of the American Revolution," who, from a large acquaintance with Mecklenburg soldiers and others, had a thorough knowledge of the adoption of this declaration. He is also corroborated by other evidence which will be cited later on.

We will now consider the author and learn his facilities for collecting materials for a history. †Judge Francois Xavier Martin, LL. D., emigrated from France to North Carolina at the age of twenty, in 1782, and settled in Newbern, where he taught school, conducted a newspaper and afterwards practiced law. By a resolution of the Assembly he was employed in 1791-2 to compile and publish the "British Statutes," etc., of North Carolina. A second time he was engaged by the Legislature in 1794 to edit the private acts of the Assembly, and again in 1803. The character of the work and the collection of the material for a history required his presence at the State Capital during this period, where he had access to legislative documents and colonial records. There he met Robert Irwin and James Harris, who signed the Declaration; and William Polk, Joseph Graham and George Graham, witnesses to its adoption; and all members of the Assembly from Mecklenburg County between 1791 and 1803.‡ In 1806 and 1807 Judge Martin was a member of the

<sup>\*</sup> Hawks's Address at Charlotte May 20, 1857.

<sup>†</sup> North Carolina University Magazine, April 1893, page 203.

<sup>‡</sup> Wheeler's History, pages 268-269.

Legislature from Newbern and again associated with George Graham and Nathaniel Alexander, the governor, a son-in-law of Thomas Polk, who read the declaration from the court house steps at the time of its adoption, and also a citizen of Mecklenburg County. In 1809 Mr. Martin was appointed a federal judge by President Madison, in Mississippi, and a year later transferred to Louisiana. The first and second volumes of history, published in 1829, were, we learn from the preface, written between 1791 and 1809, before he left North Carolina, and taken to New Orleans in manuscrip to await the completion of the third and fourth volumes for which he says in the preface he had "very ample notes and materials," but, owing to a busy life and feeble health, they were never finished.

The declaration is contained in the final chapter of Martin's History, and, for that reason, some writers have claimed that it was added after the book was finished. If this were true it would be a copy of the Davie paper, with which it does not agree, as no other was to be had after 1800, when the original was destroyed with Mr. Alexander's dwelling. Prof. Charles Phillips, in the North Carolina University Magazine for May 1853, goes so far as to assert that "the Martin copy of the declaration is evidently a polished edition of the Davie Copy," and insinuates that the sixth resolution was added by the Judge. This statement indicates a very careless examination of the history by the professor, as we read in the preface that the book was prepared during the period between 1791 and 1809, and page 397 of the second volume shows that the report of the declaration was taken from the Records, Magazines and Gazettes of the last century. Thus the Martin resolutions antedate the Davie paper

by many years, and as the Judge wrote before there was any controversy regarding the declaration, he had no incentive to either polish or amend it. Besides. Judge Martin's reputation as an historian and jurist would have forbidden such trifling with history. The idea of the Mecklenburg Declaration being a suppleplement to Martin's History is also contradicted by the arrangement of the book which is prepared in annals, each event recorded under the year in which it happened. Chapter X of the second volume is filled with transactions of 1774-'75, and chapter XI with those of 1785-'75, The Mecklenburg Declaration is recorded under the year 1775 and followed by other incidents in their chronological order down to August, 1776, including the adoption of the National Declaration of Independence; and in the preface Judge Martin says that he "had arranged all those [materials] that related to transactions anterior to the Declaration of Independence," when he was called to Mississippi in 1809, meaning of course the Philadelphia Declaration, as Martin's History never alludes to the Mecklenburg resolutions as a declaration, but always as "Resolves."\*

Further, Captain Jack was living when this chapter was written, but died in 1822,† seven years before it was printed. It says: "James Jack, then of Charlotte, but now residing in the State of Georgia, was engaged to be the bearer of the resolutions to the President of Congress."‡ In addition to all this, Judge Martin informs us in the preface that he "put the work to press in the condition it was when it reached New

<sup>\*</sup> The Mecklenburg Declaration was always called "Resolves" until the Davie Copy was published in the Raleigh Register of 1819.

<sup>†</sup> Hunter's Sketches, p. 71.

<sup>‡</sup> Martin, vol. ii., p. 375.

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Orleans," and "this prevented any use being made of Williamson's History of North Carolina," which was issued in 1812; thus indicating that his book was not added to after it left Newbern in 1809. Martin's History always mentions at the close of each chapter the material from which its items were taken; and to the end of that containing the Mecklenburg Declaration is appended "Records-Magazines-Gazettes," indicating that the author procured its contents from a printed copy of the proceedings. The Gazette that contained the proceedings, and from which he evidently copied, was the Cape Fear Mercury of June, 1775, as that was the only paper that published the Mecklenburg Declaration before 1809, when Martin's History was completed. The account in "Anecdotes of the American Revolution" was no doubt condensed by Major Garden from the same paper; for the reader will see, upon comparing the two narratives, that the copies of the declaration, many expressions, and frequently whole sentences of the text are literally the same, proving them to be from a common origin. Garden could not have copied from Martin, as "Anecdotes of the American Revolution" appeared first in 1828, while Martin's History was not published until 1829; and Dr. Hawks says in the address before alluded to, that Judge Martin told him that he did not give Garden a copy or know that he had one, and Martin could not have taken from Garden's book, for Martin's preface tells us that his History was published "in the condition it was when it reached New Orleans" in 1809. nearly twenty years before Garden's work was known. It was impossible for Major Garden to have used Martin's History of North Carolina when preparing "Anecdotes of the American Revolution." We will now see who Major Garden was and what were his opportunities for learning Mecklenburg history. A native of Charleston, South Carolina, an officer in Lee's famous Legion, and aide-de-camp to General Greene, he fought with him in the Carolinas and was constantly associated with Col. Thomas Polk,\* the leading delegate to the Mecklenburg Convention, who belonged to the same army, was intimate with Gen. Greene and much at headquarters, where he met the "staff-officers." jor Garden collected the records of the meeting of May 19 and 20, 1775, without the knowledge and assistance of Judge Martin; yet his report is the same as that author's in the date of the meeting, language of the resolutions, and character of the proceedings. The first series of his Anecdotes was published in 1822, the second in 1828, and the whole reprinted in three volumes in 1865. The narrative of the proceedings of the Mecklenburg "Committee" is found on pages 7, 8 and 9 of the last volume.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Major Alexander Garden returned to his home in Charleston, where he doubtless met many of his Mecklenburg comrades in arms, as Charleslon in those days was the market in which farmers of that county disposed of their cotton, and where the Charlotte merchants purchased goods. Freight was transported entirely with wagons, which required the attendance of the owners in the city to superintend the delivery and shipping of their produce and merchandise. These visits afforded excellent opportunities for collecting material for his His-

<sup>\*</sup> Draper's unpublished work on Mecklenburg Declaration. pp. 170, 172, 173, 174, in Thwaite Library at Madison, Wisconsin.

tory. Major Garden also thoroughly examined the newspapers of the period when collecting anecdotes of the Revolution, as is proven by the number of extracts from them in his book. This, of course, led to a search of the Charleston Library-established in 1747-of which he was a member, \* where he no doubt discovered and read the Resolves of May 31st in the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal of June 13, 1775, as that paper was, and still is in that institution; but his copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration had been received from too reliable a source to be discarded for them. Other avenues of information were also open to Major Garden. In the same command with him was his friend, Dr. William Read, Surgeon General of General Greene's army, and also of Charleston, who had lived in the village of Charlotte in 1781, knew the history of the Mecklenburg Convention and assisted † Major Garden in the preparation of "Anecdotes of the American Revolution," and is mentioned more frequently perhaps than any other character in the book. After closing the account of the Declaration, Garden says; "Of the zeal of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Charlotte and Salisbury in favor of the cause of their country, my friend, Dr. William Read, has recently given me striking proof." Dr. Read! was at one time during the Revolution a member of General Washington's staff, and in 1781 appointed by Congress, Hospital Physician for the department of the South, with headquarters at Charlotte, where he saw much of Dr. Brevard, the author

<sup>\*</sup> Letter of Librarian.

<sup>†</sup> Preface to the Anecdotes of the American Revolution.

<sup>‡</sup> Dr. Toomer's MS. Collection of Biographical Data Regarding American Physicians, deposited in the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

of the Declaration, and John McKnitt Alexander, the secretary of the convention that adopted it, as one was his patient in the home of the other. On page 181 of the appendix to Lyman Draper's unpublished work on the Mecklenburg Declaration is this statement: "Dr. Brevard," who had been a prisoner at Charleston, "when at length set at liberty, reached the home of his friend, John McKnitt Alexander, where he lingered several months, his disease baffling the best medical skill, Dr. William Read, Physician General of the Southern Army visiting him from the hospital at Charlotte." No historians ever possessed greater opportunities for ascertaining the facts concerning Mecklenburg's proceedings of May, 1775, than Martin and Garden, and although they investigated the subject through different channels, their reports are identical in date of the meeting, language, and number of resolutions. The first documentary reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration after its adoption, of which we have any knowledge, is found in "The Mecklenburg Censor," a poem written by Dr. Adam Brevard, a brother of the author of the Declaration, less than two years after the meeting of the "general committee" in Charlotte. The genuineness of this poem is vouched for by Hon. Lyman Draper on page 120 of his manuscript work upon the Mecklenburg Declaration, Wheeler's History of N. C., Vol. II, page 239, and by Governor Swain, in whose hands the poem was at the time of his death in 1868. On March 18, 1858,\* he wrote Hon. George Bancroft, the historian: "The poem to which I refer above bears date 18 March, 1777, extends through 260 lines and is of unquestionable authenticity. It opens as follows:

<sup>\*</sup> Swain's letter to Bancroft, p. 469, Draper's manuscript work on Mecklenburg Declaration.

"THE MECKLENBURG CENSOR."

"When Mecklenburg's fantastic rabble, Renowned for censure, scold, and gabble, In Charlotte met in giddy council, To lay the constitution's ground-sill, By choosing men both learned and wise, Who clearly could with half-shut eyes, See mill stones through or spy a plot, Whether existed such or not: Who always could at noon define, Whether the sun or moon did shine, And by philosophy tell whether, It was dark or sunny weather; And sometimes when their wits were nice, Could well distinguish men from mice, First to withdraw from British trust. In Congress they the very first, Their independence did declare."

Thus the writer, after ridiculing the delegates, states positively that "they the very first their independence did declare," thereby indicating that Mecklenburg "withdrew from British trust" before the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

The next proof, in chronological order, of "our independence" being declared by Mecklenburg County, is contained in numerous deeds on file in the courthouse at Charlotte that were deposited during and immediately after the Revolutionary war. After independence had been declared by Mecklenburg and sub-

<sup>\*</sup> This language can in no way be made to refer to the 31st Resolves, whose preamble states that they were only intended "to provide in some degree for the exigencies of this (Mecklenburg) county in the present alarming period,

sequently by the united colonies, and long before freedom was established, there was great confusion among the people of that and the adjoining counties, in the writing of deeds, as there was no universal standard of calculation, and as many as three kinds are found among the court records at Charlotte.

Some of these deeds are dated "in the reign of King George III." Patriots with strong local pride calculated "Our Independence" from the Mecklenburg Declaration, and others reckoned "American Independence" from July 4th, 1776. Those of the first sort are not to be found of a later date than 1777, but "Our Independence" and "American Independence" were both employed for computation until 1799, when most of the "Revolutionary men of Mecklenburg" having passed away, the Philadelphia Declaration alone was used. Some of the deeds dating "Our Independence" from the Mecklenburg Declaration read as follows:

"This indenture made this 13th day of February, 1779, and in the 4th year of our independence." Book 36, page 15, Robert Harris, Register.

"This indenture made this 28th day of January, in the fifth year of our independence and the year of our Lord Christ 1780." Book 1, page 29, Wiliam Alexander, Register.

"This indenture made on the 19th day of May\* and in the year of our Lord 1783 and the eighth year of our independence." Book 2, page 119, John McKnitt Alexander, Register.

Peter Reap, forgetting that the declaration was a county affair, dates the independence of the state from

<sup>\*</sup> The general committee met on the 10th day of May but the declaration was not adopted until the morning of the 20th.

it. He says "This indenture made the year of our Lord 1789 and in the 18th day of April, and being the 14th year of the independence of the state of North Carolina." Book 11, page 95, John McKnitt Alexander, Register.

Many of these deeds, like "The Mecklenburg Censor," were prepared more than forty years before there was any controversy regarding the Mecklenburg Declaration, and, therefore, their testimony is unimpeachable.\*

The meeting in Charlotte on May 19-20, 1775, is next mentioned in the valedictory of a school boy, James Wallace, at the closing exercises of Sugar Creek Academy, near Charlotte, on June 1, 1809. It was published in the Raleigh Minerva of August 10, 1809, and copied in the Catawba Journal of July 11, 1826,† which says it was taken from the Minerva of the above date. One paragraph of the valedictory runs as follows: "On the 19th of May, 1775, a day sacredly exulting to every Mecklenburg bosom, two delegates duly authorized from each militia company in their county met in Charlotte. After a cool and deliberate investigation of the causes and extent of our differences with Great Britain, and taking a view of probable results -pledging their all in support of their rights and liberties, they solemnly entered into and published a full and determined declaration of independence, renouncing forever all allegiance, dependence or connection with Great Britain—dissolved all judicial and military

<sup>\*</sup> These deeds can not be supposed to calculate from the Resolves of May 31, as those resolutions simply "suspend" the laws and constitution, and were never intended to be considered a declaration of "our independence."

<sup>†</sup> This Catawba Journal is in possession of the writer.

establishments emanating from the British Crown and established others on principles corresponding with their declaration, which went into immediate operation, all of which was transmitted to Congress by express and probably expedited the general declaration of independence. May we ever act worthy of such predecessors."

This boy's teacher, Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, was also pastor of Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church, then the oldest, largest and most influential religious organization in Mecklenburg County-established in 1756.\* Abram Alexander, the president of the convention of May 19-20, 1775, was one of its elderst at the time of the meeting of the delegates and so remained until his death in 1786—and many of the church members were present when the declaration was adopted. Mr. Caldwell, who married a daughter of the secretary of the "general committee," was pastor from 1792 to 1826: and at the time of the boy's address had been in charge of the church nearly twenty years; and, of course had long since learned the history of the Declaration. And, had the speech contained any mistakes as to the date and character of the proceedings in Charlotte, he would have corrected them before it was delivered to the audience, as the boys were required to recite their "pieces" to the teacher before declaiming them in public. The date of the declaration is determined by the following circumstance. On May 20, 1787, the twelfth anniversary of its adoption, there was born to Major John Davidson, one of the signers, a son Benjamin Wilson, who was called by his father "my independence boy," and known by his neighbors in after

<sup>\*</sup> Presbyterian Cyclopedia.

<sup>+</sup> Ibid.

years as "Independence Ben," to distinguish his identity in a county abounding in "Davidsons." For this fact the authors are indebted to Mr. Robert F, age 76, and Dr. Joseph, age 68, sons of Benjamin Wilson Davidson, who are now citizens of Charlotte and gentlemen of the highest integrity. The writers have also seen Mr. Davidson's tomb-stone, in Hopewell cemetary near Charlotte, with the date May 20, 1787, upon it. It was not uncommon in Mecklenburg county at that time to call children for public events, and we find Col. Polk with a son named Thomas Independence because born July 4, 1786.

Thus the evidence of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence antedates the discovery of the Davie paper of 1819, and the controversy concerning it, from ten to forty years in the following order:

(1.) "The Mecklenburg Censor" of March 18, 1777. (2.) Davidson birthday, May 20, 1787. (3.) The deeds of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties made during and immediately after the Revolutionary war. (4.) The account of the proceedings in Martin's History of North Carolina which the author states was taken from the "records, magazines and gazettes," and prepared between 1791 and 1809. (5.) The valedictory of the school boy delivered on June 1, 1809.

Having learned that Martin's History of North Carolina does contain a genuine copy of the proceedings of the "general committee" of May 19-20, I775, let us turn our attention to a set of Resolves dated May 31st, 1775, that appeated in the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal on June 13th of that year. In 1838 Colonel Peter Force found parts of these resolutions in the Massachuseets Spy of July 12th and New York

Journal of June 29th, 1775, into which they were copied\* from the Charleston paper; and, as they purported to have been passed at Charlotte on May 31st, 1775, the followers of Mr. Jefferson, who, up to this discovery, had denied any meeting at Charlotte, claimed that they were all that were adopted at that time. The controversy concerning the Declaration has been in existence about three-quarters of a century; and, as yet, no witness has been produced that testified to a meeting of the "general committee" in Charlotte on the 31st of May, 1776. Neither Martin nor Garden mentions any assembly of delegates on that day, and we have seen that they not only had excellent opportunities for ascertaining the truth regarding both the Declaration and the Resolves of the 31st, but made it their business as historians to learn the facts. The date of these Resolves. May 31st, seems to be a mistake, as, from the account in Martin's History of North Carolina, it appears that they were prepared "some time before" by a committee of which Dr. Brevard was clerk, and presented to the convention on the 19th day of May, and, owing to the war tidings from Massachusetts, amended, by the delegates, into a declaration of independence and laws for county government. The history of the meeting was this: In February, 1775, "both Houses of Parliament declared the American colonies to be in a state of actual rebellion" and withdrew from them the protection of the British Crown. ‡ In the following March and

<sup>\*</sup> Lyman Draper, page 48. President Welling supposed that the resolves taken to Philadelphia by Capt. Jack, were those published in the New York and Massachusetts papers, but all copies of the 31st resolves can be traced back to the Charleston paper which does not vouch for their accuracy.

<sup>†</sup> Preamble of 31st Resolves.

<sup>‡</sup> Gen. Graham's testimony, page 143, of Gov. Graham's address.

April as soon as this intelligence reached America, the leading men of Mecklenburg held frequent meetings to discuss this action of Parliament and persuade the people that it was important for them to adopt rules and regulations for the county until "protection" should be restored. At one of these meetings it was agreed to elect two delegates from each militia company in the county with ample power to adopt such measures as to them should seem best for the colony. The delegates were to meet in general committee at Charlotte on the 19th of May, and Martin informs us that "the forms of their proceedings and the measures to be proposed had been previously agreed upon by the men at whose instance the committee were assembled\*—and Dr. Brevard had drawn up the resolutions some time before." They were not a declaration of independence, for the delegates had not been chosen with that idea, but stated in the preamble that they were only intended "To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county in the present alarming period." The delegates met in Charlotte on the day appointed and, Martin continues, were addressed by Dr. Brevard, Rev. H. J. Balch and Mr. Kennon on the causes which had led to the existing contest with the mother country. At this stage of the proceedings the "general committee" was surprised by the news of the battle of Lexington which had just arrived; and, to quote Martin, "the large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the proceedings of the committee, all cried out 'Let us be independent! Let us declare our independence and defend it with our lives and fortunes!" Immediately a special "committee was appointed to draw up resolutions." "This

<sup>\*</sup> Martin's History, vol. ii, page 372-3.
† Preamble to thirty first resolves.

committee," says Martin, "was composed of the men who had planned the whole proceedings and who had already prepared the resolutions which it was intended should be submitted to the general committee. Dr. Ephraim Brevard, who had drawn up the resolutions some time before, now reported them with amendments. They were unanimously adopted and subscribed by the delegates." Thus the news of the battle of Lexington caused the delegates to amend the resolutions, which President Welling says were "meant to be purely provisional, temporary and contingent in their force and virtue,"\* into a declaration of independence and bylaws to regulate the conduct of the citizens of the county. This is shown to be true by a careful examination of chapter XI, vol. II of Martin's History and comparison of the resolutions of the 20th with the socalled resolves of the thirty-first. The preamble of the 31st informs us that the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion "by both Houses of Parliament." When amended into resolve I, of the 20th series, it reads "Invasion of our rights as attempted by the Parliament of Great Britain." In resolves I, II, and III, of the 31st, "all commissions, laws, and the constitutions of each particular colony are wholly suspended." When amended they read; "We do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country" and "declare ourselves a free and independent people." Resolves IV and V of the 31st provide for the election of officers "by the inhabitants of this county" and prescribe their powers which "shall be exercised independent of the Crown of Great Britain." When

<sup>\*</sup> North American Review, April 1874, page 282

amended the same duties were imposed upon the officers; and they, instead of being elected by the people, were transferred from the royal to the new government\* and "entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore."† The sudden change of fealty did not permit of their being chosen by ballot. Martin says, "These resolutions were unanimously adopted and subscribed by the delegates;" and then "The delegates being empowered to adopt such measures as in their opinion would best promote the common cause, established a variety of regulations for managing the concerns of the county; and courts of justice were held under the direction of the delegates." This embraces everything in the remainder of the 31st resolves except rule XVIII, which of course was amended after independence was agreed upon. Martin still speaking of the same meeting, says, "The delegates appointed a committee of their body who were called a 'committee of safety, and they were empowered to examine all persons brought before them charged with being inimical to the common cause," as is provided in resolve XVI of the 31st. This shows that the delegates, after declaring independence, "added," as John McKnitt Alexander, the secretary, says, "a number of by-laws to regulate their general conduct as citizens," and left nothing to be done on the 31st day of May.

Further, the resolves of the 20th, and so called 31st, are shown to be transactions of the same session of the "general committee" by the testimony of the following

<sup>\*</sup> Resolve V. of Declaration.

<sup>†</sup> The same thing occurred when North Carolina seceded from the United States on May 20, 1861, and not even a magistrate was disturbed in the exercise of his duties.

witnesses\* who were present at the meeting on May 19-20, 1775. For instance, John Simeson states "that the same committee" which made the declaration of independence also "appointed three men, Thomas Polk, Jos. Kennedy, and John Phifer to secure all the military stores for the county's use." This is the very sum and substance of Resolve XX of the 31st series. General Joseph Graham says one of the reasons offered for declaring independence was that "the king or ministry had by proclamation or some edict declared the colonies out of the protection of the British Crown," This is the sum and substance of the preamble of the 31st. John McKnitt Alexander, secretary of the committee, writes "from this delegation" that declared independence "originated the Court of Inquiry for this county" as is provided in resolve VIII of the 31st.

The Rev. Humphrey Hunter, also an eye-witness, testifies that the declaration of independence "having been concurred in, by-laws and regulations for the government of a standing Committee of Public Safety were enacted and acknowledged, and the declaration was read by Ephraim Brevard and the resolves, by-laws, and regulations were read by John McKnitt Alexander." Here is positive testimony that two sets of resolutions were adopted, and read at the same meeting, one by Dr. Brevard, "clerk of the committee," that prepared "the forms of their proceedings" and the other by John McKnitt Alexander, secretary of the convention. George Graham, William Hutchinson, Jonas Clark, and Robert Robinson, all present at the meeting, unite in certifying that at the time of the

<sup>\*</sup> See appendix of Gov. Graham's "Centennial" address for testimony of all these witnesses.

<sup>†</sup> Martin's History, vol. ii, page 372.

Mecklenburg Declaration "a committee of safety" for the county was elected, which was clothed with civil and military power." This coincides with the statement in Martin's History which says, after independence was declared, "the delegates appointed a 'committee of safety' and they were empowered to examine all persons charged with being inimical to the common cause." All of these witnesses testified before 1829 when Martin's History appeared. Did their statements need to be verified, it is easily done by citing the proclamation of the royal executive in regard to the "infamous publication" that he saw in the Cape Fear Mercury of June, 1775. He announced, in his manifesto of the time, that the proceedings of the general committee, as printed in that paper, not only declared "the entire dissolution of the laws, government and constitution;" but also "set up a system of rules and regulations" for the people at the same meeting. Thus the chief magistrate of the province becomes the ninth person to furnish proof of the resolves of May 20th and so called 31st being parts of the same transaction. will refer to this proclamation again.

Further proof of the so called Resolves of the 31st having been "drawn up sometime before" and presented to the "general committee" on the 19th day of May, by Dr. Brevard, is found in the fact that VIII and IX of that series are laws for the guidance of "these eighteen select men thus convened;" that being the exact number of delegates expected to be present on that day. Two having been chosen from each of the nine military companies in the county. All witnesses who mention laws for the county in 1775, assert that they were enacted by the convention that adopted the declaration of independence on May 20th. We are

informed by Hon. F. B. McDowell, of this city, who has recently examined the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal of June 13th, 1775, which first published the Resolves of May 31st, that although a Tory paper, it "does not mention their source, comment upon their disloyalty, or refer to them in any way in its columns," indicating that the editor knew nothing of their origin and was unwilling to vouch for their having been adopted on the date in the form published.

The date of a newspaper article, unless corroborated by at least one witness, cannot be accepted as history. For instance, the New York Herald of May 17, 1865, contains the following dispatch dated at Chester. South Carolina, May 12, 1865, at midnight: "To-day a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry proceeded to Buncombe Co., N. C., and arrested Governor Vance at the home of his father-in-law." Whereas the members of the Governor's family and his friends in Statesville, Iredell Co., N. C., testify that he was arrested in that town "on his birthday, May 13th, 1865,\* while at dinner with his wife and children." Shall the future historian of North Carolina credit this unverified telegram in the Herald, or the family and friends of Gov. Vance who saw the soldiers remove him from their midst? Fifteen witnesses who were present at the sitting of the committee and all who have testified in regard to the action of the delegates assert that they adopted a declaration of independence—language that can not be applied to the Resolves of the 31st. Eight of that number, all who mention the date of the meeting, state that the committee was in session on May 20th.† Had

<sup>\*</sup> Letter of Mr. Charles N. Vance, the Governor's eldest son.

<sup>†</sup> The Committee met on May 19, 1775, and were in continuous session until two o'clock A. M. of the 20, when the declaration was adopted; John McKnitt Alexander, page 135; Gov. Graham's Address at Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1875.

there been any meeting on May 31st some of those fifteen delegates and spectators would have remembered and mentioned it. Several of these witnesses were separated by hundreds of miles when examined, and, of course, there could be no agreement among them as to the character of their testimony. The testimony of these witnesses is supported by Judge Martin, the first historian to describe the transactions of this assembly, who, we have seen, was associated with members of the "general committee" and says he procured his report of its proceedings from the "records, magazines, and gazettes" of that period. They are also sustained by Major Alexander Garden, the second historian to investigate this matter, which he did without any assistance from Judge Martin. His work shows that he made a thorough search of the newspapers of the period when preparing "Anecdotes of the American Revolution," and we have seen that he also belonged to the Charleston Library in which was a copy of the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal, containing the 31st Resolves, at the time he wrote his book; yet he did not print them among the proceedings of Mecklenburg County in May, 1775. The inference is easy. The report he received stated that all was done at one sitting of the committee. It is not reasonable to suppose that Brevard, Polk, and the Alexanders would meet on the 31st day of May to "suspend"\* laws whose "entire dissolution" had been accomplished by them on the 20th of the same month, especially when nothing had occurred in the meantime to change their feelings. Through what channel these

<sup>\*</sup> Preamble of 31st Resolves, page 108, Gov. Graham's address.

<sup>†</sup> Royal Governors proclamation in Colonial Records of North Carolina, vol. x, page 144-5.

resolves reached the South Carolina Journal is not known but it is probable that some one in Charlotte, when writing to Charleston on May 31st, 1775, enclosed a copy of the resolutions which had been submitted to the general committee before the delegates learned of the battle of Lexington, and, as they were without date, the printer inserted that of the letter which accompanied them.

On August 8th, 1775, the royal governor of North Carolina issued a proclamation reciting that "Whereas I have seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear Mercury importing to be resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee of the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws and subversive to His Majesty's government," etc. He evidently referred to the proceedings of the "committee" on May 19-20, as that is just the character of the transactions that Martin's History describes; for the delegates declared the "entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country" when they adopted the second and third resolutions of the Declaration which read. "Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown," etc. "Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people," etc.

And they "set up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to his Majesty's government," when, as

<sup>\*</sup> Ibid.

Martin says, "they also established a variety of regulations for managing the concerns of the country," all on the same day. Some writers have claimed that this proclamation refers to the resolves of May 31st. This is an error as the colonial governor says what he saw in the Cape Fear Mercury was "resolves of a set of people styling themselves a committee of the county of Mecklenburg declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country and setting up a system of rule and regulation" instead. It is true the resolves of the 31st do "set up a system of rule and regulation," but do not "declare entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution."\* On the other hand they profess to take the place of laws which "we conceive" to have been "suspended"; by the British authorities in consequence of the rebellion of the American colonies; and announce in their preamble and Regulation XVIII that they are to be in force only during "the present alarming period" or "until Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America." Those in the Cape Fear Mercury declare "entire dissolution" says the Governor, without any proviso for returning to the mother country; and, as the proclamation states, were adopted by a "set of people styling themselves a committee of the county of Mecklenburg," that being the name applied to the assembled delegates by Martin and Garden, the first historians to write of this meeting.

<sup>\*</sup> The resolves of May 31, so far from contemplating anything like a formal or definative separation from Great Britain distinctly avow that they are meant to be purely provisional, temporary, and contingent in their force and virtue." Rev. James C. Welling, D. D., in North American Review, April 1874.

<sup>†</sup> Preamble of 31st resolves.

<sup>‡</sup> Ibid.

Both say that the order was "to elect two delegates from each company to meet in *general committee* at Charlotte on the 19th day of May."

\*On June 30, 1775, the royal governor transmitted the Cate Fear Mercury, containing the Mecklenburg proceedings, to Earl Dartmouth, and wrote him saving. "A copy of these resolves, I am informed, was sent off by express to the Congress at Philadelphia as soon as they were passed by the committee;" in which he quoted a part of Resolve VI of the Mecklenburg Declaration that he saw in this paper. It runs, "Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the president of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia," etc. This copy of the Cape Fear Mercury was deposited in the British State Paper Office where it remained until 1837, and historians failed to find it for the following reason: In March of that year, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., printed a criticism of "Tucker's Life of Jefferson" in the New York Review; and announced that the Mecklenburg Declaration was first published in the Cape Fear Mercury of 1775, and also charged Mr. Jefferson with having plagiarized several of its well-known phrases when he drew the document of July 4th, 1776. This greatly incensed the friends of that statesman and soon after the Cape Fear Mercury was loaned to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, a follower of Mr. Jefferson, and "it was never returned," says Lyman Draper. Mr.

<sup>\*</sup> Wheeler, 257.

<sup>†</sup> The Declaration was termed "Resolves" until after their publication in the Raleigh *Register* in 1819. Judge Martin although giving their text in full always uses the term Resolves, and never Declaration of Independence in referring to them.

<sup>‡</sup> Draper, page 54,

Stevenson\* was a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson and no doubt his friend, as he was born in 1784, a citizen of Virginia, belonged to the same political party, and was a prominent member of the legislature and Congress during the last twenty years of the ex-president's life, and minister to England from 1836 to 1841. For what purpose he borrowed the Cape Fear Mercury we are not informed, as he never published the contents or told anyone he had seen the paper. This is very remarkable as historians made diligent search for this paper, Jared Sparks visiting London for this purpose in 1840-41, where he no doubt met Mr. Stevenson who was still minister to the Court of St. James. After the discovery of the resolves of May 31st by Peter Force, in 1838, the discussion of the Mecklenburg Declaration was continued in the press of the country for some years by citizens of Virginia and others; but nowhere can we find that Mr. Stevenson ever participated in the debate, although he had obtained information from the Cape Fear Mercury that would completely settle the dispute as to plagiarism on the part of his friend Mr. Jefferson. He became rector of the University of Virginia in 1841, and died near there in 1857, but never broke his silence on this subject. In Hon. Lyman Draper's unpublished work on the Mecklenburg Declaration in the Thwaite Library at Madison, Wisconsin, is this statement on page 54: "A note in pencil contained this memorandum, 'taken out by Mr. Turner for Mr. Stevenson, Aug. 15, 1837.' It was evidently never returned. The person referred to, for whose use it had been taken, was Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, then minister to the Court of St. James. Upon Colo-

<sup>\*</sup> Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.

nel Wheeler's return to this country he applied to Hon. J. W. Stevenson of Kentucky, son of the deceased minister to England, concerning the missing copy of the Cape Fear Mercury and the answer was, though the missing copy could not be found, dispatches and other memoranda among the deceased minister's papers indicated that the copy had once been in his possession."

A copy of the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal containing the Resolves of May 31, 1775, was also in this same State paper office at the time the Cape Fear Mercury was loaned to Mr. Stevenson, where it remained undisturbed until it was discovered by Mr. Bancroft the historian in 1847.

In conclusion we have learned, (1) That the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence does not rely upon the memory of John McKnitt Alexander for its preservation, as the copy published in Martin's History of North Carolina was taken from the records, magazines and gazettes of the last century.

- (2.) That the evidence of this declaration antedates the publication of the "Davie Copy" from ten to more than forty years, and consists of the "Mecklenburg Censor," March 18, 1777, the Revolutionary deeds, the birth of Benjamin Wilson Davidson, May 20, 1787, Martin's History prepared during the period between 1791 and 1709, and the valedictory of the school boy delivered June 1, 1709.
- (3.) That there is no evidence of a meeting of the general committee at Charlotte on May 31, 1775, except an unverified publication in a Charleston newspaper; on the contrary there is abundance of testimony to show that a declaration of independence and bylaws were adopted on May 20, and this left nothing to be done on the last day of that month.

(4.) That the Cape Fear Mercury which contained the proceedings of the Mecklenburg convention when last heard of was in the posession of a friend of Mr. Jefferson, who did not divulge its contents although he lived twenty years after finding the paper.

(5.) That North Carolinians will not abandon their faith in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, until the advocates of the so-called Resolves of the 31st prove that the preface to Martin's History is untrue; the "Mecklenburg Censor." a myth; the birth of Benjamin Wilson Davidson, an error; the deeds, forgeries, and the valedictory of the schoolboy, a fiction.

(6.) That in order to have confidence established in a meeting of the general committee at Charlotte on May 31, 1775, they must produce at least one witness who corroborates the date of the resolves in the South Carolina Gazette, and not ask people to believe in the figures of a newspaper when all existing testimony is adverse.

> GEO. W. GRAHAM, M. D. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, A. M.



## BOOK NOTICES.

not the living teacher who is able to meet his wants, devote himself to a reverential study of 'The Philosophy of the Human Voice,' by Dr. James Rush."

The quotations and illustrations by Dr. Corson are most apposite and some of them are very beautiful. His description of our Savior's reading in the syna-

gogue from Isaiah is touchingly eloquent.

STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. Copiously illustrated. 12mo., pp. 784. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1894.

This is a most suitable gift book for young people. It presents in a series of well-written studies a clear

and accurate view of the outlines of English history. Indeed, older people who are not deep students of history, will do well to read this work, which they will find not only interesting but highly instructive. The engravings are well selected with the view of exhibiting the social habits of the people with regard to dress, armor, dwellings, public buildings, and household furniture, as well as the personal appearance of the great men and women among our ancestors. Americans should never forget that most of English history is our own; we have as much right to glory over the genius of Chaucer and Shakspere, Spencer and Milton, over the victories of Crescy and Agincourt, of the destruction of the Armada, as any John Bull. The incomparably great and good Alfred, the English Justinian, Edward the I, Wallace and Bruce, Wyckliffe and John Knox, Cromwell and Marlborough, are all ours as well as theirs. And after the separation of America from Great Britain, we ought to remember that they and we are of the same blood, alike in temperament. energy, heart and brain. Their struggles, defeats and triumphs should be studied by us with the deepest attention, because in their situation we should have acted as they did. The agitations for religious freedom, parliamentary reform, free local institutions, readjustment of taxation, proper care of the poor, the diffusion of education, and other similar matters, which have taken place in England, may be parallelled in probably every state in our Union, certainly in the old thirteen.

The "Dates of Leading Events," and the "Pronunciation of Proper Names," add to the value of the book.

WILLIAM HOOPER, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. An Address by Edwin A. Alderman at Guilford Battle Ground, July 4, 1894. Published by *The G. B. G. Company*.

This monograph is a contribution to the history of our State surpassing in value the usual popular address. The method of the author is good and the work has been carefully done. It is rather more than a simple sketch of William Hooper, but is rather a rapid glance over the social and political features of a whole period in which the subject of the address played such an important part. It is an attempt to show the character in the setting of the times, and not as something separate and distinct. The ground has been thoroughly covered and the sources of authority are noted. However, strict accuracy has not destroyed the graces of style and the pamphlet is interesting aside from its historical value. The frontispiece is a magnificent engraving of Mr. Hooper.

POCKET EDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis N. Thorpe, Professor of American Constitutional History, University of Pennsylvania. Morocco, 116 pages, price 35cts. [L.]

Eldridge & Bros, Philadelphia].

This is an exceedingly valuable little book, which can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. The type is clear. The text is that of the original in the Department of State. It has a very full Analytical Index, by which any provision can be found in a moment. There is a good Bibliography. We have never seen a more useful publication for ready reference. This could be improved by giving a reference in the Index to the pages of the manual, as well as to the paragraphs, sections and articles of the Constitution. We suggest this for future editions.

We omitted to state in the proper place that the dates of the ratification of the Constitution, and of each

amendment are given.

THE PLAY ACTRESS. By S. R. Crockett, author of "The Stickett Minister," &c. 16mo. 194 pages.

\$1.00. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The reading public always receives with pleasure any new production of the modern school of Scotch authors, and as Crockett takes a very prominent place among this number, we do not take up a story of his with the expectation of finding in it a work of indifferent quality. We are not disappointed in this short and simple, but very attractive story of "The Play Actress," in which a great Scotch preacher gets out of Scotland, and into the great City of London—the corrupt, sinful, awful, London. But he finds that this London is not altogether evil, as he had always heard, believed, and taught. Even over that to him most accursed of all place, the theatre, sin has not entire control, and a simple play-actress can give this great preacher some lessons in Christianity by her life of noble self-sacrifice. The Play-Actress, little Ailie, and the Great Preacher are prettily drawn characters. We welcome this addition to our story-literature.

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY, 1492–1895. By J. J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., Professor of History in Brown University, &c. Illustrated with nearly 300 portraits. Boston, Mass., *Puritan Pub-*

lishing Co.

This quarto of 773 pages supplies a long felt want. Nothing could induce us to part with our copy, if we could not procure another. Not only is explained in alphabetical order for ready reference political, social, military, and other occurrences, but descriptions are given of historic cities and towns, houses and communities, parties and factions. We find departments of government, lists of officers, treaties and laws, judicial decisions, universities and other educational institutions, as well as conspicuous men and women. In fact there is hardly any topic or person of importance about which information can not be found at a moment's notice.

Of course we have not examined the whole book, but we have looked up a sufficient number of points about the late war to satisfy ourselves that Dr. Jameson has aimed to be entirely just to both the United and Confederate States.

## AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

#### LESLIE WEIL.

The Psychological Review, although a young periodical, has sprung forth full armed with J. M. Baldwin, of Princeton, and J. M. Cattell, of Columbia, as editors. With the co-operation of Binet, Dewey, James, Sully and other leading psychologists, they have gotten up a worthy Review. The principal contribution for May-June is some "Studies From the Princeton Laboratory" carried on by J. M. Baldwin, W. J. Shaw and H. C. Warren. They are exceedingly interesting and go to show what valuable work men like Baldwin are doing for the science of Psychology. Men like this one, who start with the little things and leave them as a rich legacy for their followers to generalize upon, these are the men to whom we owe most, who are for the most part greatly undervalued. Josiah Royce has evidently done some good work in the study of imitation, if we are to judge from his "Preliminary Report." To the lay reader the "Psychological Literature" is most attractive, and chief among the reviews, the one on Nordau's "Degeneration." This book has had a marvellously large public. It is a relief to those of us who believe we have improved "tout cela" to find that Puck and the Psychological Review agree with us, notwithstanding Nordau to the contrary.

The fiftieth volume of the *Century* opens with a story of friendship by mutual attraction, of two girl artists in France. One is an insignificant persevering little American. The other a handsome widowed Russian princess. We are scarcely introduced to them in this number, but it is a healthy story and opens well. "Rubinstein the Man, and the Musician" is treated sympathetically by Alexander McArthur. The secret of his genius is clear, as are the faults that limited his power as a composer. He was greatest as a performer and in this has been excelled by no one. The hand of man in the "Conquest of Arid America" is properly valued by Wm. E. Smythe. A glance at the illustrations only, will repay one. For a truly lovely vision read "Regret" by Kate Chapin. The regular *Century* corps help fill the number: W. M. Sloane, Edith M. Thomas, F. Marion Crawford, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Noah Brooks and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Harber's for May is quite a stock number. None of its contents being in any way remarkable except the "Joan of Arc" installment. There is Howell's contribution, the Ralph article of travel, Owen Wister's story, the articles on art and popular science and the continued novel. Robert Grant's story this time is only fair and Mr. Gibson does not come to the rescue with his usual effectiveness. Under the head of "People We Pass" Julian Ralph shows us glimpses of the East Side and tenement life in New York-an inexhaustable subject. He lets us see the "spieler" and the frank, free but perfectly "straight" girl. We see the limitations and connections of each and their relations to each other. This series differs from certain vignettes in that in the former, the motive of the writer and his meaning are very clearly seen. The best part of the number is the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." The remarkable treatment of this romantic personage is supposed to have been done by a popular magazine writer. Mark Twain is generally thought to be the author but some claim he is an Englishman. Whoever it is he has done a good piece of literary work.

The May Cosmopolitan is a good magazine. "My God-daughter" by Gustav Cobbe is a fanciful affair. The goddaughter's imagination runs riot. Imagining she is playing with a dog when there is none, is only the least of her unaccountable fancies which end with the presumption of a marriage engagement with her godfather. When he finds it out he suddenly discovers that he has been in love with her all the while and resolves not to disappoint her. The marriage proved a happy one. "One of her hallucinations had materialized. and that seemed to put an end to them all. Besides, the care of children is a wonderful check to the imagination." Mary P. Whiteman writes of "Saleswomen in the Great Stores." She tells of their pleasures, their pain, their sorrows and happiness in a suggestive manner. The article is made attractive by photographs of pretty saleswomen. T. C. Crawford and his illustrator, Frank Small, furnish pleasant reading in the shape of a love story with a popular scientific thread running through. Among other contributors are W. Clark Russel, Edgar Faucett and F. Hopkinson Smith. The Cosmopolitan generally has a supply of good writers but they seldom print their better work in this magazine. Mr. Walker has assured the financial success of his journal, it now remains for him to reach the literary plane occupied by the leading magazines. Edgar W. Nye, better known as "Bill," becomes decidedly witty in philosphizing about polar research. A most startling bit of wit is this: "The long and thankless job of measuring the diameter of the earth, no matter what the weather might be, away from home and friends, footsore and weary, still plodding on, fatigued but determined to know the mean diameter of the earth, measuring on for thousands of weary miles, and getting further from home and post-office facilities, and then forgetting, perhaps, how many thousand miles one has gone and being compelled to go back and measure it all over again, while one's nose gets red, and his fingers so benumbed that the icicle on its point remains for hours at a time; or, boring deeper and deeper into the inflamed bowels of the earth, far from sunlight and ventilation, painfully marking each mile with a piece of chalk; far from a café, ignorant of pluralities in New York, down among the volcano conservatories and earthquake foundries of the globe; all this, and even more, we hardly pause to consider, or, if so, we soon forget it in our mad rush for sordid gain."

Golf, concerning which so much has been said and written of late is the subject of a paper by Henry E. Howland in May Scribners. It is of a somewhat humorous character which the illustrations by Mr. Frost decidedly share in. It is quite readable. The author of Robert Elsmere begins a novelette "The Story of Bessie Costrell." In it is plainly seen a certain likeness in style and treatment to her recent wonderful production "Marcella." It opens auspiciously. Arsene Alexandre writes up "French posters and Book Covers." This art—it is considered one—is being more widely thought of and practiced of late, especially in America. In France where it is not so new and where things are generally free and bolder, they have reached some startling effects. While we might not wish to carry it to the extremity they do in France, we might profit in a journalistic way by emulation. Robert Grant and Abbe Carter Goodloe are not up to the mark. In "The Point of View" "the decay of letterwriting" is spoken of. This subject has been dealt with several times of late, one notable article being by Mr. H. C. Bunner in the Century It seems rather hard and cold to regard letter writing as an evolution or a devolution. And yet when the phonograph is popularized, what may we not expect? Shall we write letters at all fifty years hence?

### CURRENT COMMENT.

# HOLLAND THOMPSON. HARRY HOWELL.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL IDEA.—The opportunities for culture are multiplying yearly. If the people cannot come to the school the school goes to them. University Extension, lecture courses, and summer schools are some of the forms which this traveling culture takes. By this means opportunities are offered at nominal fees which are worth much to the ambitious learner whose early education has been neglected.

This is the reason for existing that the summer schools have. The work done may be on the plan of University instruction, but the time is too short and the temptations too great for it to be of much disciplinary value. It is doubtful whether a pupil can appreciably shorten his time for graduation. But as a stimulus to the tired teacher the instruction is unrivalled. Work can be combined with pleasure and the student-teacher can return to his work refreshed in body and mind.

THAT PLEDGE-KEEPING. The comment in the April MAGAZINE on the deplorable looseness in the keeping of drinking-pledges seems to have had as yet no substantial results; it has set some to talking, and thoughtful ones to thinking, and that much is an achievement. Nevertheless, the cause for writing the article has grown none the less; it still exists, a great menacing evil to our student life. It is not desirable to thus expose our weaknesses to the public gaze but the only way to abolish them, is in this way to start a general current of sentiment against them; and that is the object of these articles.

Any student that signed the pledge that was made last Fall is under promise to the Faculty and the whole University not to drink any intoxicating liquor during his connection with the University; that is the exact wording of the pledge. Nothing is said or inferred about the necessary amount of liquor to be drunk to cause intoxication; any liquor that intoxicates is included. Neither is anything said about drinking to intoxication; a man breaks his pledge when he takes one swallow of intoxicating liquor as when he gets "dead drunk." Every one will admit that whiskey is intoxicating,

and every one will admit that a man breaks his pledge if he takes one small drink of whiskey, which does not intoxicate. Any one with experience in such matters must know beer is also intoxicating; then why does a man not break his pledge when he drinks a a glass of beer? Because it takes a much greater amount of beer than of whiskey to cause intoxication is no reason why the former is excluded from the pledge. Any man who reasons in that way is deceiving himself, whether willfully or not, we cannot judge; but it looks strange to some of us, that students have done such after the matter has been shown up in its true light.

We repeat that we do not wish to wash our dirty linen in public; but this looseness is becoming more and more serious; it threatens to undermine our college-life, and must be stopped. Those of us who hold this view, which any one must see is the true one when he reflects, should talk it up, and let others see that this conduct does not meet our approval. The evil must be stamped out; if talking will not do it we must resort to more extreme measures. H.

THE YEAR.—This has been a critical period for the University. It has been a year of change and adjustment to the changed conditions. At the end of last year the students were divided among themselves. The heat of the conflict had caused the saying of unnecessarily bitter words. It seemed that the internal dissensions could not be healed. But when the enemy was without, all these differences were forgotten.

The curriculum allowed liberty greater than before known. It was feared that this would be abused, that the students not being capable of choosing for the best would choose the easiest. All these misgivings have been for nothing. More advanced and, sometimes difficult, courses have been selected than ever before.

Some friends of the Societies feared that the legislation regarding their membership would work injury to their best interests; and if the societies were injured, their protegé the Magazine must likewise feel the evil effects. The societies are in better condition than they have been for many years. The Magazine after furnishing dozens of illustrations has a surplus in the treasury.

While in both branches of our athletics we have lost the championship, yet we have had the best teams in our history, and the spirit manifested by the men in training has been praiseworthy.

IN CONCLUSION, the editor in charge of this department wishes to express his thanks for the words of commendation that have come to him during the year. He has had unlimited range, being restrained in no way by the other members of the board, and has been subject to no dictation whatever. Mistakes have been made but they

have been made honestly. The writer has spoken freely and frankly on the questions presented to him. His position has been well-defined, and he believed that he was speaking needed truths. While others have disagreed with him, he can but feel, that, except as a matter of expediency, the same course would be followed again under like circumstances. His only hope on leaving the department is that his successor may be more successful.

## COLLEGE RECORD.

#### HARLEE MACCALL.

Mr. Looce, of Yale, lectured before the Y. M. C. A. on Monday night, April 29th.

On Friday night, April 18th, the University German Club gave a very pleasant german.

Mr. Sempers has been initiated as an honorary member of the Dialectic Society.

The Pan-Hellenic Tennis Tournament began on Thursday, April 18th, and wound up with the Zeta Psi fraternity in the lead. This is a good branch of athletics and more interest should be taken in it.

The budding poetic talent of the University crowded up in great shape for the Virginia game. Sad to say little use was found for songs by U. N. C. on that occasion.

After the lecture on Thursday night Gov. Taylor and his business manager Mr. Rice were initiated as honorary members of the Dialectic Society.

Mr. Peckham says he would like to build a bowling-alley for the University Inn if the statute forbidding it should be repealed. The The University needs a bowling alley. If private individuals cannot build one the University should add one as part of the gymnasium.

Mr. Charles T. Sempers, of New York, lectured in Gerrard Hall on Thursday night, May 9, at the invitation of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. His subject was, "University Settlements and Their Significance." Mr. Sempers since his graduation at Harvard has devoted himself to life among the lowly of New York City. He talked aptly and earnestly about the work. Lack of space only, prevents a summary of his talk.

The Magazine editors elected for next year are, from the Di. Society, Messrs. W. R. Webb, Burton Craige and W. H. Swift; from the Phi. Society, E. C. Gregory, D. Eatman and R. H. Lewis, Jr.

The Salisbury *Herald* says of Dr. Hume's lecture in that place:—
"A more interesting lecture was never delivered here. It was a literary gem. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was shown to the audience in a different light than that from which he had heretofore been regarded."

In Raleigh on Wednesday, April 24th, at Christ Church, Dr. Baskerville of the University, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Boylan Snow, one of Raleigh's most popular young ladies. Rev. Dr. Marshall officiating. The Magazine wishes Dr. and Mrs. Baskerville a long and happy life.

Several of the boys attended the "School Breaking" at Merritt's School House near Purefoy's Mill. They introduced themselves as the University Glee Club and sang "at their own request," as the boss of ceremonies stated, "some selections." Of course the boys charmed the country lasses present.

The last of the series of monthly sermons for this year was given in the Chapel on Sunday night, by Prof. C. R. Harding of Davidson College. His subject was "The Power of Example," based on John 20. Man is distinctly a social creature. Our joys must be shared. Everyone has some influence over others. This is especially seen in college life. The influence is steady and is a blessing or a curse to some one. Evil cannot be recalled. Our opportunities are obligations to have an influence for good on our fellows.

At the Senior speaker's contest on May 1st, the committee, consisting of Dr. R. H. Lewis, Rev. William S. Long and Prof. Alderman, chose the following six gentlemen to contest for the Mangum medal at Commencement: A. L. Quickel, subject Individual in History; L. M. Bristol, Independence in Politics; H. H. Horne, Religion and Life; Joe E. Alexander, the Renaissance of the Orient; L. C. Brogden, The Hope of the Hebrew; C. F. Tomlinson, Democracy and Education.

Mr. Chas. T. Sempers spoke before the students Sunday, May, 19, on "Spirit and Form." He said that the forces of conservatism and progress are always contending, that the advance of thought crystallizes into dogmatism which fetters the spirit until an advance is made which breaks the bonds. The discarding of out-grown systems of thought is necessary for progress. This is not a feature of to-day only. The Jewish life had these same conflicts. The part of wisdom is to discern the true spirit beneath its various forms,

On pain of being censured for going out of his province the editor feels constrained to report the following true incident:

Prof. of Psychology: "Suppose a man should lose all sense of feeling, what would be the results, first as to himself, 2nd as to his neighbors?"

Mr. R: "The man is dead, all for his neighbors to do is to bury him."

Prof. "Why I never thought of that."

On Friday night, April 19th, the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs gave their second concert in Gerrard Hall. The clubs started on their second trip on April 22d, and visited Greensboro, Winston, Salem, Asheville, and Charlotte. The audiences at Greensboro and Asheville were small but appreciative, the kindly hospitality shown the Clubs in those places more than making up for the lack of crowds. At Greensboro they were invited to visit the Normal. At Asheville the proprietor of the Battery Park Hotel, Mr. McKissick, gave the members of the Clubs a dance after the concert, kept them as his guests at the hotel next day, gave a morning german for them and another german that night after a concert given in his hall. The Clubs gave a concert at the Salem Female Academy, that night appearing in the Opera House at Winston. They were tendered a reception at Twin City Club rooms after the concert. The smallest and least appreciative audience greeted them at Charlotte.

The following changes in the courses of study have been made by the Faculty, to take effect next year.

In all courses 2 year: Mathematices made 4 hours, English 2 hours. 3rd year: Physics (4) English, Elective.

A. B. Course. 2 year: German or French may be substituted for Latin or Greek. History omitted.

3rd year. One elective from the following: Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Anglo Saxon.

4th year. Essays and Orations (1) required.

One study from following: Political Economy, Constitutional History, Constitutional Law.

One study from group of advanced studies to be decided upon.

Ph. B. Course. 1st year: Elementary Physics omitted.

2nd year: History Elective with German or French. 4th year: same as in course in Arts.

B. S. Course. 2nd year: Biology or Geology Elective with Qualitative Chemistry. 3rd year: One Elective from the following group: Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Mathematices, German, French. 4th year:Same as in course in Arts.

Course in Letters. Discontinued.

On Thursday night, May 22, Ex-gov. "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee, delivered his justly famous lecture on "The Fiddle and the Bow" at Gerrard Hall. Words cannot describe the lecture. To appreciate him you must hear him. This lecture is a true prose poem. The speaker charms and enraptures you, lifts you clean out of yourself and carries you along with him. His lecture is interspersed with songs and anecdotes. When he ends a song and continues the lecture you are uncertain for awhile as to whether he is still singing, so musical are some of his expressions. He has some very striking figures, his diction is direct without being terse. His lecture can not be called flowery, for though in beautiful language there is yet in it much of thought. The author in a most interesting way and without letting his hearers realize it, teaches them lessons of life. He captivated his audience. May he come again. The lecturer was invited by the Di. Society.

The Base ball season is over. It closed on Saturday the 18th with a crushing defeat by Virginia, North Carolina being shut out for the first time. Seven of Virginia's men crossed the plate. As was feared, the lack of interest and the slack up in training shown by the team for the two weeks just preceding the game told heavily when the time came to measure our strength with Virginia.

The last three games played before the final game with Virginia were with weak teams, Franklin and Marshal of Pennsylvania and Oak Ridge Institute, and tended rather to demoralize the team than to give them training. The Oak Ridge Game was much better than the two games with F. & M., and the poor exhibition of ball seen then can be attributed in part to wet grounds. The following completes the list of scores:

Apr. 24, U. N. C. vs. Franklin and Marshal,—22-5. Apr. 25, U. N. C. vs. Franklin and Marshal;—12-1.

May 1, U. N. C. vs. Oak Ridge Institute, in 7 innings,—12-0.

May 18, U. N. C. vs. University of Virginia,—0-8.

## THE SHAKESPERE CLUB.

#### The German Drama.

The last meeting of the Shakespere Club, held on Wednesday night of this week, was devoted to the consideration of the German drama, and especially to the influence of Lessing on its development. Dr. Hume introduced Prof. Toy who then conducted the exercises of the meeting. By way of introduction, Prof. Toy made some general statements about the course of the German drama. He traced its development from the very beginning through the different stages up to its culmination in Lessing, Goethe and Schiller.

Mr. Leslie? Weil gave a careful and critical review of Lessing's life, preparatory to the papers which followed on some of the more important dramas. Lessing, unlike most geniuses, did not draw his power mainly from his mother, but from his father. His independence in thought and action made him unpopular with the public, who were unable to comprehend his intentions. He was a poet, philosopher and critic. Above all a critic.

Mr. H. H. Horne followed with a paper on the comedy of "Minna von Barnhelm." After having given an outline of the play, he commented on the individual characters, showing the relation of each to the action. The struggle is between love and honor. Tellheim represents honor; Minna love.

Mr. M. H. Yount read the next paper on the tragedy of "Emelia Galotti." He gave an outline of the play, stating its date and its rank among the other works of Lessing. This is the first really German tragedy. Lessing had by this time succeeded in overthrowing the French influence and establishing a real German drama.

Prof. Toy then closed by a review of "Nathan the Wise." He gave Lessing's conception of what true religion ought to consist of, and his view of Judaism, Mohamedanism, and Christianity. The aim is a plea for tolerance.

Dr. Hume stated that this was the closing meeting of the year, and that next year the work would be resumed.

#### THE MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Society held its April meeting the night of the 22nd in the Chemical Lecture Room. Dr. Whitehead treated the heart, explaining the fast and slow pulsations and illustrated the method by which the heart rested itself.

Dr. Wilson commented upon and explained some recent experiments as to the changes which the nuclei of the cells of the body undergo as the result of activity.

Dr. Venable presented some notes on another new element called helium. This element has hitherto been regarded as the "dream element" supposed to be present in the atmosphere of the sun, but now claimed to be discovered in the mineral cleveite by Prof. Ramsay, of England.

On the night of the 14th of May was held the final meeting of the session. Prof. Gore gave an interesting paper on the utilization of water power and its electric transmission. Following this, Prof. Holmes, the State Geologist, made known some of the most valuable sources of water power in North Carolina. He enforced the idea of the necessity and value of its early utilization.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society held its regular meeting in the history room on last Monday night. The Society was called to order by Dr. Battle, and two interesting papers were presented. The first was by Mr. Holland Thompson on the "Log Colleges of the Carolinas." It consisted of some valuable notes collected concerning the schools taught by Presbyterian ministers in the early part of this century. The curriculum of these schools was discussed and Dr. Caldwell's school in Guilford County was especially noticed. The speaker also gave us some interesting remarks concerning Clio's Nursery in Iredell County. The second paper was by Mr. Parks, who gave us some interesting information concerning Surry County. The paper was carefully prepared, and touched on the early history of the county, with reference to some interesting people and places of Surry. Dr. Battle, gave some amusing anecdotes of the N. C. Bar, throwing light upon the system of courts formerly prevailing.

#### PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the club was held on March 26th, 1895. Prof. Toy read, "Die Ephigenie auf Tauris," showing the influence of Frau von Stein, of Weimar, in Goethe's working out of the character of Iphigenie, and in the tone of the whole play. Mr. Pugh read "Non-Virgilian words in the Culex," enumerating several classes of words in lhe poem which indicate its non-Vergilian authorship. Prof. Harrington read the "Latin Delilberative Question," contending for its hypothetical value and origin. After some miscellaneous business the club adjourned.

The last meeting of the academic year was held on April 30th, 1895. Dr. Hume read, "Contemporary History in Pier's Ploughman," showing how that poem sheds light on the corruption of its times, and on various matters then of public interest. Holland Thompson read "Some Kennings in Beowulf," mentioning many curious synonomous expressions, mostly picturesquely descriptive. Among other comments on this paper, Mr. Pugh spoke of the similar kennings for "man" in Pier's Ploughman. Professor Harrington read, "Is there any trace of the Terpandrian Nomos in Tibullus?" deciding on a negative answer. After further discussion the club adjourned until next September.

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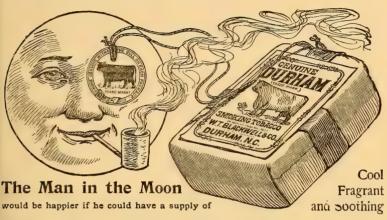
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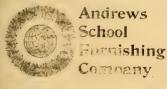
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## NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXVIII. No. 1---October, 1895. New Series, Vol. XV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LIEUT. COL. "HAL" DIXON.

THE CHEVALIER BAYARD OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In September 1889, when I published my history entitled, "North Carolina, 1780-'81" it contained, on pages 465-466, this paragraph:

"Perhaps the most brilliant officer, whose services "enriched the annals of that memorable invasion, "was MAJ, "HAL" DIXON, whose dashing and "impetuous course was so splendidly displayed "among the scattered legions of Gates, at Cam-"den. He refused to fly when his comrades had "been driven from the field and his devoted band "had been left exposed to the bayonet charge on "its front and flanks. With a fierce spirit he "faced his battalion to the charge, from either "side, and fought 'as long as a cartridge was in "his belt;' then, resorting to the bayonet himself, "he cut his way through the attacking force and "made good his retreat. We know from the ros-"ter that he died July 17th, 1782, after Independ-"ence had been won; but where he closed his eyes "in death, or where is his unmarked grave, we "cannot tell." His letters, in 1781, several times, "speak of returning to Caswell County, and it "may be that his remains rest there, in hope "again to rise."

Since that time I have lost no opportunity to gather

information in regard to this remarkable soldier, who flashed across our Revolutionary horizon like a meteor, and then sunk into oblivion from which it seemed, for awhile, that he would never be rescued.

But during the World's Columbian Exposition, Col. Thos. B. Keogh, of Greensboro, North Carolina, was accidently introduced to Henry C. Dixon, Esq., of Henderson, Kentucky, and being struck with the name he inquired of Mr. Dixon as to his family, and was informed that Mr. Dixon was the great grandson of Col. "Hal" Dixon, of North Carolina, and a son of the Hon. Archibald Dixon, who succeeded Henry Clay as United States Senator from Kentucky, in 1852. I afterward formed a correspondent's aquaintance with Dr. A. C. Posey, of San Francisco, California, another great grandson of Col. "Hal" Dixon, and to these two gentlemen I am indebted, chiefly, for the following account of the Dixon family.

It was a Scotch Irish family, that prolific source of American patriotism, from which has sprung so many American soldiers and statesmen.

Col. Henry Dixon, known to his comrades and friends, as "Hal" (says Maj. Joseph Graham) was a citizen of Caswell County, North Carolina. I cannot locate his homestead exactly. It is supposed by his descendants that he had two brothers, William and Robert, who resided in Duplin County, North Carolina, and another brother, Maj. Joseph Dixon, of Lincoln County, N. C., a distinguished Militia soldier, who served under General William Lee Davidson, and afterwards under General Pickens, in the campaign around Hillsboro, against Cornwallis, in 1781. Maj. Dixon also represented Lincoln County in the Legislature, and was one of the most prominent persons in that

County. William and Robert were also members of the Legislature.

Lieut. Col. "Hal" Dixon, the subject of this sketch, married Frances Wynne, by whom he had seven children, Susanna, Henry, Robert, Martha, Wynne, Rogers and Eliza. The dates of his birth and marriage are unknown. He was probably born about the middle of the eighteenth century.

When the mother country began to oppress the Colonies with the stamp duties and tax on Tea, and when the sentiment in North Carolina was fast drifting towards a Declaration of Independence, the Legislature met at Hillsboro, the 21st day of August, 1775. One of the first acts of that body in preparing for the war, which seemed unavoidable to her political leaders, was an Act to raise two Continental Regiments, which had been called for by Congress, and which were to serve during the war. Of the first Regiment, James Moore was appointed Colonel; Francis Nash, Lieut. Colonel; and Thomas Clarke, Major. There were ten companies and ten captains in each Regiment. Among these, was Captain "Hal" Dixon.

Thus early do we find Capt. Dixon responding to the call of his country for men to defend her rights and honor. He was probably thirty to thirty-five years old at that time, with a growing family in Caswell County. He was not a professional gentleman nor a political leader. He preferred military service to either of these callings; his ardent nature was stirred by the call to arms, and he was ready at the sound of the bugle to follow where danger and glory awaited him. He was willing to sacrifice the comforts of home and the companionship of wife and children for the discipline and hardships of the camp and the company of

the stalwart patriots, who had volunteered to follow the flag which he bore.

The first Regiments were composed of the flower of the youth in the State, and their officers were generally gentlemen of means and culture and a high sense of The demoralization which follows in the wake of privation and suffering had not yet sprung up, and the patriotism of the people had not yet been tainted by the demagogues, who soon began to seek popularity by promising relief from the sufferings of war. No draft or conscription had yet become necessary, and, as a consequence, the men of these two Regiments, and the four additional ones, which were ordered in April, 1776, were the best men of the land, and the Regiments themselves were justly the pride of the State. The path to glory was in their ranks, and the ambitious young gentlemen of the State rushed in to swell their numbers.

They were composed of a thousand men each. A captain's commision in one of these Regiments was considered an exalted honor, and those holding commisions vied with each other to excel in discipline and courage. Emulation, though generous and noble, was ardent and fierce. Conspicious courage was ever alert to gain promotion, and successful strategy brought applause and reputation. Among the foremost of these young cavaliers, was Capt. "Hal" Dixon.

These two Regiments were soon hurried off to South Carolina, to repel the British invasion of that State. Of these spirited soldiers, General Charles Lee said, "I know not which corps I have the greatest reason to be pleased with, Muglenburg's Virginians, or the North Carolina Troops. They are both equally alert, zealous, and spirited."

These Regiments, after seeing service in South Carolina for some months, were, on the 15th of March, 1777, ordered to march North and reinforce General Washington, whose army had been reduced to 7,000 men in his retreat from New York City. They joined Washington at Middlebrook, in June, 1777, where they were welcomed with great joy; restoring confidence to his dejected little army and giving it strength enough to look the enemy in the face.

While under Washington they participated in the battles of Brandywine, the 11th of September, 1777; Germantown, the 4th of October, 1777; and Monmouth, June 20th, 1778. Part of them, under Major Murfree, were with Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, July 16th, 1779. They shared in the sufferings and privations of Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–78. Colonel James Moore, who commanded Dixon's Regiment, had been promoted while in South Carolina, to Brigadier General and then died at Wilmington on his way North. General Francis Nash, who succeeded him, was killed at Germantown, where they underwent a baptism of fire that almost decimated their ranks. Dixon being conspicuous for bravery and skill during the whole of that sanguinary campaign.

On the 8th of July, 1777, soon after joining Washington, Dixon was promoted to Major, and was transferred to the third Regiment, commanded by General Jethro Sumner, the ablest commander whom North Carolina sent to the field during the whole struggle for independence. Dixon was trained under Sumner's eye. He was inspired by Sumner's courage and military spirit, and in such twin moulds they were cast, that they became as Jonathan and David, and side by

side, they fought along the bloody road, till glory and triumph perched upon their banners.

After the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, Dixon was again promoted, and made Lieut. Colonel of the Third Regiment, the 12th of May, 1778. These rapid promotions to high places bespeak the character and energy and worth of this heroic soldier. The North Carolina Regiments had been badly reduced by fevers and malaria in South Carolina, and their rapid exposure to the leaden hail around Philadelphia had made bloody inroads into their ranks, and what fevers and lead had left were again decreased by the frosts and hunger and nakedness of that awful proverbial winter at Valley Forge, the details of which make the heart sick.

These Regiments, seven in all, which had joined Washington from time to time, were now reduced from six thousand men to less than one thousand soldiers. effective for duty, and it became necessary to "compress" the seven Regiments into three, and even with that reduction, these three remaining Regiments were scant in numbers. By this compression, which took place in May, 1778, the supernumerary officers were necessarily left out, but were allowed to retain their commissions and rank, and return to the State to recruit other regiments. How the lot of these officers was determined it does not appear, but the gallant Colonel Dixon was not among those continued in service. It is suggested that those who were most popular were sent home in order to get the advantage of their popularity in raising volunteers and recruits.

Jethro Sumner was promoted to be Brigadier General, the 9th of January, 1779, and was assigned to the duty of raising and commanding these new regiments,

while General Hogun was left in command of the three "compressed" Regiments, so that Dixon was again associated with his beloved Commander.

This article does not permit of a detail of military transactions, and I cannot therefore relate the many obstacles which lay in Dixon's path, but we soon find him in active service again.

In the summer of 1778, Colonel William Lee Davidson, another of the supernumerary officers, had raised a Regiment of Nine Months Men, who were to assemble at Bladensburg, Maryland. Dixon was Major of one of the new Regiments. They were, however, disbanded.

In the Autumn of that year, General Sumner commanded a brigade of two other Regiments in the campaign in South Carolina, the one under Colonel John Armstrong, and the other under Colonel Archibald Lyttle. Dixon was with Lyttle as Major, and was wounded at Stono Ferry, June, 1779. It was this wound which probably caused his death. Sumner and his men suffered from malaria, to such an extent that many of them were compelled to return to North Carolina, General Sumner himself returning home on a sick furlough.

In 1780, we find Colonel Dixon commanding a Regiment at Gate's defeat, near Camden, the 15th of August. It was in this battle that he rose to the grandeur of his fame, and shed immortal lustre on the North Carolina Troops under his command.

When the raw militia from Virginia broke in a panic without resistance, early in the battle, it exposed the left flank of the North Carolina Militia to a raking fire, and they were routed in succession by the bayonet. The line broke until it reached Dixon's Regi-

ment. This Regiment rested its right on the Maryland Regulars.

When their comrades fled, Dixon, standing before his men in the midst of the fire from front and flank, ordered a part of his command to face to the left and there at bay, he refused to yield or fly. His men fell around him thick and fast on every side; but his tall majestic figure was still seen moving among his comrades exhorting them to courage and firmness. His "bugle blast was worth a thousand men."

All the Militia on Dixon's left having been routed, his battalion alone was left to protect the flank of the regulars under the Baron DeKalb. The enemy now disengaged, pressed Dixon sorely, and were about to overwhelm him with numbers, when he ordered his little band to charge bayonets, and leading the charge himself, he drove the enemy before him, and then in sullen obstinacy, resumed his steady fire from the line. Surrounded on every side. De Kalb fell with eleven wounds. but the North Carolinians under Dixon, were still fighting over his body, and witnessed his expiring moments: At last every cartridge in their belts was exhausted, and facing about, Dixon ordered a second charge of bayonets and again cut his way through the serried hosts of the British, bringing with him the few who survived the dreadful carnage of this battle.

Col. Lee thus speaks of Dixon:

"justice, can with hold applause from Col. Dixon "and his North Carolina Regiment of Militia. "Having their flank exposed by the flight of the "other Militia, they turned with disdain from the "ignoble example and fixing their eyes on the "Marylanders, whose left they became, determin-"ed to vie in deeds of courage with their veteran

"None, without violence to the claims of honor and

"comrades. Nor did they shrink from this dar"ing resolve. In every vicissitude of the battle
"this Regiment maintained its ground, and when
"the reserve, under Smallwood, covering our left,
"relieved its naked flank, forced the enemy to fall
"back. Dixon had seen service, having commanded
"a Continental Regiment under General Washing"ton. By his precepts and example he infused his
"own spirit into the breast of his troops, who, em"ulating the noble arder of their leader, demon"strated the wisdom of selecting experienced offi"cers to command raw soldiers.

Col. Dixon's Regiment was a part of Gen. Gregory's Brigade, and Lamb, the British historian, says:

"The Continental troops behaved well, but some "of the militia were soon broken. In Justice to "the North Carolina militia, it should be remarked "that part of the brigade commanded by Gen. "Gregory acquitted themselves well. They formed "immediately to the left of the Continentals, and "kept the field while they had a cartridge to fire; "Gregory himself was twice wounded by a bayo-"net in bringing off his men. Several of his Regi-"ment and many of his Brigade, who were made "prisoners, had no wounds except from bayonets."

This is the only instance I have found in American history where militia charged the British Regulars with the bayonet and drove them back, and these Militia, I am proud to say, were North Carolinians. Gen. Sumner did the same thing with six-months recruits at Eutaw Springs in Sept., 1781, and the Commanders of the respective armies looked on with wonder, the one with consternation, the other with exultant joy and pride.

Lee, referring to this splendid achievement, again remarks:

"Here was a splendid instance of self-possession

"by a single Regiment out of two Brigades. Dix"on had commanded a Continental Regiment, and
"of course to his example and knowledge much is
"to be ascribed, but praise is nevertheless due to
"the troops. \* \* \* Convinced, as I am, that a
"government is the murderer of its citizens which
"sends them to the field uninformed and untaught,
"where they will meet men of the same age and
"strength mechanized by education and disciplined
"for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of
"its wickedness and folly, much as I applaud, and
"must ever applaud, those instances like the one
"before us, of armed citizens vieing with our best
"soldiers in the first duty of man to his country."

If "Hal" Dixon had done no more than this, it would have put his name on the roll of immortal honor, and it should be a household word in the home of every North Carolinian.

"And by their light Shall every gallant youth with ardor move To do brave deeds."

There was no historian to observe and perpetuate the heroism of the North Carolina Troops with Dixon under Washington, but from this one splendid achievement at Camden, we may learn the character of all. Ex uno disce omnes. We do know that these troops, from six thousand men in 1776, were reduced to less than a thousand within two years, and that their bodies lie from Stono Ferry, in South Carolina, to Stony Point in New York.

Fevers and frost, bullet and ball, famine and fatigue, did their deadly work until the body of these splendid Regiments, that went forth in their pride and strength, became but skeletons in the line; until seven Regiments scarcely made three of even respectable numbers.

The tradition of the Dixon family is, that Col. Dixon was also wounded while in the North; but no particulars can be ascertained.

We next hear of our gallant hero in the days of I781, as Inspector General in Greene's army, after Greene succeeded Gates, in 1780. In this capacity Col. Dixon was in Gen. Pickens's command of North Carolinians who annoved Cornwallis so unbearably while at Hillsboro, and finally goaded him to desperation and drove him to the field again. He was with Lee at Pyle's defeat, Feb. 23, 1781, near where the thriving little city of Burlington, North Carolina, is now situated. Col. Dixon was also at the hotly contested affair at Whitsill's Mill, March 7th, and at Guilford Courthouse, March 15th, 1781; but having no command of his own, and acting as Inspector General, he had no opportunity of displaying his splendid courage and ability as a soldier. He was never idle; he never faltered; he was not envious; he was willing to serve wherever duty and occasion offered; he responded to every call of his country. He was entitled to a furlough and rest, but never took it; he was near his family and knew the sweetness of domestic life and peace; but was ready and willing to forego all these blessings for his country's good.

The Military board of the State gave Col. Armstrong the command of the second North Carolina battalion, which won such immortal glory at Eutaw Springs, deciding that Armstrong outranked Dixon; but Dixon never murmured or "sulked in his tent." He sought active service elsewhere. When, after the battle of Eutaw Springs, it was discovered that the decision of the Military Board was erronious, he was restored and took command of the second battalion and

served with it until, wasted by wounds, he came home in the summer of 1782 to die.

Noble and unselfish, not seekinghis own, but his country's, glory, he was ever ready to face the enemy and repel the invaders. In these noble characteristics he was such a conspicuous and singular example in military life, that he deserves to have it recorded to his honor and to receive the applause and gratitude of mankind.

The Dixon family were remarkable for the beauty and majesty of their persons. The widow of Senator Archibald Dixon, the grandson of "Hal" Dixon, says that the Senator "excelled all of his splendid race in the beauty and majesty of his person; in the grandeur of his presence. Henry Clay was his only equal, so far as I have seen, and I saw all the prominent men of his time."\*

Dr. A. C. Posey, referring to Captain Henry Dixon, known also as "Hal," a son of Col. Dixon, says: "He was a man of powerful frame and muscle, six feet two inches in height, and weighing two hundred and twenty pounds. His children, both boys and girls, were his counterparts, as near as nature could make them."

Mrs. Dixon says of Wynne Dixon, the son of "Hal," "He was epauletted in the field of Eutaw Springs for

<sup>\*</sup> Since writing the above paragraph, I have learned through Henry C. Dixon, of Kentucky, great-grandson of "Hal" Dixon, that Col. Dixon was certainly in the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 1, 1781, and was severely wounded. The tradition of the family is, that this was the wound which proved fatal. It is often asked why only Lieut. Colonels commanded our troops after 1779 or 1780. It was done to conform to the British organization. Their battalions were commanded by Lieut. Colonels, so that we captured no Colonels, and thereupon had none to exchange for our captive Colonels. "Hal" Dixon's brother, Lieut. Wynne Dixon, was also wounded at Eutaw Springs and promoted on the field for gallant Conduct.

gallant conduct. I have heard Senator Dixon say, 'that at a review in North Carolina, he was called the handsomest man in the State.' He was six feet in height, dark hair and an eye like an eagle."

He married Rebecca Heart, daughter of David Heart.

"Hal" Dixon No. 2, Wynne's brother, was at one time a member of the Kentucky legislature: says Mrs. Dixon, "He was a bluff, genial man, but being plainly dressed and simple in his manners, some of the members undertook to badger him. He instantly rose to his feet and his splendid statue towering above them all, "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am no speaker but I can whip any man in this house." There was a dead silence for a moment, followed by a roar of applause and he was never badgered again."

Senator Archibald Dixon was undoubtedly the author of the act repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1852. Documents in my possession, furnished by his widow, show this. He was at one time the most popular man in Kentucky. His descendants still live at Henderson, Ky., his old homestead.

Col. "Hal" Dixon died July 17, 1782. His will was admitted to probate, at September Term, 1783. The family tradition is that he died from the wound which he received at Eutaw Springs. A diligent search of five years among all the sources of information accessible to me, has failed to disclose where the body of this noble patriot was buried. Only the trump of God will discover its resting place. I think, however, that he lived on the upper waters of Moon's Creek, in the western part of Caswell County. In an addition to a deed of land made by his executors, embracing lands on this creek, I have found the diary of the march of Gen. Wayne's brigade south, in December, 1781. It

passed Leesburg, Dec. 3rd, and crossed Hico Creek, ten miles west; on the 4th it marched thirteen miles, crossing "County Line" Creek in a snowstorm, at 12 o'clock, M., and lay by on the 5th, and on that day, Capt. Davis of the Brigade went six miles and dined with Col. "Hal" Dixon. If they went north, it would have taken them to Moon's Creek.

The homestead, tradition says, was called the Red House Place, and on the fork of Moon's Creek, there is a road known as the Red House road and a farm also of the same name.

Henry C. Dixon, son of Senator Archibald Dixon, says that Col. "Hal" Dixon had three sisters, Betsy, who married one Williams and died without issue; Jane, who married a Bracken and remained in North Carolina; and Susan, who married John Williams and removed to Tennessee. George Dixon, a prominent lawyer of Memphis, Tennessee, is a descendent of Wynne Dixon.

I was not aware until recently that Col. "Hal" Dixon was at the Battle of Guilford Court House. I am indebted to my good friend, Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court, for a copy of the application made to the United States Government by the heirs of Col. Dixon in Tennessee for a pension. The following is an extract from this petition:

"Herndon Haralson, then of Haywood County, "Tenn., makes oath 'that in the year 1781, when "Gen. Greene retreated from North Carolina in"to Virginia, before Lord Cornwallis, he, this aff"iant, raised a Company of Volunteers, equipped "themselves and joined the army under the com"mand of the said Col. Dixon and Gen. Pickens, "and marched against a party of Tories near Hills"boro, then commanded by Col. Pyles, which they

"attacked, defeated and cut to pieces on the 21st of Feby., 1781,—from thence in a few days they fought the battles of Whitsell's Mill and Guilford Court House."

"Haralson also states 'that Dixon marched to "the North, where in some action in which he "fought, he received a wound with a musket or "cannon ball, but in what part of his body he doth "not now recollect."

Extract from the petition of the heirs of Lt. Col. Hal Dixon of the Continentals (Caswell Co.) "The affidavit of Armistead and Francis Flippen "asserts that Dixon 'died of a wound received in "said war," in 1782, and Nancy Stafford, then of "Smith County, Tenn., makes oath that Dixon re-"turned home (to Caswell County), sick of a wound "received in some battle in South Carolina, which "wound was the cause of his death." He died "17 July, 1782. He was wounded three times—"the last time mortally—over at Stono, S. C., 20th "June, 1779."

I have now discharged a pleasant duty, one which I have been contemplating for several years. I have done tardy justice to a splendid soldier and eminent patriot. I have set before the youth of this State a character worthy of all imitation and rescued from oblivion historical facts, which afford themes for the orator and poet, facts to excite the pride of every North Carolinian.

There remains for this or some other generation one duty to perform; to raise a monument to the memory of this chivalric gentleman, which shall bear the inscription of his heroic deeds. North Carolina is awakening, she is rubbing off the slumber from her eyelids, and on every side young and vigorous hands are bending their love and energies to bring to light the glo-

rious deeds of our ancestors. The gems of our brilliant history are being collected and arranged, and he will be most honored in the next generation, who does honor to the noble band of worthies who have preceded us.

I have no fears now for our history. Every new discovery inflames the ardor of our writers, and encourages them to work more diligently to find a richer gem. No greater soldier, no more brilliant or dashing officer, no bolder leader of men, no purer or more disinterested character will ever be unfolded than the subject of this sketch.

D. SCHENCK.

P. S. This paper was unavoidably but fortunately delayed in its publication, and I have been thereby enabled to add several important incidents in Col. Dixon's life and to correct a few mistakes in the text. I am also rejoiced, happy, to state that the money has been raised and the Mount Airy Granite Company is now making a monument, a cenotaph, to be erected on the Guilford Battle Ground, in memory of our glorious hero, and on it will be fastened a bronze plate reciting the names and dates of the battles in which "Hal" Dixon was engaged, besides other incidents of his history. It ends thus:

"THE EMBODIMENT OF CHIVALRY, THE IDOL OF HIS SOLDIERS, THE TRUSTED OF THE PEOPLE."

The monument will be of granite, solid and heavy, and will be erected in a conspicuous place on the field of battle, and near the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. It will be dedicated July the 4th, 1896, D. V.

D. SCHENCK.

Sept. 17, 1895.

### CHAPTER SIGMA OF CHI PSI, 1855 TO 1861.

During my visit to the World's Fair, in Chicago, I lodged at the Chi Psi Club House, was with them during their convention, and for the first time enjoyed such society since I left college in '58. I was present at their banquet and responded to the toast, "Sigma and ante bellum Chi Psi." I was afterwards requested to put my remarks in writing, and this short history is the result. I never dreamed when I made the promise that its execution would be such a labor of pleasure. For anything that arouses memories of Sigma and Chapel Hill, is the sweetest pleasure to me. As I grow older and the years grow shorter, I seem more disposed to indulge in reveries-reminiscences of the past. And when the old man dreams backward, it is apt to be of that time and place which afforded most happiness, and when the dearest friendships of life were formed.

> "And as a hare when hounds and horn pursue, Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,"

So my thoughts ever turn to Chapel Hill and its dear associations. The most earnest wish that I cherish now is to be able to meet them in June, 1895—classmates, club-mates, and all the alumni. Only thirteen of Sigma who were there with me are living.

During our day at the University every matriculate was expected to join one of the two literary societies, the Dialectic or the Philanthropic, each of which can boast of a worthy record during the hundred years of its life, counting amongst their alumni men who have graced every honorable position from President of the country down. Until the "fifties" there were no Greek letter fraternities there. In 1854 there were only B.  $\Theta$ .  $\Pi$ .,  $\Delta$ .  $\Psi$ ., and  $\Delta$ . K. E., unless it was some local club that existed but a short time. The faculty at that time did not look with favor upon these secret organizations.

It was in the Spring of '54 when one junior, two

sophomores and three freshmen banded together for the purpose of founding a chapter of Chi Psi, having heard of it through friends at Princeton. After the summer vacation in the fall of '54 the six went to work in earnest and added five more matriculates to their number. Then the petition with one senior, two juniors, three sophomores, and five freshmen went in and was rejected. The only reason we could learn was that the fraternity was granting no new charters.

But receiving encouragement of final success, and in order to remain organized as petitioners of Chi Psi or some other fraternity, they founded a local club, the main object of which was to wear a badge as a protection against solicitations. It answered its purpose, though our meetings were held in fence corners, byways, and on extra occasions at old Burnett's restaurant. So after patiently waiting and hoping for a year and a half the band of petitioners were not only intact but had added five to their number.

And in the fall term of '55 came the joyful news that the pioneer Southern chapter of X. V. had been granted to the University of North Carolina. meeting was held at Burnett's that night. Soon the news followed that our organization was to be conducted by Princetonians. I cannot give the dates, for everything was burnt with the archives in '61; but the six of us, yet living, who took part, well remember these incidents. So in the beautiful fall time of '55 came brothers Falconer and Tarlton of Delta and lifted the mystic veil which separated fifteen earnest, anxious "Sigma Gammas" from the secrets, friendships, and ennobling purposes of X. V. Their labor was lightened because they found us already an organized body and in nice quarters. We entertained our visitors royally, they enjoyed their stay with us and pronounced us good X. V. material.

Thus began the life and history of Alpha Sigma. Though the charter was cautiously granted, and her life of short duration, six years, it is such that none of us who helped to make it, or any others of the fraternity, need blush to mention, for her record is "excellent." Begun under such flattering promises, little did we dream that in six brief years the reverberations of the ten inch columbiads would call every one of her members to the defence of his country and sound her death knell.

John Puttick, '55, our first honor man, was never initiated because of his graduation too soon. The charter was granted to the following petitioners: Averitt and Thompson, '56; Davis and Sutton, '57; Alston, Campbell, Gordon, Little and Walker, '58. From the petition until the organization we had received the following additions who were initiated with the charter members: Polk, '57; Foreman and Richmond, '58; Cole, Costin and Manly, '59.

During Sigma's six years of life and prosperity, represented in six classes of alumni and three classes of undergraduates, she had fifty members, forty-nine of whom are known to have served in the Confederate army. Nine were killed in the army and one unaccounted for is said to have died in service. Eighteen have died since the war and twenty-one are living now. Of the eighteen who constituted the charter, when the war begun, every member volunteered. During our six years, valedictorian fell to us once and chief marshall twice.

After our organization other fraternities developed rapidly, every few months a new badge. In 1860 there were about fifteen.

I will go over the roll and, where I can, will give a short account.

J. L. Averitt, Fla. '56. Petitioner, and very popu-

lar, was ball manager in '53. Stood well in his class. He survived the war and died in 1880.

- L. T. Thompson, Miss. '56. Petitioner. Was very large and handsome. Was in the Western army. He is the member of whom we lost sight. No positive record of what became of him.
- G. J. Davie, Tenn. '57. Petitioner. Stood second in his class and was very popular. Served during the war and now lives in Nevada, Texas.
  - J. C. Jacobs, N. C. '57. Petitioner. Dead.
- W. M. Sutton, N. C. '57. Petitioner. Survived the war and died in 1884.
- W. S. Campbell, La. '58. Petitioner. Served in the war. Now lives in Johnson City, Tenn.

Wm. Little, N. C. '58. Petitioner. Was one of my most intimate friends and class-mates. Died in 1880.

J. A. Walker, N. C. '58. Petitioner. One of our brightest Chi Psis. Stood 3rd in his class. Full of life, and fun, roomed next to me in the old South building. He was our secretary and did efficient work during our struggle for the charter. Served in the army. Now lives in Wilmington, N. C.

Cad Polk, Tenn. '57, initiated petitioners. We all remember handsome, dashing Cad, with his black curly locks, whose popular manner and graceful bearing made for him a place as Sub. on the Chief Marshall's staff for '56. Dead.

- W. J. Foreman, N. C. '58. With petitioners. Was very popular. Devoted alike to his fiddle and his friends. Dead. '69.
- J. M. Richmond, S. C. '58, wore the X. F. badge, worked for the X.  $\Psi$ . charter, was initiated with the petitioners, and now in '95 is as proud to wear his same old X.  $\Psi$ . as when a boy in '55. Lives in St. Joseph, Mo.
- H. L. Cole, N. C. '56, ( $\Delta$ ), initiated with the Sigma's petitioners, afterwards went to Princeton, is now a lawyer, 59, Wall St. New York.
- A. J. Costin, N. C. '57. We were delegates together to the convention in Troy, N. Y., when the char-

ter to the Virginia University was granted. [In '59 we had five Southern Chapters.] Died 1875.

B. Manly, N. C. '59, initiated with petitioners, was a faithful officer, and served during the war. Died 1875.

Thus was Sigma the first Southern Alpha of X.  $\Psi$ ., launched into her brief but proud existence. Her membership composed of fifteen typical Southern boys, each conscious of his own integrity and that he had a character and a name to preserve unsullied for himself and his Alpha, that she might be the peer of any in the University; that each had a stewardship for which he was accountable and to see that none of his acts should bring the slighest blush to his brother's cheek for the fair name of X.  $\Psi$ . And well do I remember the morning the fifteen new badges appeared for the first time in the various class-rooms in place of the "Sigma Gammas." They were greatly admired as they were the first badges of that style in the University.

From that time on we were not only the equals and rivals of the first fraternities, but their friends; in every instance, some one, securing the men we solicited. After the organization, the membership was maintained at about 16 to 20. Each year new names were added to the roll.

S. W. Alston, N. C. '58, was a petitioner, but was absent at the organization. He was initiated on his return to college. Was killed in the army.

T. N. Hill, N. C. '58, still survives in honored posi-

tion in his State. Halifax, N. C.

J. E. Logan, N. C. '57, was one of our most popular men, was in the army and now lives in Greensboro, highly respected as a physician.

R. N. Ogden, New Orleans, '57. Was one of our brightest members. Was our orator at the Convention of '56., in N. Y. Still lives in New Orleans honored in his State.

E. S. Bell, Aia. '58. Stood second in his class. Was our poet at the convention of '56. But for his untimely death in the army would have won honors not only for Sigma but for the fraternity at large.

J. T. Boyce, Texas, '59. Was very popular. Had the

honor of marshalling the largest class, '58, ever graduating from the University, numbering ninety-six, and the catalogue showing the greatest number of students before or since. Died in 1872.

Jno. S. Boylan, N. C. '59. Was killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

- J. G. Campbell, La. '59. A brother of W. S. C. '58. Was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Died in New Orleans in 1882.
- L. E. Satterthwaite, N. C. '59. Was a true X.  $\Psi$ . Died in 1872.

Tim Walton, Ala. '59. One of our very best men, and a very dear friend of mine. He still lives in Gallatin, Tenn.

W. A. Cherry, N. C. '60. A greatly admired and respected member. Stood high in his class. Died in 1879.

Thomas C. Holiday, Miss. '60. I have never met him but have learned to respect him from memories of Sigma and Chapel Hill in the *Purple and Gold*, by A. M. Moore,  $\Sigma$ . '61.

Geo. S. Martin, Tenn. '60. Was a true X. V. and

died bravely in his country's cause.

James O. Moore, N. C. '60. Left college early in his course because of bad health, though he lived to 1894.

R. G. Pittman, N. C. '60. Stood second in his class.

Lived an honored life and died last year, 1893.

S. M. Thompson, Ala. '60. I never met (see "mem ories of Sigma and Chapel Hill.") Lives at Pride Station, Ala.

W. A. Wooster, N. C. '60. Whom to know was to love and admire. Commencement in 1860 was a gala time for Sigma, with Wooster as valedictorian and Wright as chief Marshall. He was killed in battle early in the war.

T. L. Bacot, S. C. '61, survived the war, but died in

1882.

Thos. Cowan, N. C. '61, was killed in battle early in the war.

W. R. Bond, N. C. '61, survivor in his class. Still living at Rocky Mount, N. C.

Ben Flanner, N. C. '61. Died in 1882.

F. J. Haywood, N. C. '61. Had a good record during his college course. He is still living in Raleigh. I officiated at the initiation of these boys of '61. were Freshmen while I was a senior, consequently our association was not as extended nor our intercourse so close. Hence my brief mention of some.

Wm. Van Wyck, S. C. '61. A X, Ψ. of whom we were all proud. Stood second in his class. Died in 1887. Thos. C. Bowie, Ga. '61. Died in 1880.

Josh. G. Wright, N. C. '61, was Sigma's pride in his last days. I was not present on the occasion, but I imagine every heart of Sigma must have swelled with just pride when at Commencement, 1860, the two most prominent and attractive figures of over five hundred young men-Wooster, Valedictorian, and Wright, Sub-Marshall—wore the X. Ψ. badge. He barely escaped with his life from battle wounds, and though in poor health, still lives to enjoy the memories of those happy days. Wilmington, N. C.

I did not know the classes of '62, '63 and '64.

G. O. Cherry, Tex. '62. Dead. J. H. Exum, N. C. '62. Living. J. H. Polk, Tex. '62. Living.

L. W. Sykes, Miss. '62. Killed in army. T. W. Carr, N. C. '63. Living.

J. D. Franklin, Miss. '63, Dead. C. F. Martin, Tenn. '63. Killed in army.

A. M. Moore, N. C. '63. We have never met, but often reading his "Memories," which touched a sympathetic chord in my heart in harmony with his own, I could not resist the inclination to write and thank him. We correspond now, and have promised "D. V." to meet June '95 and commune together, arm in arm, under those "grand old trees" at Chapel Hill, the source of so many pleasant memories in the happy life time of Sigma, when all was "couleur de rose.

B. T. Powell, Ark. '63. Living. Little Rock. R. J. Polk, Ark. '64. Living. Little Rock.

J. T. Richmond, S. C. '64. My only brother, five years my junior, was the last initiate of Sigma. As I took part in the organization's early life and can tell of it, so he was present at the last scene of the last

act and witnessed it, thus completing the life of

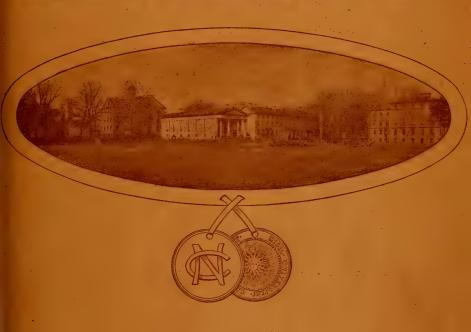
Sigma.

Though left for dead upon the same field where Wooster, '60, was killed, and losing his entire right limb in front of Petersburg, he still lives. And as a chronicler, I must record of him that he was brave and gallant, doing his duty as faithfully for the Confederacy as any of the four hundred who hastened from the halls of learning in defence of their country in '61. When I say country, you must remember these boys were deeply imbued in the principle of States Rights, and like their captain, Lee, responded in earnest when called by their states, only considering that "this is my own, my native land." At the surrender at Appamatox, I was riding a horse my brother gave me after the loss of his leg, and the only way I had to get to my home in South Carolina, was to ride this horse through the country, in company with a friend. We were used to sleeping in the open air, and having nothing left but our "parole d'honneur," paid for our meals and horse-feed from two lumps of opium and blue-mass which we had taken from an ambulance wagon. I reached home before the news of our surrender. As I rode up the hill, my brother met me at the gate on his crutches. His greeting was, "What's the matter, John?" I replied, "Can't you guess?" "Has General Lee surrendered?" "Yes." Tears coursed down his cheeks as he said, "It was no fault of mine. I have no apology to make; I did my best."

He was one of the eighteen who left the halls of Sigma just four years previously. In reply to a recent letter he says: "As to Sigma, I thought it had been revived years ago. In '61, before we went into the army, we divided our hall furniture by lottery, the curtains falling to me, though I have no recollection as to what became of them. The last night before we went, we made a bonfire of the charter, constitution, by-laws, &c. in the street near 'Possum Quarter,' (in Ashland), then retired to our last banquet at Bur-

nett's." "Requiescat in pace."

# THEALUMNI QUARTERLY



UNIVERSITY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
1894.

# THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

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# ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

Vol. 1.

OCTOBER, 1894.

No. 1.

# PLAN AND PURPOSE OF THE QUARTERLY.

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY is intended to be a regular means of communication between the University and her *alumni*. To that end it will record whatever is worth knowing in the current life of the institution, will gather and treasure the memories of the past, and will strive steadily for future development and expansion. It will hope to bind together all the *alumni*, however remote be their lots, and will lovingly chronicle whatever pertains to University men. It cordially invites them all to send it frequent messages of news, of advice, of affection, of criticism—even of money.

The four issues will be in October, January, April and July. The present number aims to present a concise picture of the University as it is to-day; and doubtless the picture will surprise and delight many whose hearts still beat warmly with love for the old Campus, and thrill with hopes for the growth of the University. The January number will contain a full account of the various benefactors of the University with illustrations, and also a statement of the ways in which students support themselves, with several itemized personal statements by young men who have worked their way through the University. The April number will contain a detailed programme for the Centennial Celebration at Commencement with a complete list of all the living alumni arranged by classes. The July number will contain a full account of the Centennial Celebration.

The numbers will be uniform in size, making when bound a handy volume of about 200 pages, and constituting a most interesting and valuable memorial. The subscription price is one dollar per annum. It is hoped before the close of the volume to have every living alumnus on the list of subscribers.

Geo. T. Winston, '70...

#### THE STUDENT BODY.

The enrollment of students so far is 446, classified as follows: graduates, candidates for advanced degrees, 9; undergraduates, candidates for the bachelors' degrees, 296; students of law, 27; students of medicine, 24; students in summer law school, 40; students in summer school for teachers, 62; students in summer school of geology and biology, 8: total 466. Deduct 20 (counted twice), and the actual total to date is 446. Of this number 42 were women, who attended the summer schools.

Of the undergraduate academic students there are 38 Seniors, 53 Juniors, 104 Sophomores, and 101 Freshmen. Classified by courses there are 104 students candidates for Bachelor of Arts, 81 for Bachelor of Philosophy, 55 for Bachelor of Science and 17 for Bachelor of Letters; 39 are pursuing optional courses, not having decided as yet which degree to apply for.

The largest class in the University is the class in General Chemistry numbering 108. The Freshman class in Mathematics, and also in English, is divided into four sections. The Freshman class in Greek is divided into two sections. The Sophomore class is divided into two sections in Latin, English and Mathematics. The classes for laboratory work in chemistry, physiology, geology and physics are all divided into sections.

Classified by residence there are 417 students from North Carolina; Alabama, 1; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Michigan, 1; New York, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 4; Virginia, 9; Vermont, 1.

Advanced elective work is being done in the following departments: Latin, 5 classes, 26 students; Greek, 3 classes, 16 students; Mathematics, 3 classes, 7 students; French, 2 classes, 13 students; German, 3 classes, 15 students; Chemistry, 4 classes, 46 students; Geology, 2 classes, 16 students; Philosophy, Logic and Ethics, 3 classes, 29 students; Astronomy, 1 class, 6 students; Embryology, 1 class, 4 students; Comparative Anatomy, 1 class, 2 students; Electrical Engineering, 1 class, 4 students; History of Civilization, 1 class, 24 students; History of Education, 1 class, 14 students; Arglo Saxon, 2 classes, 24 students; English Literature, 2 classes, 38 students; History, 4 classes, 85 students; Surveying, 1 class, 2 students. The total exhibit of advanced work is: 40 classes, containing 381 students, working in 18 different departments of instruction.

### LIST OF STUDENTS.

#### North Carolina:

Alumance: J. T. Farrell, G. M. Ross, J. H. White, J. S. White; Alexander: A. T. Allen; Ashe: J. C. Eller; Beaufort: J. A. Butt, R. R. Handy, E. W. Myers, S. B. Shepherd; Bertie: E. S. Askew, F. Craig, Z. L. Eure, S. W. Kenney, H. V. Dunstan; Bladen: D. M. Buie, P. R.

McFadyen, D. F. Nicholson; Buncombe: H. H. Atkinson, T. E. W. Brown, W. E. Breese, J. A. Baird, T. T. Candler, F. A. Gudger, C. E. J. Jones, F. A. Johnson, C. Maxwell, W. S. Myers, J. G. Rankin, T. S. Rollins, W. J. Weaver; Rurke: M. N. Falls; Cabarrus: L. T. Hartsell, F. O. Rogers; Caldwell: A. L. Jones, R. T. Lenoir; Camden: E. L. Abbott; Caswell: G. G. Anderson, J. A. Long; Catawba: C. M. McCorkle, J. A. West, R. V. Whitener, M. H. Yount; Chatham: W. H. Lippitt, F. M. London, F. C. Williams; Chowan: J. N. Pruden, W. D. Welch; Cleveland: J. F. Nooe, O. Suttle, B. Wilkinson, J. S. Wray; Cumberland: L. B. Evans, D. W. Carter, W. W. Horne, Paul Slocomb, E. L. Utley; Davidson: J. Adderton, F. M. Pinnix, A. H. Robbins, J. H. Thompson; Davie: T. F. Sanford; Duplin: J. O. Carr, H. F. Peirce, A. F. Williams, Jr.; Durham: E. P. Carr, D. T. Edwards, W. B. Guthrie; Edgecombe: H. T. Batts, H. H. Bass, H. C. Bridgers, W. G. Clarke, J. K. Dozier, W. S. Howard, J. P. Pippin; Forsyth: F. H. Bailey, F. F. Bahnson, T. Clark, J. H. Daingerfield, R. E. Follin, W. B. Lemly, F. W. Miller, J. L. Patterson, J. F. Shaffner; Franklin: G. S. Baker, W. W. Boddie, F. N. Cooke, M. S. Clifton, R. E. Kearney, A. R. Winston; Gaston: D. J. Craig, Crown Torrence; Granville: B. C. Best, C. E. Best, J. C. Biggs, J. P. Breedlove, D. Eatman, I. N. Howard, A. B. Kimball, E. G. Landis, E. G. Moss, E. N. Moize, W. G. Peace, W. T. Usry, J. F. Webb, W. J. Webb; Greene: F. L. Carr; Guilford: J. W. Canada, W. J. Horney, V. C. McAdoo, W. H. McNairy, E. W. McNairy, W. P. Ragan, R. R. Ragan, W. I. Scott, M. Schenck, D. B. Smith, W. C. Smith, G. G. Stephens, G. K. Tate, Geo. S. Wills; Halifax: R. G. Allsbrook, E. C. Gregory, J. T. Gregory, J. N. Hill, S. H. Hill, W. D. Leggett, C. R. Emry, F. M. Parker, R. L. Savage; Harnett: A. B. Harrell; Haywood: J. B. Ferguson, G. S. Ferguson, Jr., W. B. Ferguson, Jr., J. A. Gwyn, J. W. Norwood, B. Skinner, J. D. Sowerby, Thos. Stringfield; Henderson: J. C. Seagle; Hertford: R. C. Holloman; Iredell: D. C. Bradwell, H. Mc-Call, J. D. Lentz, J. J. McNeely, H. M. Thompson, N. Tomlin; Johnston: W. H. Austin, J. P. Canaday, V. M. Graves, S. S. Holt, H. H. Horne, J. W. Johnson, J. D. Parker, Z. B. Richardson, Wingate Underhill, J. H. Wellons, J. A. Robertson; Jones: F. W. Foscue, J. E. Mattocks, T. F. Simmons, A. H. White; Lenoir: G. P. LaRoque, E. B. Lewis, W. A. Mitchell, W. T. Parrott, B. E. Stanley, E. P. Wooten; Lincoln: K. L. Lawing, A. L. Quickel, T. C. Quickel; Macon: G. H. Carpenter, L. O. Love; Madison: T. E. Huff, E. E. Sams; Mecklenburg: W. V. Brem, E. B. Graham, L. I. Guion, E. K. Graham, F. R. Harty, T. M. Newland, W. D. Price, T. R. Roberson, Jr., R. G. Shannonhouse, T. A. Sharpe, J. M. Walker, G. S. Wittson; Moore: R. L. Burns, D. McIver, Frank Page, Z. B. Saunders; Nash: V. A. Batchelor, T. P. Braswell, Jr., E. L. Brooks, S. W. Worthington; New Hanover: L. J. P. Cutlar, H. C. Bear, A. W. Belden, Adam Empie, F. Forshee, W. H. Green, Jr., L. B. Southerland, J. M. Stevenson, P. J. Thomas, E. J Wood, E. J. Woodward, C. W. Yates, Jr.; Orange: I. E.

D. Andrews, H. Bingham, Eugene Carroll, D. J. Currie, T. R. Foust, W. A. Graham, R. H. Graves, J. Graham, C. H. Johnston, T. H. Long, A. W. Mangum, L. McRae, J. A. Moore, Isaac Manning, J. M. Oldham, W. Roberson, C. Roberson, T. N. Webb, B. W. Weston, W. C. Wicker, Hollis Winston; Pasquotank: J. G. Hollowell, R. P. Jenkins; Pender: J. G. Murphy: Perquimans: P. W. McMullen, Oscar Newby, G. E. Newby; Person: Oscar Carver, W. D. Merritt, C. G. Winstead; Pitt: W. W. Dawson, W. H. Dixon, W. D. Grimes, H. P. Harding, F. C. Harding, D. M. Johnson, C. C. Joyner, W. J. Niehols; Randolph: J. W. McAlister, T. G. McAlister, E. Moffitt, W. E. H. Pickard, J. R. Smith, C. F. Tomlinson; Richmond: J. H. Coble, L. E. Covington, S. W. Covington, O. H. Dockery, J. L. Everett, Peter John, T. R. Little, D. K. McRae, J. R. Murphy, R. T. S. Steele, W. P. Webb, P. C. Whitlock; Robeson: J. A. Currie, J. G. McCormick, A. D. McLean; Rowan: M. C. Boyden, G. A. Bingham, Jr., B. Craige, A. Henderson, W. C. Kluttz, T. F. Kluttz, Jr., A. H. Price, W. H. Woodson, G. McD. Van Pool: Sampson: E. B. Grantham, R. H. Hubbard, F. B. Johnson, R. H. Wright, T. L. Wright; Stanly: C. D. Bennett, J. M. Turner; Surry: R. E. Hollinsworth, G. L. Park; Swain: D. R. Bryson, T. D. Bry-Transylvania: W. E. Shuford, R. E. Zachary; Tyrrell: J. E. Alexander; Union: J. E. Hart, J. E. Little, W. R. McCain, J. R. Price; Vance: S. P. Cooper, G. A. Harrell, Robert Lassiter, J. H. Tucker; Wake: J. H. Andrews, E. E. Bagwell, R. S. Busbee, J. C. Carrol, E. G. Denson, R. R. Gatling, F. J. Haywood, Jr., W. G. Haywood, S. H. Harris, G. H. Kirby, R. H. Lewis, Jr., J. T. Pugh, C. R. Turner, H. B. Worth, E. F. Rollins; Warren: W. A. Crinkley; Washington: H. D. Walker: Watauga: W. H. Swift; Wayne: M. Borden, L. C. Brogden, W. J. Brogden, C. S. Carr, A. H. Edgerton, Harry Howell, W. C. Lane, Leslie Weil, Lionel Weil, P. M. Thompson: Wilkes: E. B. Henderson: Wilson: H. G. Connor, Jr., A. R. Flowers, G. M. Ruffin, G. Woodard: Yadkin: E. D. Stanford.

Alabama: T. W. Powers.

Georgia: F. Lanier,

Kentucky: D. Lindsey, J. B. Lindsey.

Michigan: J. J. Van Noppen.

New York: L. M. Bristol, H. S. Lake.

South Carolina: W. B. Allen, R. E. Coker, R. S. Fletcher, W. C. Mc-Alister, J. C. Moorê.

Tennessee: McK. B. Aston, H. T. Collier, P. H. Eley, W. R. Webb.

Virginia: T. J. Creekmore, C. R. Dey, H. Hornthal, M. Mansfield, H. T. Sharp, R. E. L. Watkins.

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Murray Borden, Mary Elizabeth Falls, D. F. Nicholson, J. H. White, Leslie Weil.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY:

Laura Switzer, G. H. Kirby, T. Clarke.

#### SUMMER LAW SCHOOL:

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Vermont: H. K. Darling. Virginia: A. S. Barnard.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

North Carolina: W. R. Absher, T. C. Amick. Mrs. W. R. Absher, J. M. Baugham, J. A. Bivins, Pattie V. Battle. Charlotte Bush, Dixie Lee Bryant. H. E. C. Bryant, E. McN. Carr, Pattie E. Clator, Annie Clegg, Nannie Cox. R. M. Davis. Alice W. DeVane. A. C. English, Mamie Evans, Bettie W. Edwards, Nellie Fuller. Kate Fairley. L. D. Howell, R. B. Horne, E. L. Harris, H. H. Horne, Miss W. T. Hall, Lizzie S. Holden, Emma Harward, Loula Hendon, Louisa Hill, Mabel Hill. Cora Jenkins, M. F. Kenyon, Bertha M. Lee. Katic Lawrence. Willie A. Lentz. J. E. Latta, P. J. Long, Marion Mallett. Maggie McIver, S. R. Meginney, R. L. Moore. M. C. S. Noble. Addie Neville, Harry James Overman, Chloe Parker, Eliza Parker, Nannie Peebles, Eliza A. Pool, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, W. S. Snipes, E. M. Snipes, Lizzie Stanford, Meddie Stewart, T. F. Toon, Frederika Towers. Rosa Utley, C. H. White, Addie Webb, Bessie L. Whitaker, Fannie M. Yarborough.

Texas: Dr. W. J. Battle.

Virginia: Mrs. Mildred Bass, Miss Viola B. Tune.

Eugene L. Harris, '91.

# CHANGES IN CHAPEL HILL DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

#### THE CAMPUS.

The Campus has been enlarged by taking in the eleven acres on the East next to the Raleigh road, formerly called "Gov. Swain's Meadow," and is now 50 acres in area. The separating fence and hedge-row running North and South, have been removed. The broad avenue passing by the South Building has been opened to the Raleigh road, and the whole called Cameron Avenue, in honor of Mr. Paul C. Cameron, who did much efficient work in 1875, in superintending the repairs of the buildings. On each side is a row of sugar maples, donated by him. There is a foot-path leading from the end of the New East to the Raleigh road, between two rows of elms. These will soon meet overhead, forming a "Flirtation Walk" for lovers. The open ground is being sowed in clover and grasses.

The grove in front of the Judge Battle place (now the residence of Kemp P. Battle) has been trimmed up so that it is practically a part of the campus, the two forming most imposing grounds of over sixty acres.

The shutting up of the cattle has caused all gates to be taken away, but the rock walls are retained, hoary monuments to their builder, Dr. Mitchell. In some parts evergreen vines are covering up the stones. A few of the grand old oaks and hickories are dying every year but care is being taken to raise young oaks in their places. The Davie Poplar towers still over all, the lightning stroke received when the University was closed, not having inflicted permanent injury.

#### BATTLE PARK.

The forest to the east of the Battle residence has been permeated with numerous walks cut out in his leisure hours, with "his little hatchet" by the ex-President. Bridges are over the brooks and seats are set in the most romantic spots. With small expense a lovely park has been formed—a popular resort for the old and young.

#### PINEY PROSPECT.

A winding walk has been opened to Piney Prospect, and the trees felled, so that here the eyes wander over a broad expanse of territory, with eighteen farm houses visible among the trees. The spires and factory chimneys of Durham may be seen in the left, and the smoke of the locomotives of the railroads in front and on the right. When fire-works are exhibited in Raleigh, which is two hundred feet below the horizon,

the torpedoes plainly flash above the distant trees in the foregrounds. There is no more beautiful view East of the mountains than is had from this point, which is glowingly described by Governor Davie in a letter published in 1792. On the summit of Piney Prospect legend has fixed the site of the mythical duel in which Dromgoole was killed, a large round rock being his tombstone. The truth however is that Dromgoole left Chapel Hill "sound in mind and limb," having had no quarrel with anyone—but he was never heard of afterwards.

#### THE BUILDINGS-MEMORIAL HALL-GYMNASIUM.

The dormitory buildings, Old East, Old West, New East, New West and the South are externally as of yore, but more bright in color, and modernized somewhat by large window panes. Gerrard Hall (the Chapel) has two doors opening to the East, instead of North and South. Two aisles lead to the rostrum. The "Bull-pen" is gone. Neat chairs have taken the places of the hard, upright benches. Person Hall (once called the old Chapel) has been greatly enlarged towards the West and now contains the Chemical Lecture-room and laboratories. Smith Hall—the Library—is the same in appearance, but the basement has been converted into bath-rooms. West of Gerrard Hall is the grand Memorial Hall, in which are marble slabs to the memory of many of our great University officers and alumni, including all who lost their lives in the Civil war. It has a magnificent auditorium, with seats for 2450 persons, while 4000 can be comfortably accommodated if necessary.

West of Memorial Hall, just outside of the Campus is a large Gymnasium owned by a stock company on its own land. It is fitted up with firstclass apparatus for physical training and is leased to the University for that purpose, the Association reserving the right to have occasional dances at night on its floor.

In the South West corner of the Campus stands the modest but effective Dissecting room.

### FRATERNITY HALLS.

The A. T. O. have a neat cottage on the lot opposite to the Episcopal Church. The Zeta Psis have one facing the Campus at its western limit, nearly opposite to Person Hall, (the Chemical Building). The hall of the Phi Kappa Sigma is on Henderson street in front of the old Methodist Church. The other Fraternities have rented apartments in different parts of the village.

#### BUILDINGS OF THE VILLAGE.

The old mansion, occupied successively by Dr. Caldwell, Professor (afterwards Bishop) Green, Governor Swain, Dr. Charles Phillips and Professor Hooper, in which President Polk dined, and Presidents Buch-

anan and Johnson slept, was accidentally burned after the death of Prof. Hooper. A North and South street was then opened along the eastern side of the lot. On the eastern half of the remaining land is a very neat cottage. The western half is unchanged.

President Winston's home, the first in the village as you enter from Durham, has been enlarged and made beautiful within and without. The residence of Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips is now the Presbyterian manse, looking bright and new. Nearly opposite, adjoining the old Fetter homestead to the east is the dwelling of the State Geologist, Prof Joseph A. Holmes, formerly of the University. Adjoining the manse to the west is the newly erected residence of Dr. Manning. The Episcopal Parsonage on Rosemary street in the rear of Dr. Manning's has been enlarged and painted.

The unsightly and offensive structures opposite the Episcopal church are no more and a neat Fraternity Hall is in the centre of the square Across the side street to the west are Pickard's new stables. The old Eagle Hotel has been repainted and named Chapel Hill Hotel. A long two storied and double piazzaed addition to the rear on the walk leading to the north end of the Old East has been erected and is called "University Inn." On the opposite (or western) side of the park of the Campus next to Main (Franklin) street is another Hotel called Roberson's, being the residence of the late Mr. Jones Watson, enlarged and made suitable for the purpose. A building containing ten rooms, fronting University Inn will soon be ready for occupation.

Next to Roberson's Hotel on the west facing Franklin street is the very handsome new Methodist Church, the old Methodist Church having been sold to the Congregationalists and enlarged for a school for the colored. Next to the new church is a neat and commodious two storied dwelling, built about 1880.

Further on the old Guthrie (once Cave) dwelling has been modernized into a pleasant and comfortable residence, the rude Dr. Cave's "office," having been removed so as to give a beautiful front-yard.

On the North side of Franklin street, opposite Chapel Hill Hotel, the low wooden buildings, which students of old time will remember as Burnett's restaurant, and those of later date, as the residence of Rev. Jordan Weaver (colored), have been removed, but nothing has as yet taken their place. Opposite Roberson's Hotel is the umbrageous, vine-covered home of Mrs. Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, much sought after as a boarding place, known by old alumni as the site of the residence of Dr. George Moore, burnt many years ago. The stores between that and the Presbyterian church, and those further to the westward, have been enlarged, and the vacant place next to McCauley's store has been filled by a hand-some brick store, iron-fronted and plate-glassed

A third hotel has been provided by Mr. Bunn Patterson by transforming and adding to the McDade house at the south-west corner of Franklin and Columbia streets. The old houses at the north-west corner of Columbia street and Cameron Avenue, near the western entrance of the

Campus once called Snipe's corner, have been moved back, renewed and painted. A similar transformation has been made of the rookeries nearly opposite, at the south-east corner of Cameron Avenue and Pittsboro street. In fact all the houses on Cameron Avenue to the remote western boundary, in fact nearly all in the village have been renewed. And more than a score of neat, new houses, small but comfortable, dot the surface of the western part of the village. The Baptist and Methodist churches for the colored have been fitted with steeples and greatly im proved in comfort and appearance.

On Pittsboro street a new settlement has been begun. The old "ramshackle" has been made into a bright looking dwelling and four new family residences are either finished, or nearly finished, with one other soon to begin.

#### RESIDENCES OF THE FACULTY.

No member of the Faculty has resided for several years in either of the University buildings. They are exclusively occupied by students and for lecture halls and other like purposes. The residences of President Winston, and Professors Battle and Manning have been already indicated. Prof. Venable lives in the house occupied by Dr. Winston soon after his marriage, long the residence of Dr. James Phillips. Prof. Gore is in the house once occupied by Dr. Mitchell, afterwards by Dr. Hepburn, then by Prof. Redd. Rev. Dr. Hume's residence is the two storied building nearly opposite the Baptist church. Prof. Toy "keeps Bachelor's Hall" in the old home of Prof. Graves, adjoining the Baptist church. Prof. Alderman has the old Fetter residence, opposite Dr. Manning's. Prof. Harrington's home is in the Guthrie (or Cave) place, west of the Campus. Prof. Williams is in the Hogan house adjoining Dr. Venable. Prof. Wilson has the dwelling east of the Episcopal church, of late occupied by Dr. Alexander. Dr. Whitehead lives in the cottage mentioned as built on the eastern half of the old Governor Swain lot. The other members of the Faculty are boarding, but Profs, Cobb and Ball expect to build their own houses shortly, the former on the vacant lot east of the Presbyterian manse; the latter in the oak grove, across the Durham road south of Dr. Winston's home.

#### OLD CITIZENS PASSING AWAY.

Since the reopening in 1875 nearly all the old citizens have gone to the Better Land—Dr. Charles Phillips, Dr. A. W. Mangum, Prof. J. DeB. Hooper and wife, Judge W. H. Battle, Prof's. R. H. Graves and C. D. Grandy, Dr. W. P. Mallett, Dr. Thomas W. Harris, Mr. John W. Carr, Mrs. Laura Saunders, Mr. Foster Utley, Mr. Jones Watson, Mr. Thomas Long and Mr. Thomas Norwood, Mr. James Wills, Mr. Andrew Mickle and wife, Mr. W. J. Hogan and wife, Mrs. A. F. Redd, Dr. John Hogan,

Lemuel Yancy, (the Deaf and Dumb), Mrs. Rowe and Squire McDade, the old Post-master, Col. Hugh Guthrie, and others.

Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mrs. C. P. Spencer and her daughter, Mrs. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, Prof. A. F. Redd, Rev. J. F. Heitman and wife, Mrs. C. R. Craig, and others have removed from the village. Mr. John H. Watson is the oldest white male born in its limits.

Of those who waited on students Rev. Charles Johnson has quit University service and is in the active duties of the ministry. Tom Kirby has been dead several years. His residence, directly opposite to the Chapel Hill Hotel, has been purchased by the owner of the latter. His son Rev. Ed Kirby who occasionally took his father's place, is a free-holder in Chatham county.

### APPROACHES TO CHAPEL HILL.

In 1882 the branch rail-road from University Station to Chapel Hill was completed, giving double daily mail and express trains meeting the east-bound and west-bounds train on the North Carolina Rail Road. The Chapel Hill Station is about a fourth of a mile west of the western boundary of the village. About it have sprung up a steam corn and cotton ginning mill, stores, blacksmith shops, and dwelling houses. The hill on main street has been cut down and the street graded. And an excellently constructed broad road meanders from a point on the Durham road opposite Mr. R. L. Stroud's residence eastwardly by a gentle declivity to Bowlin's creek, thus avoiding the rocky steepness, which made travelling over the old road difficult and even dangerous.

Kemp P. Battle, '49.

# THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

"The truest University of these days is a collection of books," declared Thomas Carlyle, a generation ago. The utterance perhaps imperfectly understood at the time, has culminated in the belief that the library and its administration is a co-equal factor with the definite chairs of instruction in all university life—bearing the relation to the humanistic studies that the laboratory bears to the natural sciences. The modern library has become not only a store-house of thought, but a laboratory, a work shop, a mine, an inspiration for both professors and students, and the ablest men like Winsor, Poole, Spofford and Thwaites prefer the librarian's office to the professor's chair. It is a vital point with Universities and colleges everywhere to surround their students with multitudes of books, to arrange them scientifically and house them beautifully, and to make access to them easy and pleasant. Indeed, it is now pretty well agreed that if a young man leaves college without the desire and the power to educate himself in his after life through reading, he

has been cheated out of almost the chief thing worth going to college for. It is desired in this article to give to our alumni an idea of the evolution of our own library from a mere array of books to a vital force in the educational life of the institution.

The life of the library began with the life of the University in the last century. Wm. R. Davie and Thomas Blount, Richard Bennehan and Joseph R. Gautier were its first donors, and books bearing their names still stand on our shelves. There are very few data by which one might write the history of the library in those days. It is only safe to infer that the library increased slowly and that its proper function was little understood. Dr. Hooper in his charming address, "Ffty Years Since," gives us the only picture we have of the library in that early time, about 1805: "The Dialectic library of the college, all of it, was then contained in one of the cupboards of one of the common rooms in the East building, and consisted of a few half worn volumes, presented by compassionate individuals, and, I think, it was in the habit of migrating from room to room as the librarian changed, for you may be sure the responsibility of taking care of such a number of books could not be long borne by one pair of shoulders. And besides there was some ambition to choose as librarian a man who could wait on the ladies with something of that courtly grace which distinguishes the marshals of this polished age. The cupboards were not only small, but full of rat-holes, and a large rat might have taken his seat upon Rollins' History, the corner stone of the library, and exclaimed with Robinson Crusoe:

> "I am monarch of all I survey, My title there's none to dispute."

Such was the infancy of Dialectic knowledge; such the meagre fare provided for Dialectic literary appetite in those primeval days. And what is told of one library may be told of the other for they were as much alike as the teeth of the upper and lower jaw and as often came into collision. When one library got a book the other library must have the same book only more handsomely bound if possible."

In 1835, and for some time before, the books that had been gathered together were divided into separate collections, the University library, the Dialectic library, and the Philanthropic library and this unwise triple arrangement lasted unchanged for over a half a century.

The University library had its home for seventeen years (1835–1852) in the second story of the South Building. In 1852 it was removed to Smith Hall—the present library-building—and has remained there until this day. The writer remembers it in the early '80's, a rather dismal and forbidding array of books, unused save by the faculty, and annually covered with blue and white bunting to render the ball-room more beautiful for commencement occasions.

The Society libraries have had a more varied residence. From 1835 until 1848 the two Societies faced each other on the third floor of the

South Building. In 1848 they again changed quarters, the Dialectic library being transported to the third floor of the Old West Building and the Philanthropic to the same floor of the Old East—the present Modern Language and Greek rooms respectively.

The completion of the New East and West buildings in 1856 provided the books with fairly commodious buildings above the Society halls and there they were destined to remain for twenty-nine years, until in 1885 the entire book collections of the University were consolidated in Smith Hall and it was made possible for us to have a really great modern library.

It does not seem to have been the policy of President Swain to foster the growth of the library. His care and thought seem to have been so concentrated along other lines of growth that he neglected for seven years to spend an annual appropriation of \$1000 for that special purpose. In the dark days of the interregnum the library was seriously crippled and might have been totally destroyed but for the ceaseless care and vigilance of Mrs. C. P. Spencer-both donor and conservator of the library. The arrangements for using and increasing the books in the Society libraries from the reorganization in 1875 until the consolidation were crude and inefficient. During the entire week save for a few hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays the rooms were closed. Indeed, they were not libraries in any true sense but mere book repositories.

No intelligent guiding principle controlled the purchase of new books, and thus a certain fragmentary character was given to our library which it has not yet wholly overcome. The two societies, unwisely enough, bought year after year the same books, in large measure, thus duplicating instead of augmenting the collection. The books that were bought, however, reflect great credit upon the young men who acted for the societies. They indicate good taste and intelligent appreciation of university needs considering the lack of unity and consistency in the plan.

In these years the library was a secondary and subordinate part of University equipment—a sort of adjunct to the societies—conferring dignity and power upon them. Studious men and men who had formed the reading habit doubtless profited greatly by the libraries, imperfect as they were, but they fell far short of accomplishing their full measure of usefulness. The change came when consolidation was accomplished and it will interest the ardent spirits of that day who fought for and against the proposition to know that the movement marked a distinct epoch in the expansion of the University.

Under the wise supervision of Dr. Eben Alexander, in 1891 the library was thoroughly reorganized and renovated. The books were gone over with patient care, duplicates taken out and sold, the whole collection arranged, classified on a rational basis, and catalogued under the card catalogue system by subject and author.

The present management has slightly modified this system in the direction of clearness. The librarian as a further step keeps an accession sheet in which is recorded each new book by its proper number, thus affording valuable data for the future librarian.

The natural and logical conclusion to this consolidation of all the books under one roof, and their careful classification and arrangement, took place last year when the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies formally donated their books to the University and provided in addition a perpetal endowment for its maintenance and expansion. The official name of the Library is now

# THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, ENDOWED BY THE DIALECTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The University Library now numbers approximately 32,000 bound volumes and 7,000 pamphlets, exclusive of the 8,000 volumes and pamphlets of the Mitchell Scientific Society. It is arranged in twenty-two sub-divisions, of which these are chief:

Reference,
Political and Social Science,
Poetry and Drama,
Religion and Theology,
Latin, Greek and Sanskrit,
Medicine and Hygiene,
History,
Philosophy,
Literature and Language,

Mythology and Art,
Modern Languages,
Jurisprudence,
Biography and Memoirs,
Education,
Fiction,
Science,
Mathematics,
Public Documents.

Prof. Alderman has general supervision and control of the policy and conduct of the library and Mr. Benjamin Wyche is Librarian proper, giving his entire time to the work.

Mr. Wyche has had special training in library economy and is assisted by three capable men among the students. Attached to the library is a Reading Room supplied with the best foreign and American periodicals and the leading newspapers of the State and nation. Both Library and Reading Room are open every day except Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the entire student body has access to its alcoves and writing tables. Four steel stacks capable of holding 10,000 volumes were added to the library last year and at least three more are needed to accommodate the unshelved and over-crowded books. The books are not fenced off by wire or covered with glass. The students are urged to handle the books, to know them as familiar objects, to seek help from them and to browse among them as dear Charles Lamb advised. One of the most impressive sights that the University affords is the spacious library room thronged day by day with young men of a new generation holding speech with the choice spirits of all ages and seeking strength and direction from the great masters who still rule us from their urns. Some idea of the extent to which the students use the books may be gained from the statement that 2444 volumes were drawn from the library during the last three months in the following proportion: in September, 682; October, 792; November, 1070.

While it is sought to avoid mere red-tape every precaution is taken to put the library on a business basis, to keep track of its possessions and to spread its influence. The most notable undertakings in the library for the past year have been the cataloguing and arranging of the Wood Collection, the transfer to the steel stacks and the methodical arrangements of our large collection of public documents and the orderly classification and shelving of the immense number of pamphlets belonging to the Mitchell Society.

Taking the increase of the past two years as a basis the books are increasing at the rate of about 1500 volumes annually. A large number of volumes drift into its alcoves every year from the government, societies, individuals and every now and then beneficent donors like Mrs. C. P. Spencer, Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Francis T. Bryan and the children of Edward Graham Daves, enrich it by valuable contributions. The funds available for library purposes are expended semi-annually under the direction of the Supervisor and Library Committee and with the advice and suggestion of the faculty. Any student is given an opportunity to suggest any book that may be of usefulness for him.

The motive governing the selection of new books is that the books shall supplement the instruction given here and shall furnish both direction and inspiration to the search for truth going on within our walls. The constant aim is to render our collection an harmonious, effective instrument of education fit to meet the demands of the researchful elective spirit of modern higher education. Actual university work no longer means the mere imparting of mature scholarship. It means the verification of truth by contact with the sources of inspiration. It means criticism and creation. Topical study, critical literary composition, seminary methods necessitate a sympathetic book collection and wise and helpful administration. Our library is to-day just beyond the transition period between a state of passivity and one of helpful activity in the educational processes going on around us. One has only to visit the library to be convinced of this. Subjects for debate are posted and reference given to facilitate investigation, contents of magazines are on the bulletin, parallel readings assigned by the various professors are listed and made easy of access, the arrival and character of notable new books is announced. Whether we shall ever reach the desired goal in this matter of making the library a successful adjunct of lecture and recitation work will finally depend on the librarian.

He must mediate between the teacher and the text; he must induct the young and ignorant into bookland, he must strengthen and invigorate the professor's work and upon him finally shall depend whether the students shall grow out of that untrained helplessness to use books so common to them all in their first years at college and so fatal to the intellectual life.

#### THE DIALECTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies are as old as the University, and their existence has been intimately connected with it. They must needs, like the University, have passed through various stages of development. Especially is this noticeable in recent years in which, with the continued growth and expansion of the University in all directions, the Societies have adjusted themselves to changed and changing conditions.

This adjustment has taken place in two directions:

1. They have entirely divested themselves of their original powers of control over college property and of all police powers.

2. They are endeavoring to conform to the spirit of a new era.

In the first place, as originally constituted, besides their literary exercises, they were invested with legislative, judicial and supervisory powers. They passed laws for the government of the Library, for the protection of college property and for the maintenance of order and decorum outside as well as inside the halls. The presidents of these societies, or various committees appointed for the purpose, were sole judges as to violations of these laws; while the societies themselves, as separate bodies, saw that the officers enforced and the members observed the regulations which they had enacted. They were thus the self-governing University.

These powers, once vested in the societies, now rest with the Faculty and the student body as a whole. And necessarily so; for the days of compulsory society membership are passed, voluntarily abolished by the Societies themselves. Perhaps two-thirds of all the academic students in college, however, belong to one of the two societies; but having no control over those who are not members, they can no longer exercise legislative, supervisory or judicial authority over the whole University. Hence they are now purely literary. The power which they once held, they hold no more; the authority which they once exercised, they exercise no longer. Payment for the destruction of college property goes into the hands of the Bursar of the University and not, as formerly, into the coffers of the two Societies; the once joint Library of the University, the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies is now "The Library of the University of North Carolina, Endowed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies;" the system of Monitors, for a long time the post of Freshman honor, "still remains upon the statute books," but there are no monitors. The system has died the death. Upon the By-Laws of the Phi- Society were once, and not long since either, the following fines and many similar: "For engaging in a smoking spree, \$10.00; for throwing wood, beating tin, dragging lumber, or similar offenses on Friday and Saturday nights, \$1.00 for engaging in a blacking sprce, \$5.00"

But the places that once knew these things shall know them now no

more forever. The Secretary has "in a large, round hand" written the word repealed across them, and the governors and judges and preachers of the sixties and seventies who paid their V's and their X's for violating the same may mourn their silent requiem.

We break the continuity of our thought just here to say that if in future years some antiquarian should unearth these relics of the past and give them to the world as a system of laws to be studied and adopted, as were Roman Laws after centuries of self-concealment, we hope he will respectfully dedicate them to those colleges where "a frequent return to first principles" seems so eagerly desired. This change is one of form, and is nigh completion.

The second adjustment is one of *spirit*, and is yet in the experimental stage. The societies have stripped themselves of the paraphernalia of power; but they have not yet had time to adjust themselves to strict literary work alone. The central idea in the attainment of this latter end has been to allow both a free field and a struggle for existence to those whose ambitions or inclinations would lead them to make writers or speakers of themselves: a "free field" in that those who do not desire to become writers or speakers need not connect themselves with the societies, thus leaving the field open for those who do; a "struggle for existence" in that those who do join are supposed to be those who really care for literary attainment, thus rendering the contest closer and the struggle more intense. In other words the idea has been to have a free field in order to have a struggle for existence. The survival of the fittest will indicate that the societies will be represented by their best men who have had the best training.

A second element in this change of spirit has been the adjustment of the training of the societies to the spirit of the age. If it be true that history repeats itself and that "Cicero represents the highest type of Latinity" while Tacitus, who very closely followed him, stands for the reaction of a declining and practical age, it seems that the present era has moved from the style of Henry, Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Benton to the formality of legal expression, the brevity and terseness of business language, or the closeness and rigidity of modern thought. The societies have recognized this and are endeavoring to adjust their training to the changed condition.

The Phi and Di have produced speakers in abundance; they have yet to produce a thinker. How well they will succeed in this broader, more liberal change depends upon the personnel of their respective bodies.

Joe. E. Alexander, '95.

# THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The fundamental purpose of the Summer School is to connect the University with the people, to popularize learning and to make University residence possible to those who, for various reasons, are not able to attend its regular sessions. It is in a true sense, too, an historical development, reminding us on the one hand of the "Greek games" but emphasizing the intellectual features of the classic assemblies; and, on the other, like university-extension schemes, expressing the revolt of the modern world against the monastic and ecclesiastical monopoly of education and the learned exclusiveness of the great schools.

There are in the United States one hundred and ten summer schools with an aggregate attendance of 25,000 pupils. This remarkable growth would indicate that the Summer School is a permanent force in modern educational economy. Thousands of teachers and students testify that the healthful recreations of these meetings, the inspiration of such large numbers animated by common sympathies are better preparations for hard work the next year than a vacation spent in mere idleness. Seventeen years ago the University of North Carolina, acting under the auspices of the state, inaugurated a Summer Normal School, then a comparatively new and untried experiment. This school continued in operation for eight years, and I do not think it is claiming too much to assert that much of the educational zeal and skill that have increased our school facilities, improved our methods and popularized the idea of public education sprang directly or indirectly out of that wise movement. The University of to-day recognizing the strength and wisdom of the idea and adapting it to the needs of to-day, has established in connection with its regular academic and graduate work four distinct summer schools.

#### THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

This school, located at Chapel Hill, held its first session of four weeks in the summer of 1894, under the superintendency of Prof. E. A. Alderman. It had its inception in the desire of the University to help to higher culture and greater professional skill the young men and women of the State (for both sexes are admitted) who could not attend its regular terms. The State makes no special provision for this school. For the nominal fee of five dollars the student is entitled to admission in all the courses and has free access to the University libraries, laboratories and museums.

While all students are admitted and courses are offered in all studies from the higher mathematics to primary reading, the work is intended primarily for teachers and those intending to teach, and the instruction has a pedagogic rather than an academic aim.

The school last year was divided into two departments, the Academic and the Pedagogic.

In the Academic there were nine instructors, President Winston, Dr. K. P. Battle, Prof. Gore, Prof. Toy, Prof. Holmes, Prof. Cain and Mr. Foust, of the University faculty, and Dr. Wm. J. Battle and Dr. C. A. Smith of the Universities of Texas and Louisiana.

In the Pedagogic, there were seven instructors, Prof. Alderman of the University, Prof. Claxton and Miss Bryant of the State Normal School, Profs. Graham and Noble, Superintendents of the Charlotte and Wilmington Schools and Misses Pool and Fulghum of the Raleigh and Goldsboro schools.

Instruction is now offered in the following twenty-six subjects: Latin, Greek, French, German, Anglo-Saxon, English Literature, Pedagogics, Language Work, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Physics, History, Civics, Political and Social Science, Land Surveying, Road Construction, History of Education, Geography, Botany, Drawing, Primary Reading, Arithmetic, Physiology, Physical Training.

The machinery of the school did not differ materially from that of the University. It was the University for one month. The methods of instruction were by text-books, lectures, and topical and parallel readings in the University library. The pedagogical library comprising about 500 volumes was open to all and every day a full period was spent by the entire student body in open conference upon vital and practical educational questions. The school last year was pre-eminently a place of work. Seventy-five students presented themselves for instruction and among this number were graduates of the University, Wake Forest, Trinity, the State Normal School, St. Mary's, Peabody Normal School, City High Schools and teachers and students of public schools. Nine city superintendents from Wilmington to Salisbury were in attendance and there were men and women here who had been teaching for twenty years. Fourteen public lectures were given at night in the College Chapel on historical, educational, scientific and literary subjects and the routine of work was varied by helpful and pleasant entertainments.

This school is no longer an experiment but an integral part of the University. Many changes suggested by contact with the teachers will be made in the coming year looking to the more perfect equipment of the school. New subjects will be added, the term lengthened and opportunities given in advanced classes for old students to go forward in their work.

#### THE SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

In 1846 Hon. Wm. H. Battle, then a Judge of the Supreme Court and subsequently Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, established a Law School in connection with the University; this school was maintained until 1868 and was discontinued when the old faculty was turned out in the days of Reconstruction. Very many distinguished law-

yers were graduated from this school, among them Senators Ransom, Pool and Vance, Judges Shepherd and Howard, Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States, who was also special professor of law with Judge Battle.

In 1875 the University was reorganized and Judge Battle opened his law school. After his death Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President of the University, found time amid his arduous duties as Executive officer and Professor in the University, to teach law, until 1881, when the present Professor, Hon. John Manning, was elected Professor of Law. Mr. Manning took charge in September, 1881, and started the school with seven students. Under his management the school grew in favor and in numbers.

In 18	85-86	there	were	17	students
" 18	86-87	66	66	24	6.6
" 18	87-88	4.4	66	26	66
" 18	88-89	66	66	21	"
" 18	89-90	6.6	"	33	6.6
" 18	90-91	6.6	56	35	6.6
" 18	91-92	6.6	"	55	6.6
" 18	92-93	6.6	6.6	53	6.6
" 18	93-94	4.6	44	66	4.6

It will be seen that in the last four years the law school has increased in numbers 100 per cent. and since its inception has increased nearly ten fold. In 1892 Dr. Manning associated with him in the conduct of the Summer School the Hon. Jas. E. Shepherd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. This school offers peculiar advantages not only to young men beginning the study of law, but also to young practitioners desirous of refreshing their legal knowledge or of pursuing some given line of work.

No young man who has obtained the certificate of this school has ever been rejected by the Supreme Court on examination for license to practice law.

Its pupils are scattered all over the United States, and wherever found they are ardent friends of the school and leading men in their profession.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY.

The Summer School of Geology held its first session at King's Mountain in June-July, 1893, under the direction of Prof. Collier Cobb. The aim of the school was to train its students in scientific methods of inquiry and in geological surveying. The region around King's Mountain is admirably well adapted for such work. In the summer of 1894 two courses were given, one in elementary geology and mineralogy intended for teachers and for beginners in the science, the other in advanced geological field work. A lecture was given at 7:30 in the morning, and the greater part of the day was then devoted to field excursions and to labor-

atory work. Many interesting problems in physical and structural geology present themselves; and for students interested in mineralogy and mining engineering there is no better field to be had. Excursions were made to the various mining regions within a radius of twenty miles, in company with mining experts.

Through the munificence of Messrs. R. H. Garrett, J. W. Garrett, P. S. Baker, F. Dilling, and the estates of Drs. F. M. and Jos. J. Garrett, and R. Y. McAden, the University now owns a home for the summer school of Geology, consisting of two small houses upon a beautiful lot of five and a half acres. It is hoped that the necessary funds will soon be secured for the erection of a suitable laboratory upon the lot.

## SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY.

A course in Marine Zoology was conducted by Professor H. V. Wilson, at Beaufort, N. C., during the month June 10-July 10. A house on the shore was rented as a laboratory, boats for collecting were hired, while the necessary books and apparatus were sent down from Chapel Hill. Three students pursued the course, Mr. G. H. Kirby and Mr. Thos. Clark of the University, and Miss Laura Switzer of the Greensboro Normal and Industrial School. The object of the course was to acquaint the student with the anatomy and habits of the commoner marine animals found along our coast. Every one was encouraged to do his own collecting, and a part of each day was devoted to this work. The collecting in Beaufort harbor is particularly interesting owing to the richness of the fauna, which is equalled by that of few places north of the Florida Keys. During the past summer the town was, as it deserves to be, a geological centre, for close beside our own labratory was stationed the marine laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University under Professor W. K. Brooks, and but a short distance off was the working place of a party from Columbia College under the guidance of Professor E. B. Wilson. Edwin A. Alderman, '82.

#### THE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club as an established institution dates from the Fall of 1891. Prior to this there had been occasional musical entertainments given in public by companies of students, but no regularly organized and trained club, representing the University. A fortunate collocation of circumstances and the presence in the University of an unusual number of good voices resulted in the organization of a double octet, the personnel of which was as follows: Prof. Karl P. Harrington, Musical Director; T. M. Lee, Leader; Howard E. Rondthaler, Business Manager. First Tenor—Frank H. Batchelor, Chas. S. Mangum, J. A. Arthur, Jr., Bruce Cotten. Second Tenor—F. B. McKinne, G. L. Peschau, R. E. Zachary, H. E. Rondthaler. First Bass—Hunter L. Harris, Chas. Roberson, Wm. B.

Snow, T. M. Lee. Second Bass—Michael Hoke, E. Payson Willard, J. H. Price, Richard Arrington.

After several months spent in steady training the first concert was given in the University Chapel, Jan. 22, 1892. The program was as follows:

#### PART I.

1. Medley
2. The Pope, Yale Songs.
2. OVER THE BANISTER
3. QUARTETTE, "Stars of the Summer Night" Hatton.
Messrs. Batchelor, Mangum, Lee, and Hoke.
4. MATIN BELLS Yale Songs.
Warbler, Mr. Mangum.
5. DRINKING SONG CHURCH IN THE WILDWOOD
CHURCH IN THE WILDWOOD
6. Ching-A-Ling Student's Songs.
Whistler, Mr. Lee.
7. Johnny Schmoker U. N. C. Version.
PART II.
1 Was Marrier A.C. and The agreement of the Control
1. WE MEET AGAIN TO-NIGHT Yale Songs.
2. HUETTLELEIN Beschnitt.
Solo, Mr. Harris.
3. CHAPEL STEPS Gow. NUT BROWN MAIDEN Yale Songs.
4. TRIO, "A Little Farm well Tilled." Parry.
Messrs. Mangum, Harris, and Hoke.
5. LITTLE DOG Carmina Collegensia.
Warbler, Mr. Mangum.
6. QUINTETTE, "Come Away," Polka Serenade Schaefer.
Messrs. Batchelor, Mangum, Harris, Lee and Hoke.
7. Who Was George Washington? Riley.
8. OLD NORTH STATE Gaston.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Not only was this concert a surprise and a success beyond expectation,
but the Club's reputation quickly spread over the State, and before the
end of the season they had made a number of successful trips and given
in all thirteen concerts as follows:
Jan. 22, Gerrard Hall, Chapel Hill.
Jan. 29, Metropolitan Opera House, Raleigh.
Feb. 4. Salem Female Academy, Salem.
Feb. 4. Brown's Opera House, Winston.
Feb. 5, Greensboro Female College, Greensboro.

Feb. 5, City Hall, Greensboro. Feb. 11, Stokes Hall, Durham. Feb. 19, Metropolitan Opera House, Raleigh.

April 18, Stokes Hall, Durham.

May 7, Opera House, Goldsboro.

May 8, Y. M. C. A. Assembly Hall, Wilmington.

June 1, Memorial Hall, Chapel Hill.

June 28, Assembly Hall, Morehead City.

The causes of the popularity of these first concerts were numerous. The idea was a novelty in North Carolina. The program, though quite largely composed of the simple old college songs, was full of vivacity and variety. The rare combination of Mr. Mangum's "warbling," Mr. Lee's whistling, Mr. Hunter Harris's rich baritone solos and Mr. Batchelor's pure tenor has not been since equalled at the University. It must be added further that the fine capacity of the first leader and the untiring efforts of the first business manager were largely responsible for the success of this first club. Mr. Mangum has since then won fresh laurels with the Jefferson Male Quartette, of Philadelphia, while the untimely death of both Mr. Harris and Mr. Batchelor within about a year after leaving the University remains one of those mysterious coincidences whose meaning Providence does not reveal to us. Many of the comments in the State press were exceedingly flattering, of which the following are sample sentences:

"The concert given by the Glee Club of the University of North Carolina at the court house last night was, we may safely say, the most thoroughly enjoyed musical event of the season."

"The Glee Club did itself great credit by its splendid entertainment

last night."

"The University Glee Club are hummers. They can sing and no mistake."

"The boys deserve a crowded house wherever they go, for they give a concert that is well worth hearing."

"The programme, composed of the most attractive college songs, serenades, warblings and whistlings in the larger Universities of to-day, was rendered with a degree of excellence seldom surpassed, and reflected, indeed, a worthy credit upon North Carolina talent." "Their vocalizing was exceptionally fine, and their appearance as a body was such as

any University might be proud of."

Soon after the middle of this year, Mr. Lee having finished his studies at the University, Mr. Harris succeeded to the position of leader for the rest of the season. The first annual Commencement concert occurred on June 1st, 1892, and was given in Memorial Hall. The program already shows a distinct advance in the quality of the music rendered; for, in addition to a number of old favorites, we find Liszt's "Weimar People's Song," Abt's "Good Night, Beloved," and Kendall's "Tom, the Piper's Son."

Only four of this first club appeared to form the nucleus of the next year's organization and the prospects seemed, at first, rather dark for a successful season. A vigorous competition, however, developed for the vacant positions, and hard practice ensued under the patient direction of the new leader, Mr. E. P. Willard, and the efficient management of

Mr. Chas. Roberson. By the time for the annual mid-winter concert, Jan. 27, 1893, the new club was in such good condition that not only were the old songs brought on with their pristine fervor, but a number of higher-grade selections were added to their repertoire, such as Lacome's "Estudiantina," Hatton's "The Letter," Sodermann's "Peasant's Wedding March," and Gade's beautiful double quartette "Serenade." Here begin to appear also original compositions by home talent, an anonymous "Varsity Seem-Phunney," abounding in local hits; and the "Cradle Song," the now well-known setting of a familiar advertisement to music.

The other concerts this season were as follows: Feb. 1, Asheville, Opera House; Feb. 2, Charlotte, Auditorium; Feb. 3, Greensboro, State Normal College; Feb. 3, Greensboro, Court House; Feb. 16, Oxford, Opera House; April 4, Salem, Salem Female Academy; April 4, Winston, Opera House; June 7, Chapel Hill, Gerrard Hall.

If the trips during the previous season were delightful, those this year were not a whit behind in charming social opportunities. It became a well-understood thing that special receptions were tendered to the Club wherever it went. Enthusiasm and cordiality abounded and the reports brought back from these excursions increased the desire of prospective candidates for the Club to be fortunate enough to secure places on it another year. For not only was the opportunity thus afforded to receive the benefit gained by traveling and gaining acquaintance with other parts of the State, but the most valuable friendships also could be formed with leading families, and the refinements of social life cultivated under the most favorable circumstances.

As usual, the papers were nearly all loud in their praises of the University boys and their creditable work on the concert stage.

At the commencement concert the Club was assisted by their veteran tenor and warbler, Mr. Chas. S. Mangum. The programs on this occasion were sumptuous, including a group picture of the entire Club and the words of several of the selections, printed in the University colors, with a unique cover especially designed and engraved for the occasion. Among the new selections were Hatton's "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn," Emmet's "Lullaby" arranged as a quartette by Herbert Johnson, Taber's "Cannibal Idyl," Kjerulf's quartette, "Last Night," Mendelssohn's "Turkish Drinking Song," and a new local hit, "The Song of the A. B."

At the close of this season, as had been the case the year before, the business manager turned over a considerable sum of money to the Athletic Association, after all expenses for the year were paid.

The season of 1893-94 was carried through successfully under the leadership of Chas. Roberson and the management of J. L. Patterson. Mr. Cooke, whose work on 1st Tenor had come to be appreciated during the preceding season, was on hand, and Mr. McKenzie was quite a feature of the concerts in his bass solo singing. Mr. McKinne now served his third season, and Mr. A. W. Mangum appeared for the first time as "Warbler.' The program of the mid-winter concert was divided into three parts rep-

resenting the student life in song at Yale, Harvard, and North Carolina. The season's concerts were given as follows: Chapel Hill, February 2; Greensboro, February 5; Salisbury, February 6; Charlotte, February 7; Winston-Salem, February 8; Raleigh, March 26; Fayetteville, March 27; Wilmington, March 28; New Bern, March 29; Kinston, March 30; Durham, April 27; Chapel Hill, June 6.

The especial feature of the commencement concert was a new Cantata, produced from manuscript prepared for the occasion, entitled, "Peter, the Pumpkin-Eater." "Notwithstanding the hard times, financially, for public entertainments, the Club finished the season again without a cent of indebtedness, though hundreds of miles were traveled, concerts were given in ten of the principal cities of the State, and not a penny solicited or received from any outside source.

With the opening of the present session Mr. D. Eatman was chosen leader of the Club and Mr. F. F. Bahnson, business manager. Nine members of last year's Club have been chosen again this year, and the other places filled with promising new material. The practice is already at a more advanced stage than usual at this time of the year, and the prospects are that the concerts this season will be especially fine. The particular new feature, however, will be a large and remarkably well-trained Mandolin Club, under the leadership of Mr. L. M. Bristol. The instrumental talent among the students has long been known, and it needed only the skillful hand of a trained musician to develope it; and the results are even more than justifying all expectations. It may safely be predicted that the concerts soon to be given by the combined Clubs will be far superior to anything ever yet sent out in the State.

It has been seen in this epitome of the Glee Club's history that there has been steady growth and constant success, that the quality of the work has been constantly improved, that originality has been fostered, that new features have been added from year to year, and that the outlook is one to create enthusiasm in every friend of the University. The Alumni never have any cause to be ashamed of the Club wherever it appears; but it has won golden opinions far and wide every year.

It may be added that whenever the Club visits new cities to which its work is yet unknown, the alumni can render a distinct service to the Club, and to their Alma Mater, by spreading the information that the entertainment is well worthy of patronage, and by their own enthusiastic attendance.

K. P. Harrington.

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Ten years ago almost no attention was paid by professors or students of the University to the training and development of the physical powers. Base-ball was played in a desultory fashion, and in the autumn a rough and tumble sort of foot ball was indulged in which often ended in what are now called "scrapping" matches. The two favorite games in the early fall and through the lazy spring were "mumble-the-peg" and marbles, or as the game was called "knucks." Whether it was due to the absence of exciting manly sports or not, certain it is that the faculty had more trouble in managing the less than two hundred students who gathered here for their instruction in those days, than the four hundred who are found in the same halls now. Those noisy troublesome days have, I hope, been left behind forever. The time and thought which are now given to the different teams, their training, and their victories or defeats, were given then to ringing the bell and playing pranks upon faculty, fellow-students and villagers.

About ten years ago the writer of this article formed the first tennis club and brought the first tennis net into the village. It was put up in the grove in front of Dr. Battle's residence and for a year or two was the only one here. A base-ball team, which was gotten together with some difficulty at about the same time, came to grief in a contest with Bingham's School, and the budding athletic enthusiasm was cruelly nipped. A game with any of the colleges of the State was not dreamed of in those days, but even the rivalry with the nearest Academy began to show its good effect in the first signs of what we now call college spirit. A college yell or rallying cry was practiced, the interest of the student was aroused, and the students were more firmly knit together.

There was no gynasium in those days. Nevertheless a little later an Athletic Association was formed and one or two annual contests were held. Running, walking, leaping and races of various descriptions were indulged in but there was little or no training for any of the contests. In 1885 our present gymnasium was erected through the zealous efforts of some of the University's loyal sons, in particular Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, and a great impetus was given to the cause of physical development. Great interest was shown in this kind of work and exhibitions were given, which it would be hard to excel in this day. Before this time we had known of several serious fights and shooting affrays among the students and at least four cases of insanity from over study and perhaps some deaths which might be attributed to the same cause. Since then no troubles of this kind have come upon us, especially since some form of athletic training has been made compulsory upon all the lower classes. Still the grass grew over the ball field and "knucks" was the favorite past-time. It makes one blush with shame to think of the prominence of this lazy, puerile sport until it was supplanted by the manly games of the present. I suppose some antiquarian will dig out of the old faculty records the rules and regulations which forbade the playing of the said game in front of the main buildings or the digging of the necessary "holes" in the principal walks. It may interest the opponents of foot-ball, on the score of its roughness, to know that probably the most serious physical injury happening to any of our students through a game befell a devotee of the same despised "knucks." He acquired some serious affection of the knee from much kneeling before "holes," was laid up some months here with it, and was taken to Baltimore to consult a specialist. There seemed danger at one time of loss of the limb.

In 1888 the students of the University met those of Wake Forest in a foot-ball contest at the State Fair. This was the first of the inter-collegiate contests. Neither of the contestants knew the modern game of foot-ball, but they were soon inducted into the mysteries of those rules by defeats at the hands of Trinity, whose young and pushing president had infused into them some of the spirit and skill of Yale. The need of thorough coaching and training was quickly seen by the University students, and so they secured the services of Mr. Hector Cowan, one of Princeton's famous team. A year or so later, Mr. Graves, a Yale player, spent two or three weeks trying to drill the players into something like the proper form and it was his instruction which enabled the University to send out its brilliant team of 1892. During these early years the University had but indifferent success in the new and untried field of athletics. It met repeated defeats at the hands of the colleges of the State and, of course, never thought of trying its fortune outside. A game with the University of Virginia was not dreamed of until Trinity boldly tried the dangers of the unknown outside world and roundly defeated the Virginians in their own capital city. As they had only succeeded in defeating the University by a very close score a short time before, a greater confidence was felt in our own strength and it was soon decided to put forth every effort to meet the stronger teams of the South during the next session.

As to the position taken by the faculty in the matter of these intercollegiate contests no control or special notice was taken of them at first. As objectionable features arose the reins were drawn a little tighter. In 1889 the regulation was passed that these contests could take place only upon college grounds. In 1890 the trustees, upon recommendation of the faculty, forbade them altogether. Attempts were made to interest the students in games among themselves, in tennis and in the gymnasium, but with only indifferent success. The ball field grew deep in grass and some of the old lawlessness reappeared. Full license would not do and evidently total repression was nearly as bad, so the faculty were in a mood to listen favorably to a petition from the students ably presented by their representatives, G. M. Graham, '91, Alex. Stronach, '89, and S. M. Blount, '90. The prohibitory law was repealed in the winter of 1891.

Games with other institutions were allowed, nor were they restricted to college grounds, as this was impracticable for financial reasons. The general regulation of all matters concerning athletics was put in the hands of an advisory committee consisting of one member of the faculty, one graduate and one undergraduate. This plan has approved itself as wise and is the method still in force. A fund was immediately raised and the men went into training under care of Mr. W. P. Graves, of Yale. No games were played that Spring but the nucleus was formed for that team of 1891 which came so near defeating the Trinity team who earned the title of Champions of the South by their Thanksgiving Day victory over the University of Virginia. The captain of this team was M. Hoke, '93, the brilliant captain of the following year. During the Spring, baseball took a forward impetus under the captaincy of Perrin Busbee, '93, and the first triumphant entry of a returning team into the town was upon the occasion of their return from the victory over Trinity in Winston, the last game of base-ball which that college has played against any other institution. This team was the first to meet the University of Virginia upon the diamond, losing an exciting game in Richmond in May, 1891. In the Spring following R. H. Johnston, '92, was captain. Great improvement was shown in training and team work, and one of the two games with the University of Virginia was won, thus dividing honors with that institution. This team lost only two of its schedule of games.

In the Fall of 1892 the University put out her most famous foot-ball team. Captain Hoke proved a skilful commander and led his men through a series of brilliant victories. Only one defeat was suffered by the team, and that was an October game, lost to the University of Virginia by a score of 18 to 30. When fully trained by the November practice this team proved itself to be the superior of any other in the South. Richmond College was defeated by a score of 40 to 0; Trinity College by 24 to 0; the Auburn, Ala. boys by 64 to 0; Vanderbilt by 24 to 0, and the University of Virginia by 26 to 0. It is difficult to estimate what the victories of this team accomplished for the cause of athletics in the University. Training, which had been only half-hearted before, became now a reality, and the record of these men has been the emulation of every succeeding team. Besides, such a series of victories brought the University prominently before the college world, South and North, and has made the paths of subsequent managers of teams much easier, though the boys can assure the alumni that they are far from rosy yet.

In the base-ball season of 1893, the team won four out of seven games, losing one in Lynchburg to the University of Virginia and two to the University of Vermont, one of them by the very close score of one to two. This was the first time that our students had met in friendly contest any of the Northern colleges, and, though defeated, their plucky game drew favorable attention to them—and confirmed the high position taken in athletics by the University. The record of the foot-ball team of the season of 1893 showed the necessity for the presence of a good trainer throughout the season. The material for the team was good and there

was much zeal and enthusiasm, but out of seven games four were lost. Thorough and competent coaching is an absolute necessity for the making of a winning team, and this is one of the points in favor of the game. No half-way work will answer. A player must bring out every power, must develop to the utmost every faculty, must learn thorough self-control, must work for the team and not for himself, must make himself a part of a perfectly working machine, must be full of nerve and pluck and strategy.

The base-ball team of 1894, as being the most thoroughly trained and the last one sent out by the University deserves a fuller mention. This team was coached by Mr. Bennett, of Charlotte. W. R. Robertson of the same city was captain and W. R. Kenan, Jr., of Wilmington was the manager. It was composed of the following men:

J. M. Oldham, catcher; G. G. Stephens, pitcher; S. T. Honeycutt, first base; E. C. Gregory, second base; T. Lanier, third base; B. E. Stanley, short stop; E. B. Graham, left field; W. R. Robertson, centre field; W. R. Kenan, right field; Bailey and Robertson, substitutes.

Fourteen games were played during the season and in ten of these the University came off victorious. The scores were,

U. N. C. vs. Durham, 6 to 3,
U. N. C. vs. Yale, 4 to 7.
U. N. C. vs. Lehigh, 6 to 1.
U. N. C. vs. Lehigh, 6 to 1.
U. N. C. vs. Vermont, 6 to 7.
U. N. C. vs. Vermont, 6 to 7.
U. N. C. vs. Oak Ridge, 6 to 1.
U. N. C. vs. Univ. of Va., 4 to 2.
U. N. C. vs. Univ. of V., 2 to 10.
U. N. C. vs. Richmond Coll., 14 to 1.
U. N. C. vs. Richmond Coll., 6 to 3.
U. N. C. vs. Lafayette, 6 to 5.

Such a record is indeed a proud one and gives assurance that the University of North Carolina will always occupy a high place in athletics among Southern Colleges.

When the session of 1894-95 opened, there was much to discourage the foot-ball enthusiast. The captain chosen by the team of the previous season, George R. Little, did not return and the team was left without a leader. J. Crawford Biggs, the skilful end-rush of the eleven of 1892, was elected in his place but found it necessary to leave the University on securing his license to practice law at the close of September. A. S. Barnard, the captain of 1893, left at the same time, and only the tireless and unselfish work of Geo. M. Graham and the excellent coaching of Dr. Baskerville kept the team together. Much credit is also due to the willingness and enthusiasm of the new material which had to be worked into shape and from which the team of 1894 was to be chosen. Diligent and persistent work was done all through the month of September and thus the men were gotten into fair shape by the beginning of October when the trainer arrived. This gentleman, Mr. Vernon K. Irvine, is the third Princeton man who has come down to train the teams of the University of North Carolina and is certainly one of the most competent

coaches that the University has ever had. He has easily won the respect and liking of the students and has been most thorough in his coaching. The eleven and substitutes as selected by him were as follows:

Centers, Sharp and R. H. Wright; tackles, J. T. Pugh, J. A. Moore, James Baird; ends, G. Rankin, W. D. Merritt, E. C. Gregory, C. R. Turner, H. M. Thompson; quarter-backs, B. C. Stanly and Paul Slocomb; backs, C. Baskerville, G. G. Stephens, E. D. King, E. G. Denson, and G. M. Graham. These men chose Charles Baskerville as captain and the wisdom of the choice has been fully recognized since.

This team has played the following games:

U. N. C. vs. A. & M. College, 44 to 0. U. N. C. vs. A. & M. Coll., 16 to 0.

U. N. C. vs. Trinity, 28 to 0.
U. N. C. vs. Sewanee, 36 to 4
U. N. C. vs. Rutgers, 0 to 5. U. N. C. vs. Sewanee, 36 to 4.

U. N. C. vs. Richmond Coll., 28 to 0. U. N. C. vs. Georgetown, 20 to 4.

U. N. C. vs. Univ. of Va., 0 to 34.

A new feature in the athletic life of the University this fall has been the organization of class teams and teams in the professional departments. In the spring of I893 a few of the alumni generously contributed to the erection of a fence enclosing the athletic field, thus admitting of pay games being played on our own grounds and of secret practice being held by the teams when necessary. One year later this was enlarged so as to take in two ball-fields and thus afford room for more to engage in this fine sport. This fall each of the classes organized teams. excluding from them all members of the 'Varsity or "scrub." The officers chosen for these teams are: Freshman team: Captain, F. O. Rogers; Manager, F. Lanier. Sophomore team; Captain S. B. Shepherd; Manager, F. H. Bailey. Junior team: Captain, W. R. Webb, Jr.: Manager. J. A Gwyn. Senior team: Captain, W. J. Weaver; Manager, D. Lindsay. Law team: Captain, ————, Manager, ———. Medical team, Captain, T. R. Little; Manager, C. Robertson. Several games have already been played between these teams, but the championship will not be decided until later in the season. The interest shown has been commendable, and some of the teams have done faithful practice. The rivalry between the teams would be greater if some prize could be offered for the winning team, to be held as a trophy until the following season. Two great benefits are derived from the practice of these teams: First, a large body of men get the good effects of the training. And in the second place, material is trained which will eventually be of the greatest service in forming the team which is to represent the Universitv.

The base-ball team of the coming Spring is already organized, with J. M. Oldham as Captain. This skilful player has done much to win victories for the University in the past, and is looked up to with the utmost confidence by his men. The nine of last year is almost intact and has been strengthened by some new material. Some practice in batting was secured during the pleasant days of early Fall. The manager, Mr. C. R. Turner, has already arranged some of the games for the coming Spring.

It only remains now to speak of tennis, in which the University has taken the foremost place in the South. Mention has been made of the introduction of this game some ten years ago. Since that time courts have been laid off in various parts of the University grounds, until they number as many as fifteen. There is an organized Tennis Association and a large number of players are to be seen on the courts every fair afternoon. Tournaments are held at stated periods and prizes awarded the winners. Last Spring the champions of the University, Messrs. D. R. Bryson, H. C. Bridgers and G. M. Graham visited the University of Virginia and Richmond College and utterly defeated the representatives of those institutions on their own grounds. Richmond College sent its representatives to seek revenge in a series of games at Commencement, but they again suffered defeat. At the beginning of the present session the University was tendered, through Yale, a place in the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, and Messrs. Bryson and Bridgers went to the Tournament held at New Haven during the first week in October. As our long hot summers are ill-suited to the keeping up of perfect form in any athletic sport, these gentlemen were not in such good trim as they had been in the previous Spring. Still they made a good showing against the Northern experts, holding about fifth place in the doubles. Ten colleges constitute the Association and the University of North Carolina is the only Southern Institution represented in it. The experience of this, the first year, and the earnest practice of next season. will doubtless enable the University to take a yet higher position in the tournament of next October. The record is as follows:

On October 2d the singles were played.

H. C. Bridgers (U. N. C.) vs. Miles (Columbia) 2-6, 9-7, 4-6.

D. R. Bryson (U. N. C.) vs. Chace (Yale) 1-6, 2-6,

Oct. 4th, doubles.

Bryson & Bridgers (U. N. C. vs. Colby and Herrick (Princeton) 6–2, 1–6, 2–6.

The University's representatives were unfortunate in drawing for their opponents in the first sets some of the champion players of the tournament, but they showed up well against them, scoring in every instance, and in some cases running them close in the final score. Thus Bridgers lost to Miles by a total of 15 to 19, and Bridgers and Bryson lost to the veteran Princeton team by a score of 9 to 14.

In closing this outline of the athletic life of the University it may be worth while to meet one objection often raised to these sports, and particularly foot-ball, on the score of roughness and danger to life and limb. During the six years in which these games have been played here only three men have suffered from broken bones: Captain S. C. Bragaw in 1889, Captain G. M. Graham 1890, and R. S. Busbee in 1894. Two of these were all right again in a few weeks, and Capt. Bragaw's injuries,

though serious, were not permanent. Bones have been broken from minor accidents elsewhere than upon the foot-ball field, but ball has been responsible only for bruises and for temporary sprains.

I think I voice the sentiment of the faculty when I say that they would dread any return to the days when friendly contests with other institutions were prohibited and this element of interest was lacking in college life and the students were left with nothing to absorb their attention except their books and the peculiarities or foibles of their instructors. We would cherish and cultivate the spirit of athletics as giving zest and interest to relieve the monotony of the student's life, and as binding the young alumni to their alma mater and keeping up their interest in her welfare.

F. P. Venable.

## THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

During the past five years there has been marked and steady expansion of the University. In 1890-91 there were 198 students, the next year 248, the next 316, the next 389, and this year the enrollment up to date (Dec. 1) is 446. It is evident that the Centennial year will show at its close in June 1895 the largest enrollment in the history of the University. The ante-bellum high-water mark was 463.

The marked increase in numbers is both the cause and the product of healthful growth in all directions. New departments of instruction have been created, the elective system has been enlarged and strengthened, advanced instruction with opportunities for special culture and original work has been provided in every department, the system of discipline has been simplified and strengthened, the libraries have been consolidated and placed under one management, and a large permanent endowment has been secured, a Summer School for Teachers has been established and successfully conducted through the first session, thus opening in part the advantages of the University to women and securing university extension for those who are unable to attend the regular sessions, the athletic life of the University has been fostered and thoroughly systematized, thus affording not only a healthful outlet for animal exuberance but also a powerful instrument for selfrestraint and for physical development, the various University organizations have been brought to a high degree of vitality and efficiency until now there is opportunity for the healthful development and the full enjoyment along scientific lines and under judicious control of all the faculties, talents, and energies that once ran riot and made a bedlam of University life.

#### NEW DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Three new Departments of Instruction have been added, to wit: History, Biology and Pedagogies.

The Department of History is in charge of Hon. Kemp. P. Battle, assisted by Prof. Edwin A. Alderman. It offers instruction in nine different subjects, as follows: (1) Introduction to Mediæval History, (2) Mediæval History, (3) English History, (4) American History, (5) Constitutional History, (6) North Carolina History, (7) New Testament History, (8) History of Ancient Civilization, (9) History of Modern Civilization. There are 238 students pursuing these courses.

The Department of Biology is conducted by Prof. H. V. Wilson, Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins University, for several years in charge of the U.S. Government Station at Wood's Holl, Mass., for the study of Marine life. The Biological Laboratory is in the large room on the fifth floor of the New East Building, formerly occupied by the Philanthropic Library. The students are all required to work in the laboratory, pari passu with the lectures and text-book instruction. The two rooms on the 4th floor of the N. East, West end, are thrown into one, making, with a portion of the hall, a long Biological lecture-room. The two rooms at the other end of the same building, 4th floor, have been rearranged into laboratories for advanced students. All the laboratories are well provided with aquaria, water supply, microscopes and other necessary apparatus. Seven courses of instruction are offered in Biology, as follows: (1) Elements of Physiology, (2) General Biology, (3) Practical Biology, (4) Vertebrate Embryology, (5) Vertebrate Histology, (6) Comparative Anatomy and Embryology, (7) Research course in Zoology. There are 136 students now enrolled in the Department of Biology.

The Chair of Pedagogics is filled by Prof Alderman, Ph. B., '82. The department seeks to promote the study of the science and art of education, to give training in the organization and administration of the school, and to prepare University students for the higher positions in the public and private school service. It is also intended to bring the secondary schools of the State into closer relation with the University. This department offers intruction in five courses, as follows: (1) The Science of Education, (2) The Art of Teaching, (3) School Supervision, (4) General History of Education, (5) Philosophy of Education. There are 27 students enrolled in these classes, besides many who have already finished them, and many more who have not yet reached them in their course of study.

### ADVANCED INSTRUCTION.

Every department of the University now offers elective advanced instruction in one or more courses. The total number of elective advanced courses pursued this session is 40, and the total membership of classes engaged in advanced work is 381. There are 5 advanced classes in Latin with 26 students, 3 in Greek with 16 students, 3 in Mathematics with 7 students, 2 in French with 13 students, 3 in German with 15 students, 4 in Chemistry with 46 students, 2 in Geology with 16 students, 3 in Philosophy, Logic and Ethics, with 29 students, 1 in Astronomy with 6 students,

1 in Embryology with 4 students, 1 in Comparative Anatomy with 2 students, 1 in Electrical Engineering with 4 students, 1 in the History of Civilization with 24 students, 1 in the History of Education with 14 students, 2 in Anglo-Saxon with 24 students, 2 in English Literature with 38 students, 4 in History with 85 students, and 1 in Surveying with 2 students. The advanced instruction represents 18 different departments of study and investigation.

The character and scope of the advanced instruction given in the University may best be seen from a detailed statement of the courses offered in two departments, one a language the other a science.

In Chemistry, besides the general course in Chemistry usually taught in the Sophomore year and the course in Qualitative Analysis, instruction is offered in the following advanced courses: (1) Organic Chemistry, (2) Industrial Chemistry, (3) Agricultural Chemistry, (4) Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, (5) Quantitative Analysis and Assaying, (6) Quantitative Analysis. The work in course (6) may take any special direction desired, fitting students to be agricultural chemists, iron chemists, manufacturing chemists, physicians, druggists, or teachers of chemistry. Encouragement is given to make original researches.

In Latin, besides the subjects taught to Freshmen and Sophomores, the following advanced courses are offered as electives to Juniors and Seniors:

- (1) Pliny, Catullus, &c. (a) Pliny, the younger, selected letters; specimens of other epistolary Latin. (b) Lyric poetry, Latin hymns, investigation of special subjects.
- (2) Roman Philosophy. Lucretius, De Rerum Natura (selections); Cicero: selections from the Academica, Tusc. Disput., De Finibus, De Natura Deorum; Seneca: De Providentia, De Tranquilitate Animi, De Vita Beata; lectures on the history and development of ancient philosophy; original research.
- (3) Roman Satire, selections from the fragments of Ennius, Lucilius and Varro; Horace; Persius; Juvenal; Seneca, Apocolocyntosis; selections from Petronius and Martial; lectures on the origin and development of ancient satire; original research.
- (4) Theory and Practice of Teaching Latin, Review of portions of Latin ordinarily studied in preparation for college; suggestions as to books and methods; application of theory to practice.
- (5) Roman Topography, Lectures on the development of the city of Rome and the present condition of its ancient ruins, preceded by a brief glance at the geography of the Italian peninsula. Illustrated by maps, plans, photographs, etc.
- (6) The Private Life of the Romans, Illustrated lectures on some of the more important and interesting customs and institutions of Roman everyday life.
- (7) Latin Writing, Advanced exercises in the translation of English into Latin, with especial reference to style.

- (8) Roman Epigraphy, The principles of the science and interpretation of selected inscriptions.
- (9) The Roman Elegiac Poets. Selections from Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid; lectures on the origin and growth of the ancient elegy; investigation of special subjects.
- (10) Latin Seminary. For graduates. Critical study of some author, or literary work, or department of Roman literature. The members take turns with the professor in the interpretation and discussion of the work in hand, and present periodically the result of their individual researches. The Seminary room contains facilities for the use of the members and a special library for consultation in connection with their work. During 1893–'94 this work was in early Latin: the interpretation, and historical and literary study of the earliest Latin inscriptions and legal and literary fragments. For 1894–'95 is proposed a critical study of the Appendix Vergiliana.

#### THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

The elective principle has been extended each year, until now it applies to all the studies of the Senior year, half of the Junior and two-fifths of the Sophomore. In the A. B. course Latin, Greek, Mathematics and English must be taken through the Sophomore year; in the Junior year Physics, English and Psychology are required; in the Senior year every study is elective; but no elementary studies can be chosen by a Senior, who is now expected to prosecute advanced work in some line. The system is a mean between the rigid four year's curriculum of antebellum days and the plan of letting each student go entirely as he pleases from beginning to finish.

Each extension of the elective principle has been received with favor by the students and has worked well in practice. Better work is done and is done more willingly and more easily. No man will enter a small advanced class unless to work.

In a general way it may be said that the first two years of the University courses as now arranged are given to thorough drill and culture in such studies as constitute the foundation of a liberal education, while the last two years are largely for advanced work in special lines, for original thought and investigation, and for special preparation for chosen professions or lines of business. The first two years, of course, serve to weed out those who are incapable of properly utilizing the opportunities of the last two. The graduating class in June, 1894, numbered only twenty-seven, although from first to last it had contained eighty-seven By offering four elective courses of study and making fully one-half the studies elective in each course, the University is combining the merits of the curriculum college with the advantages of the absolute elective system of the pure University. In short the institution is half college and half university; kept college by the limitations of its environment and made university by the vigor and energy of its own inner life.

#### MORALE AND ESPRIT DU CORPS.

The morale of the University is strong, healthy and self-sustaining. During the twenty-nine years that I have known it, it has never been freer from turbulence, idleness and vice. Many causes have evolved this happy result. Our students are much older than formerly and therefore more earnest in purpose. Fully one-third of the student body is wholly or partially self-supporting. Men who have worked and saved money for educating themselves do not come to college for idleness or vice. During the past year nearly five thousand dollars was earned by students at the University by various kinds of labor while at the same time pursuing their studies. Fully as much more was earned by students before coming here, and saved for their education. This tendency is very marked, and becomes stronger year by year. There are now about twenty students in the University who earn every dollar that supports them during the session. Our poverty is sometimes our riches. In the presence of such earnest efforts for education even the wealthy must shrink from luxury or extravagance. Simplicity of living, of dress and of manners mark the University life of to-day.

But there is no lack of energy, power and enthusiasm. Animal exuberance abounds, but overflows into new and healthful channels of energy. No power has been repressed. The energy that formerly spent itself in riotous living, nocturnal revels or vociferous rowdyism is now happily and enthusiastically and healthfully employed on the athletic grounds. The college Hercules of to-day scorns to carry off city gates or to lug bullocks into third-story recitation rooms. His glory is on the ball ground; his prowess is in manly conflict with his peers; his preparation is in carefully regulated diet, in self-sworn abstinence from late hours, lust, and liquor, and in daily drinking deep drafts of pure air into lungs expanding responsive to manly exercise and enthusiasm. His physical exuberance is not slept off, nor eaten off, nor drunk off. It is worked down, and converted into healthful energy. He weighs himself on the athletic scales, goes on the ball-grounds and in ninety minutes works off from two to eight pounds of vice, idleness and corruption commonly known as fat. He now goes to the bath and in thirty seconds is glowing under the brisk towel. He sets the pace of university life. He makes impossible as college heroes the dude, the dawdler, the fop, the roué, the spendthrift or the rowdy. For University athletes of to-day to amuse themselves as did the muscular students of a generation ago would be as impossible as for lion-hunters to run rabbits or to call doodlebugs. It would be dishonest not to say that the greatest force in the life of the University to-day contributing to sobriety, manliness, healthfulness and morality generally is athletics.

The University *esprit du corps* is strong and enthusiastic. Never has an appeal been made in vain to the student body. Not a rebellion nor a serious disorder has occurred in years. Men are full of the idea that they are here not merely to help themselves but also to build up the University

and do good to the State. They rally not in support, but in condemnation, of vice, disorder and all unmanliness. They love the University because it stands for manliness; and they love one another with the enthusiastic affection that belongs only to men who touch shoulders in earnest manly endeavor. If the University esprit du corps could be given to all North Carolina, the dear old State would double her wealth, population, power and culture in less than a generation.

#### DISCIPLINE.

There is little difficulty about discipline with such morale and esprit du corps as I have just described. In 1891 the discipline of the University was placed in the hands of the President by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the Faculty. The result has been increased promptness, energy and uniformity of administration. It is amazing how long the University endured the old system with its clumsy, irregular, and inconsistent workings. The old weekly Faculty meetings with endless list of student offences was a sort of Kindergarten police court with dignified, indignant and helpless professors acting in the threefold capacity of judges, jurors and witnesses, while student malefactors crowned careers of reckless effrontery and bold badness by laughing in the face of this august tribunal. It is evident that Mark Twain was never a collegian, or he would have worked this richest of all mines.

The University discipline is maintained chiefly through the student sentiment. The executive authority is by no means abrogated or relaxed, but to it is added the irresistible authority of public sentiment. These two powers, which so often have opposed and checked each other, are to-day in the University entirely consistent and harmonious. Artificial rules have yielded to a sense of personal responsibility; and the liberty to do right of their own accord has lifted men upon a higher plane both of morality and of motive than is possible under any cast-iron system of repression and extermination. Men swim better without corks, but those who have always rested upon corks connot comprehend the possibility of swimming without them.

The University supposes that men enter its halls for study and improvement; and aims to secure a maximum of manliness with a minimum of regulations. Its rules may be summed up as follows: (1) Every man must be kept busy, (2) In conduct and morals; no yielding as to essentials, no interference as to non-essentials. Men who are out of harmony with the University and its ideals are gotten rid of quietly, as soon as possible.

#### UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS.

The expansion of the University is well exhibited in the number, character and variety of its organizations.

The Elisha Mitchell Society meets monthly for the encouragement of

Scientific work, and issues a journal semi-annually. The Society's library contains about 10,000 books and pamphlets.

The North Carolina Historical Society meets monthly. Its purpose is to collect, classify, investigate and publish material illustrative of the State. It possesses a valuable collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, newspaper files, coins and objects of historic interest.

The Shakspere Club meets monthly for the discussion and study of the drama. It owns a valuable collection of select books.

The Philological Club meets monthly to hear and discuss original philological papers by members and reports of philological work done elsewhere.

The Young Mens' Christian Association holds a short meeting for service each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and arranges for monthly sermons by eminent preachers, for lectures, missionary meetings, etc. It has a membership of 160 and is a most helpful force in the University life.

The Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies meet every Saturday night for literary culture in debate, oratory, declamations and essay writing.

The Blackstone Culb offers law students opportunities for reviews and discussions, for special investigations and readings and for moot court practice.

The University Press issues the regular University publications and furnishes employment to about ten people.

The Athletic Association has charge of the Athletic life of the University and includes clubs for foot-ball, base-ball, tennis, etc. etc.

The University has two weekly papers, the "Tar Heel" and the "White and Blue," both well supported; the University Magazine appears monthly; and the "Hellenian" is issued annually by the Greek letter Societies.

The general tendency of University life is toward systematic organization. A gun club was organized last term, a bicycle club is under way, and an appendicitis club is spoken of.

The Co-operative Store has started under good auspices with the purpose of furnishing students books, stationery and other supplies nearly at cost. It will be managed by students.

About one-third of the students board in clubs organized and conducted by students.

Everywhere is organization, system, self-management, self-control, self-reliance.

#### SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The wise appropriation made by the legislature of 1891 has enabled the University to repair all its buildings and provide itself with sanitary conveniences. The South Building, the Old East, and the Old West have been entirely renovated throughout with new floors, ceilings, windows, doors, mantels, etc., etc. The New East and New West have been renovated wherever needed. Under the Library, in the basement, are lo-

cated the bath tubs, shower baths closets and urinals. The sewerage is discharged in a stream about a quarter of a mile off in the woods to the South. A most marked change has taken place in the healthfulness of the students. Not a single contagious disease has occured since the sanitary arrangements were completed, and no illness attributed to local causes has arisen. The brisk Athletic life of the University, with abundant water supply for bathing, and perfect conveniences for nature's demands, together with the daily and hourly presence of a skilful physcian and surgeon combine to render sickness of any kind very unusual in the University. Still diseases, even contagious diseases, will happen everywhere. And we can not hope for as good fortune always as during the past year. A contract is already given for the erection, by April 1st, of a well arranged Infirmary, to contain six rooms and to be located at a very convenient spot in the Northwest corner of the campus.

The addition of a water supply and of sanitary conveniences has not only made great regularity of habits, but has conduced in a marked degree to more decency and refinement in dress, manners and language.

#### THE UNIVERSITY SPIRIT.

While the institution is part College and part University, it is animated and ennobled by the University spirit. It aims to develop men. It furnishes training and culture as necessary instruments wherewith to seek the truth. It teaches men how to think, and leaves to them the results. It knows that every man must find the truth for himself if he would really comprehend it. Its intellectual culture, therefore, especially in the Junior and Senior years, is not only so shaped, through the elective system, as to suit the diverse needs, talents and purposes of different students, but is also of such a character as to promote thought and investigation rather than merely to impart knowledge or to supply mere mental drill. The various societies for special culture and research afford fine instruments for supplementing the work of the professor in the class-rooms and stimulating the student-investigator. The library with its fine store of material and the laboratory with its imperial power now answer the student's call and work to his will. Text-book and professor are no longer masters. They too are tested. The student-lad is becoming a man, and is putting away childish things. Seniors are ceasing to write glittering generalities for graduating orations, and are embodying in theses the result of thought, study, reading and investigation extending through one or two years. Only six orations are permitted at commencement. The old-field-school idea of displaying the children for the satisfaction of fond parents is gone. Perfunctory graduation has yielded to the desire for larger study and larger training. Did not lack of means prevent, probably one half of each graduating class would spend a year longer at the University pursuing advanced studies and conducting investigations.

The University spirit is no less strong and striking in the moral and

social sphere. As formal and catechetical instruction has yielded to the spirit of investigation and the love of truth, so formal and catechetical morality has yielded to the spirit of righteousness. The letter of the law has yielded to the power of conscience and the force of public opinion. The University is distinctly Christian in its character and moral standards. It aims to reach the perfect manhood exemplified in the life of Jesus and inculcated in his teachings. It is broad, tolerant, manly and sympathetic. It knows that many paths lead to Christ. It is of no sect. but for all. It seeks rather to promote character, righteousness, and holiness than to emphasize and enforce doctrinal standards. In civil relations, the University aims to make good citizens, and not to produce partizans. It teaches men how to think, rather than what to think. It teaches men to love the truth and to seek after it with respect for others engaged in the same ennobling quest. It emphasizes citizenship above partizanship, the state above party: and even above the state is the ideal of manhood. "Homo sum, nil humani a me alienum puto."

The University is a sort of miniature state, a little world, whose members representing every condition of wealth and poverty, every type of local character, every phase of religious faith and political belief, combine to produce not only a strong resultant of mental, moral and physical forces, but also a safe and well balanced standard of manhood.

G. T. Winston, '70.

#### THE MITCHELL SOCIETY.

At a meeting, on September 24th, 1883, of those connected with the Scientific Department of the University, it was proposed that a Scientific Society be formed, and a call was issued to all who were thought to be interested in the progress of science and the development of the State. The objects aimed at were set forth in the call as follows: 1st. The cultivation of an interest in Natural History and general Scientific subjects. 2nd. The encouragement of isolated individual workers. 3d. Increased knowledge of the State and its resources. 4th. Building up of smaller local societies. 5th. Collection of specimens.

An annual fee was to be paid by each member for the publication of a Journal, and at the University, the centre of the organization, a series of popular lectures were to be delivered. The call was signed by K. P. Battle, T. W. Harris, J. S. Manning, E. A. deSchweinitz, J. M. Manning, J. W. Gore, J. A. Holmes, R. H. Graves, W. B. Phillips and F. P. Venable.

This call received a large number of favorable responses, and on October 1st, a second meeting was called and the society formally constituted by the election of F. P. Venable as President, J. A. Holmes Vice-President, and J. W. Gore Secretary and Treasurer. A constitution was also adopted providing for the necessary officers, meetings, &c. The name,

Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, was chosen because "if the Society flourishes, it will be one of the few memorials left to that great worker at the scene of his labors. It is a name that breathes a spirit of indefatigable zeal, patience, and perseverance—a spirit which must be emulated if this undertaking is to be carried out to success."

Two of the original aims of the Society were soon lost sight of, viz: the formation of local branches and the collection of specimens. Although beginning with a large membership in the State and not a few outside of its borders, the circle of paying members grew narrower each year. It was found impossible to gather outside members to the meetings held at the University. An effort was made at holding occasional meetings at some of the other educational institutions but without result. The University authorities finally came to the financial aid of the Society with an annual appropriation of \$100 and this has been its income for some years past.

As few papers were contributed by outsiders and the annual fee seemed onorous to them, the Society was two years ago limited to the University and its membership is now made up from the faculty and student body and its Journal is in reality a University Bulletin representing the work done by the Scientific Departments.

The Society has passed its eleventh year. In that time more than one hundred meetings have been held and it has averaged thirty or forty contributed papers or lectures a year. Its meetings were at first held upon the second Saturday of each month. Since then they have been upon the second Tuesday. Its Journal for the first three years was published annually. With the fourth year it began to appear twice a year and this is still the rule. Ten completed volumes and one half volume have been issued, making about 1300 pages in all. This has meant no little work on the part of the small band of workers who have kept it up. It is the only Scientific Society in the South which has kept its head above the waters and continued regularly the publication of its Journal. Any one who will glance through the volumes of the Journal will recognize how much has been accomplished for the University and the State.

The value of the Journal is fully recognized abroad. Three hundred Societies, Universities and learned bodies exchange their publications for it, thus securing to the University a valuable and large collection of books and pamphlets. These come from twenty odd different countries and are printed in every civilized language.

Requests for copies of the Journal come every month and many cannot be filled as the earlier editions are quite exhausted.

The Society has now in the press the second part of its eleventh volume.

It has proved in many ways a valuable aid to the scientific departments of the University. In the first place, it gets both professors and students every now and then out of the routine of the recitation room. It has given the professors a means of communicating intsructive facts not afforded them in the regular courses of lectures. It has proved an incen-

tive to them to do original work. It is safe to say that in these ten years more original work has been thus published by them than by any other institution in the South, if the number of men be taken into consideration. A large share of the work has been done by advanced students in the laboratories, probably twenty per cent of the whole. That it has been a valuable training for these young men goes without question.

Taken all in all, the Society has achieved a decided success even though failing in some of its aims. It is a very valuable adjunct to the University in many ways and deserves a hearty support.

F. P. Venable.

# THE UNIVERSITY YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"Our Association may not do all it might do for the religious life of the University, but what would we do without it?" remarked a senior lately. "We could not get along; that's all," was the reply. So it is; the Young Men's Christian Association has become an integral part of our University and we could not get along without it.

Its object is to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members; to stimulate aggressive Christian work by and for students; to train them for Christian service by its devotional meetings and Bible Study classes; to lead them to devote their lives to Jesus Christ, not only in distinctively religious callings but also in secular pursuits.

This object is attained through the co-operative work of its nine committees, each committee usually consisting of three men. The Devotional Committee, of which Mr. W. R. Webb, Jr., is chairman, has charge of the regular and special devotional and gospel meetings. These meetings are held four times a week, immediately after supper, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. Each of these meetings is fifteen minutes long and is conducted by some active member of the Association. The services consists of song, prayer, Bible lesson, and a short pointed talk. These meetings are the students' main source of spiritual strength and power. Not infrequently an invitation is extended to some member of the Faculty or to a pastor in the village to conduct this service. Thus a hearty sympathy is maintained between the Association and the faculty and mutual support between Association and church.

On the second and fourth Thursday night, in each month this meeting is devoted to a missionary meeting. The Missionary Committee arranges the program. The committee, of which Mr. Geo. Wills is chairman, aims to secure the active interest of every member of the Associa-

tion in the cause of missions, and to promote the Student Volunteer Movement as an organic department of the Association.

The committee on Bible Study, under the general supervision of Mr. E. L. Harris and special management of J. W. Canada, aims to interest every student in the Bible, and to enlist each Christian student in some form of systematic Bible Study. No less than one hundred and twenty-five university men gather weekly either in Bible classes connected with the Association or with one of the four Sunday Schools of the village.

Mr. Geo. Stephens has charge of the committee on Monthly Sermons. This committee secures a prominent pastor once a month to preach before the Association. The service is public and all the village churches kindly come and unite with us. Among recent pastors here, may be mentioned Dr. Hall of New York and President Kilgo of Trinity College. Thus the University keeps in touch with the best pulpit thought of the age.

It is the aim of the membership committee, of which Mr. A. B. Harrell is chairman, to bring every man in college ultimately into the Association. The membership is divided into active and associate. The active membership consists of men who are members in good standing of an evangelical church. Any man of good moral character may become an associate member. The active membership at present numbers about one hundred, the associate about fifty.

The University is noted for its musical talent and the Y. M. C. A. has no small share of it. Mr. Darius Eatman is chairman of the Musical Committee as well as leader of the Glee Club. The orchestra music furnished on special occasions is of superior excellence.

The money necessary to adequately cultivate its own field and to extend the Association movement is secured by the Finance Committee. whose chairman is the Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Canada. The source of income is mainly from the membership fees.

The Association would extend its healing influence not only over the soul but also over the body. Hence it has a committee consisting of seven men, of which Mr. E. L. Harris is chairman, whose sole duty it is to see that men who are sick in college shall not lack any attention.

A religious census, though incomplete, shows the following facts. Of one hundred and seventeen church members, the Methodists are thirty-eight, Baptists twenty-three, Episcopalians twenty-one, Presbyterians sixteen, Lutherans 4, Associated Reformed Presbyterian 1, Friend 1, Catholic 1. Of eighty-seven other students, the following show church preference, Methodists thirty-five, Episcopalians thirty four, Baptists 11, Presbyterians 4, Friends 2, Cumberland Presbyterian 1.

The Student's Hand Book is issued yearly by the Association, giving valuable information to new students and many points of interest about University life. For a copy apply to Registrar.

A reception given to the new students this fall, was quite a success, winning many friends and securing the good will of all.

The officers recently elected for the next year are: President, H. H. Horne; Vice-President, W. R. Webb, Jr., Recording Secretary, J. S.

Wray; Corresponding Secretary, R. E. Coker; Treasurer, J. W. Canada. Thus we have an active, healthy association. One problem confronts us which must be solved, if the future growth is to be a fact. The Association has no home. We need a building. The devotional meetings are held at present in the Chapel. but no association esprit du corps can be felt where every sort of assembly is accustomed to meet. As it is, the social feature can not be emphasized. We have no room large enough to hold the audience that attends the monthly sermons. The Bible classes have no place to meet for study and consultation except inconveniently in students' rooms. The various committees have no place of meeting to

In fact no organization can thrive permanently without a home. Life must be embodied in some form. The association, in recognition of this fact, recently appointed a Building Committee, the chairman of which is our popular young musical director, Mr. L. M. Bristol. This committee is now discussing a plan of raising several thousand dollars among the student body. Having thus made a start among ourselves, we confidently expect that generous alumni will be glad to help us in our undertaking to foster the religious life of the University by providing for its permanent needs.

H. H. Horne, '95.

#### UNIVERSITY MEMORABILIA.

Sept. 3. The first student of the session registered, Mr. A. H. Price, of Salisbury.

Sept. 4 and 5. Entrance Examinations were held, and the registration advanced rapidly.

Sept. 6. The recitations and lectures began.

discuss methods of work.

Saturday night, Sept. 8. A pleasant reception was given to the new students in the Gymnasium, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Geo. G. Stephens, H. H. Horne, Dr. Thos. Hume, E. L. Harris and President G. T. Winston. The Glee Club sang a few impromptu songs, and cream and cake were served.

Sunday, 9. Lectures on the New Testament were resumed by Dr. K. P. Battle.

Sept. 14. First number, this term, of Vol. 2, of The White and Blue appeared.

Sept 15. The Athletic Association met in the Chapel and elected officers: C. R. Turner, President, Harry Howell, Secretary, and J. W. McAlister, Treasurer.

Sept. 18. The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society held its first meeting of the session, at which Dr. Baskerville read a paper on "New Cellulose

Compounds," and Dr. Venable read a paper by W. W. Ashe on the "Struggle of the Long-Leaf Pine for Existence."

Sept. 20. First number, this term, of Vol. 3 of The Tar Heel issued.

Sept. 25. Meeting of Fresh Class passed resolutions declaring that they have received no unusual ill treatment by the Sophs......University of North Carolina invited to send representatives to the Tennis Contest at New Haven.....Bryson and Bridgers elected by Tennis Club to the Yale tournament.....N. C. Historical Society had its first meeting. Dr. Battle presided and spoke on Gov. Swain. Paper read by H. Thompson on "The Parson Soldier of the Revolution." Dr. Battle, for Mrs Spencer, presents the President's chair first used in the Dialectic Society. Also makes remarks on the question of the reality of Esther Wake.

Sept. 28. Glee Club selects officers: D. Eatman, Leader; F. F. Bahn-

son, Business Manager.

Oct. 2. Shakspere Club meets first time this term and elects officers: Dr. Thos. Hume, President; Prof. W. D. Toy, Vice-President; Mr. G. S. Wills, Secretary, and Mr. H. Bingham, Treasurer......Tennis Tournament at Yale. Bryson and Bridgers represent the University of North Carolina.....Ladies of Presbyterian Church give a reception to the Presbyterian students and their friends.

Oct. 4. Mandolin and Guitar Club fully organize, with L. M. Bristol as Director......Foot-ball Class Teams organize: Senior, W. J. Weaver, captain, D. Lindsay, manager; Junior, W. R. Webb, Jr., captain, J. A. Gwyn, manager; Sophomore, F. B. Shepherd, captain, F. H. Bailey, manager; Freshman, F. O. Rogers, captain, F. Lanier, manager.

Oct. 5. Mr. James Alderman West, member of Sophomore Class, from Newton, N. C., died after a severe illness at Prof. Alderman's of ulceration of the bowels. Early in the morning of the 6th the entire body of students attended the Chapel Funeral service and followed his body to the depot, whence his remains were taken to Wilmington for interment.

Oct. 12. University Day. All exercises were suspended in honor of the Day.....Game between University Foot-ball team and A. & M., with score of 44 to 0 in favor of the University.....At night, the event of the term was the President's reception, at which, with open hospitality, Dr. Winston and wife cordially received and entertained the student body and the citizens.

Sept. 30. Bible Training Classes organized with five leaders, making the central class.

Charles Baskerville elected paptain of foot-ball team.

Oct. 5. Sophomore Class meets and elects officers: D. Eatman, President; L. McRae, Vice-President; F. Bailey, Secretary, R. H. Graves, Historian, J. A. Butt, Orator, and J. T Creekmore, Essayist.....Medical Class elects officers: T. R. Little, President, J. L. Patterson, Vice-President, H. V. Dunstan, Secretary, E. Parker, Historian, H. T. Batts, Prophet.....The Medical Class Foot-Ball Team, elects T. R. Little, President, Charles Roberson, Business Manager and H. T. Batts, Surgeon.

Oct. 8. F. S. Brockman, International Secretary, paid the Y. M. C. A. a visit and addressed the students.

9. Moot Court was held by Law Class and tried the case of Monroe, town, vs. Austin.

Oct. 11. Students invited to a reception at church by Methodist ladies.

Oct. 14. October Sermon before Y. M. C. A, by Rev. W. E. Hall, of of New York.

Oct. 15. Pay lecture by same in Chapel.

Oct. 16. First number of Vol. XIV. of the University Magazine issued.

Oct. 19. German given to visiting ladies in the Gymnasium by the Germon Club.

Oct. 20. Game in Raleigh, foot-ball, between U. N. C. and A. & M. College. Score, 'Varsity 16, A. & M. 0.

Oct. 24. Foot-ball game on our own grounds with Trinity. Score, U. N. C. 28, Trinity 0.

Oct. 26. Public lecture at Chapel by Prof. Alexander Graham, of Charlotte, on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

Oct 26-28. Y. M. C. A. sends delegates to District Convention at A. & M. College, Raleigh.

Oct. 27. Foot-ball game at Asheville between "our boys" and Sewanee University, Tenn. Score, N. C. 36, to Tennessee 4.

Oct. 31. In game at Bethel, Pa., Lehigh scored 24 to U. N. C. 6.

Nov. 1. At New Brunswick, N. J., the University team play with Rutgers College team, the latter making a score of 5 to our 0.....Dudley Lindsay, Editor-in-chief of Hellenian of '95, announces: Business Managers, Bahnson, Kluttz, T. F., and McAlister, J. W. On committees: Executive, Webb, W. R. Jr., Bahnson, Mattocks, Gregory, McAlister, J. W. Organization, Parker, Kluttz, and Hartsell. Quotations, Parker, Cooke and Batchelor. Humorous, Bahnson, Kluttz, Webb and Mattocks. Athletic, Gregory and Hartsell. Illustrations, Webb, Cooke and McAlister.

Nov. 2. The Philological Club meets at Dr. Hume's.....Additions being made to Biological Laboratory.....Visit of Mr. Chase, of Wilmington, Sanitary Engineer and member of State Board of Health, to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the University.

Nov. 3. Georgetown and N. C. Universities play foot-ball game at Washington, D. C. N. C. 20, Georgetown 4.

Nov. 8. Gun Club have their first practice at clay pigeons.

Nov. 10. Foot-ball game at Greensboro. U. N. C. 28, Richmond College 0.

Nov. 11. Y. M. C. A. sermon preached by Dr. Kilgo, President Trinity College.

Nov. 12-15. Special week of Prayer Services by Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 15. Mass meeting of Students to discuss Coöperative Store. Committee appointed to devise plans......Class team game of foot-ball between Fresh and Juniors, resulted in a tie 4 to.4......Concert of Schubert Quartette Club......German by German Club, in Gymnasium.

## William George Randall



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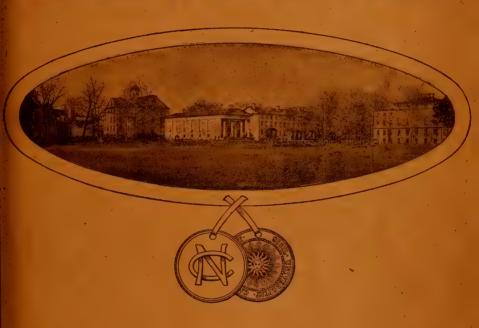
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# THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY



UNIVERSITY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
1895.

# THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

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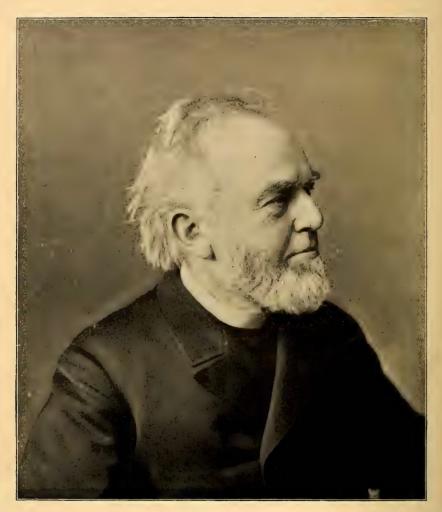
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# ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

Vol. 1 JANUARY, 1895. No. 2.

TT IS THOUGHT fitting that this, the second number of the Alumni Quarterly, should be mainly devoted to some account of the benefactions which the University has received during its hundred years of service to the State. The list of those who have come to the aid of the University is not a long one, but she would honor them as they have loved her. The gifts have come from loyal willing hearts, and they form their Alma Mater's chief pride and treasure.

The question of the order of mention has caused some thought. The chronological order would scarcely do. It will be seen at a glance that the gifts in the first eighty years of the University's history were very few. These gifts have come, in the main, since the beginning of President Battle's administration. The gifts in endowments, buildings and loan funds since 1875 have exceeded \$150.000.

The gifts from the Alumni as a body are given the first place. These include the Fund for Reviving the University, the Building of Memorial Hall, the Endowment of the Chair of History, and the Gymnasium. Then follow the Endowment of the Department of Chemistry by Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, the Francis Jones Smith Fund, the Deems Loan Fund, the Mason Gift, the Moore Scholarships and the Earlier Benefactors.

Limitations of space will forbid enlarging upon each one of these as fully as might be desired. With regard to some detailed information is difficult to procure. The accounts given here but indicate the University's gratitude, the lasting memorial lies in the ever repeated blessings springing from the gifts themselves. Smaller gifts, including donations to the library of several valuable private libraries, are necessarily omitted for lack of space.

## BENEFACTIONS BY THE ALUMNI.

The alumni of the University, by united efforts, have on three occasions given their Alma Mater lasting and substantial benefactions. The first was the fund to revive the University in 1875, the second was Memorial Hall in 1884, the third was the fund to endow the Chair of History in 1890. In addition they have presented the University with a Gymnasium, enclosed and improved the Athletic Field, refitted the Chapel and given many other proofs of affection for Alma Mater.

#### I. THE REVIVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1875.

This movement was conceived, inaugurated and executed by the Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE, at that time a Trustee of the University and a lawyer of large practice in the city of Raleigh. The University had been closed for several years, the campus was grown up in weeds, the buildings were without proper roofs and much exposed not only to the weather but to all sorts of depredations, the libraries had been plundered of many valuable books, and the apparatus essential to the proper equipment of the scientific departments was largely ruined or stolen. The institution was without friends, and heavy debts hung over it. Its revival seemed almost impossible. Our people had not recovered from the effects of the war, and a financial panic was adding distress to poverty.

Nothing daunted by these evils and inspired by a life-time love of the University Mr. BATTLE set vigorously to work and canvassed the State for funds. No other man would have undertaken the task, and certainly no other would have accomplished it. He appealed to the *alumni* and to patriotic men, not *alumni*, through the press, by letter and by personal interview. The result was \$20,000 and the revival of the University.

But funds were lacking for the support of the institution as well as for its equipment. The faculty had to be paid, and the laboratories provided with apparatus. The tuition fees were entirely inadequate to meet these expenses. With wise foresight Mr. BATTLE had provided also for this emergency. Upon his representation of the needs of the University, the General Assembly appropriated for its annual support \$7,500, being the interest on the Land Scrip Fund of \$125,000 donated to the State by the national government,

These two funds, but secured by Mr. BATTLE, enabled the institution to open its doors Sept. 6, 1875. During the hundred years of its existence the University has never received more loving service nor more valuable aid than was rendered in 1875 by the Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE. Nor were his services to stop here. Called to the Presidency of the institution in 1876, he gave with unreserved devotion for fifteen years the support and guidance necessary to carry it through poverty, obloquy, and popular indifference. He employed his own credit to supply deficiencies in its treasury, made known its needs to the legislature and secured annual grants for its support, bore with patience the calumnies of its enemies, and by lectures, by articles in the press, and by organizing and successfully conducting a series of popular Summer Normal Schools, firmly established the University in the affection and confidence of the people. The building of the University Railroad, due also to his energy, foresight and skilful management, has contributed marvelously to the expansion of the institution; and during his administration, large and timely additions were made to the endowment of the University, as well as to its equipment, the most notable and substantial being the Deems Fund and the Francis Jones Smith Fund for aiding poor students, and Memorial Hall for commemorating the eminent sons of the University.

Geo. T. Winston, '70.

#### II. MEMORIAL HALL.

In 1883 the Trustees of the University, at the suggestion of Gov. Jarvis, resolved to build a Hall that should be a memorial to the great dead and at the same time afford room for the accommodation of the large crowd attending our annual commencements.

With the funds on hand, and in response to circulars addressed to the alumni and friends of the University a sufficient amount was raised to justify them in beginning the work. Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, Kemp P. Battle and John Manning were appointed a building committee. A site was selected on the south side of Cameron Avenue and west of Gerrard Hall, between it and the stone wall on the west of the campus; plans were furnished by Sam'l Sloan, of Philadelphia, an architect of reputation; materials put on the ground, and the foundations laid. The Hall is a hexagon, one hundred and thirty-four feet in length, one hundred and twenty-eight in width at the widest part, and sixty-four feet in height from floor to ceiling.

Two main arches extend from front to rear, and eighteen other arches. extending from different points on the foundation to the centre arches, support the roof. The building is of brick and within it is ceiled with North Carolina pine, oiled and varnished. The roof is covered with slate. The building is hexagonical in shape. The front and rear sides are fifty-two feet in length; two sides next to the front are fifty-two feet in length, and the sides next to the back of the building are ninety feet in length. It is lighted by sky-lights in the top and by windows on the sides except in front and rear, and there the doors are placed. A gallery extends across the front that will seat about one hundred and fifty persons. The rostrum is at the rear raised about four feet from the floor; this will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The body of the hall will seat comfortably twenty-five hundred. There is therefore no further trouble about seating our commencement audiences. I regret to say, however, that the Hall is a poor auditorium, and science has yet found no remedy for this defect.

Over the door at the back of the rostrum, as you stand facing it, there is, on the left, the tablet to the memory of Dr. Joseph Caldwell, in the centre Gov. Swain's tablet, on the right Dr. Mitchell's. On each side of the door, to the left and right of the centre arches, are four tablets to the memory of our *alumni* killed in the late war between the States.

The four Confederate tablets contain the names of two hundred and sixty-four of our brother *alumni* who died in battle or from wounds received in the Confederate service. They embrace members of every class from 1821 to 1864, both inclusive, from Lt. General Leonidas Polk, of the class of 1821, to Wm. H. C. Webb, the boy Lieutenant of the class of 1864.

For want of space I can only mention the names of the most prominent from their position, viz:

Brigadier Generals: Isham W. Garrett, L. O'B. Branch, James Johnston Pettigrew and Geo. B. Anderson.

Colonels: Clark M. Avery, Jas. H. McNeill, Thomas Ruffin, Gaston Meares, Peter G. Evans, Isaac E. Avery, Thos. M. Garrett, John H. Morehead, G. M. Andrews, W. A. Owens and H. K. Burgwyn, Jr.

Lieutenant Colonels: Chas. C. Nelms, Clement G. Wright, Edward Mallett, James C. Moore, Maurice T. Smith, Thos. D. Claiborne, W. W. Sellers and John T. Jones.

Majors: Lucius J. Johnston, Tristam L. Skinner, John H. Whitaker, James J. Iredell, Benj. R. Huske, Thos. N. Crumpler, Theophilus Perry,

Thos. M. G. Smith, Owen A. Waddell, W. N. Brown, Dr. Whitmell Martin, John M. Kelley and Geo. M. Clark.

Every effort has been made to make the list of names complete, but we fear that, without any fault on our part, names have been omitted.

Over the left of these Confederate tablets is that of Dr. James Phillips, over the right that of Paul C. Cameron. Now standing facing the rostrum and looking to the left, in the corner by the arch, you will see the following tablets, viz: On the 1st, Archibald McClaine, Richard Dobbs Speight, Col. Joseph Winston, Col. Samuel Johnston. On the 2d to the left, Wm. Hawkins, Col. Waighstill Avery, Rev. Wm. Bingham, and Bartlett Yancey. On the 3d, Leonard Henderson, Gen. Joseph Graham, John B. Baker and Jos. Hubbard Saunders. On the 4th, John Owen, Chas. Shepard, Thos. D. Bennehan and Ebenezer Pettigrew. On the 5th, Richard Dobbs Speight, Jr., Jas. S. Smith, Duncan Cameron and R. H. Lewis. On the 6th, John D. Hawkins, Wm. F. Dancy, John Mc. Dick and G. B. Anderson. On the 7th, Jas. H. Dickson, W. D. Mosely, James W. Bryan and Jas. C. Johnston. On the 8th, Geo. E. Badger, Francis L. Hawks, David F. Caldwell and R. M. Saunders. On the 9th, Alex Wilson, Jas. W. Osborne, Jonathan Worth and Jas. Morrison. On the 10th, Jas. B. Shepard, Wm. Barringer, Tod. R. Caldwell and Burton Craige. On the 11th, Calvin Graves, H. W. Guion, Robt. Strange and Richmond M. Pearson. On the 12th, Jos. A. Engelhard, Bryan Grimes, Thos. Boc. Slade and H. D. Lente. On the 13th, John L. Bridgers, John DeB. Hooper, W. M. Green and P. H. Winston. On the 14th, Jos. H. Saunders, R. R. Bridgers, Charles Phillips and R. H. Graves. On the 15th, Col. Wm. Polk, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., W. L. Saunders and A. W. Mangum. On the 16th, John H. Wheeler and James Grant. Then at the door the names of two of the liberal donors to the University, to-wit: Mary Ruffin Smith and Mary Ann Smith. Is it not peculiar that the three most liberal donors to the University in recent times should have been three women, the two first named and the third Mrs. Mary Mason who died a short while ago and left the University \$10,000? Will not some alumnus or liberal gentleman emulate the example of the three Marys?

Now go with me to the rostrum again, and facing it look to the right, and turning to the right around the Hall, you will see the following tablets to the memory of: 1st, Alex Mebane, Chas. Pettigrew, Benj. Hawkins and David Stone. 2d. W. R. Davis, Richard Bennehan, John Haywood and Archibald Murphy. 3d. Lewis Von Schweinitz, John A,

Cameron, Wm. Lenoir and J. W. Hawkins. 4th. Wm. Gaston, F. L. Dancy, James K. Polk and Wm. B. Shhepard. 5th. Simmons J. Baker. James S. Battle, James Mebane and Frederick Nash. 6th. Bryan Grimes, Willie P. Mangum, Wm. Preston Mangum and John R. Donnell. 7th. James Johnston Pettigrew, Wm. Waighstell Avery, Clarke M. Avery and Isaac E. Avery. 8th. Lewis Thompson, Wm. A. Jenkins, J. G. Shepherd aud John H. Bryan. 9th. Wm Peace, Wm. J. Bingham, John M. Morehead and R. S. Donnell. 10th. Thos. Ruffin, Sr., D. M. Barringer, Wm. Bingham and H. Toole Clark. 11th. Bedford Brown, R. H. Graves, Wm. Hooper and B. F. Moore. 12th. Wm. H. Battle, Walter F. Leak, Mat. E. Manly and C. D. Grandy. 13th. Ed. J. Mallett, Jacob Thompson, Michael Holt and Wm. A. Graham. The two last were opposing candidates of their respective parties for Governor, and their tablets stand in the same niche on the walls of their alma mater. 14th and 15th are vacant. 16th contains the names of the donors of the land on which the village of Chapel Hill and the University buildings stand, viz: Christopher Barbee, James Craig, John Daniel, Col. John Hogan, Edmond Jones, Malcolm McCauley; Wm. McCauley, Hardy Morgan, Mark Morgan, Alex Piper and Benj. Yeargin.

Now, brother alumni, are not these immortal names? These men filled well and faithfully every public station from President to Consul, from Lieutenant-General to private. They have adorned by their patriotism and virtue every occupation from farmer to Bishop. The history of the State, and in part of the nation, may be read upon these tablets.

These were leaders in all the progressive movements of their day, in education, in agriculture and in manufacturing; and in every field of usefulness, at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, in the halls of legislation, both State and national, in the high offices of President of the United States and Governors of States, at the bed-side of the sick, on the tented field, in the bivouac, on the march, in the camp, and in the hospital. Brave in action, patient in adversity and generous in prosperity, the lives of these men, and the conspicuous parts played by her living alumni demonstrate beyond cavil that the training received at our Alma Mater prepares her sons to render patriotic and efficient service to the State and to their fellow citizens.

The funds on hand and the amount raised by President K. P. Battle were not sufficient to complete the Hall. What was to be done? The University was without means, and the United States Court had decided that the Trustees had no power to mortgage the lands of the University

necessary for its purposes. In fact, the Federal Court had sold all the lands of the University that its commissioner had reported were not absolutely necessary for the purposes of the University, under judgments to pay ante-war debt; it had no money and could not borrow. Mr. Paul C. Cameron declared "by blood, the Hall must be finished," and he advanced \$8,000.00 out of his own pocket, and without any security, and finished the building at a cost of about \$40,000.00. The Trustees gave him the note of the University for \$8,000.00, and after his death his heirs surrendered their note to the University, upon the condition that the interest should be paid in educating young men to be selected by them, free of tuition. The amount, principal and interest, due at his death was \$10,000.00, the interest at 6 per cent. is \$600.00, tuition per student is \$60.00 per year, so that ten young men are educated out of this fund, five of whom are appointed by the faculty.

Next Commencement, which occurs on the first Wednesday in June, is the Centenary of the University. Let us show our loyalty to our Mother by attending this Commencement and doing all we can to extend the usefulness and increase the efficiency of our *Alma Mater*.

John Manning.

#### III, THE ALUMNI CHAIR OF HISTORY.

The entrance of history into the curriculum of modern liberal education is a notable and instructive educational story. In the German Universities the subject had for generations been co-equal in dignity with the other humanistic studies, but in America the realization of its importance dates, roughly speaking, from the close of the civil war. Before that great upheaval, history meant largely ancient history, and had merely a conventional culture-value in the scheme of studies. Francis Lieber in the South and Woolsey in the North had, indeed, divined the importance of historical study and illustrated it in their teaching, but the matter needed a mightier impulse, and this impulse was at hand. The great war set us all to thinking about our origin, our development, our future as conditioned by our past and bred in all the desire to discern beneath mere facts some essential principles. History suddenly became transformed, from a mere jumble of fact-lore to the dignity of a science, the science of investigation, of inquiry, of patient, passionless search after truth.

Men began to ask what kind of knowledge can be so useful to a legis-

lator, a journalist, a publicist, a minister, a citizen, a young man entering life, as that which shows him the springs of public honor and dishonor, enshrines in his heart the national heroes and strengthens in him the precious love of country? Men like Andrew D. White, then of Ann Arbor and later of Cornell, and his pupil Charles Kendall Adams, and others, spread the new learning like the Greek scholars of old who brought from Constantinople to Florence and the cities of the West, the spacious mind-awakening culture of the Hellenic world. Eager young scholars like Herbert Adams, Franklin Jameson and Albert B. Hart hastened abroad and at the feet of men like Droysen, Von Holst and Freeman learned patient, orderly, inquiring methods of historical study, and from Johns Hopkins, Harvard and the great colleges scattered them through the land.

The centennial in Philadelphia and the numberless commemorative exercises in the old thirteen states combined to quicken and invigorate this historical awakening. Von Holst, Schouler, McMaster, Winsor, and Bryce delighted the scholars. Jno. Fiske, Woodrow Wilson, Eggleston and others delighted the people. The magazines and newspapers, plied us with fresh phases of our national life and in the fullness of time the new spirit reached North Carolina. Col. William L. Saunders found time, amid a life of official care and almost incredible bodily suffering, to edit and publish the monumental work of the Colonial Records, and Battle, Weeks, Smith, Waddell, Schenck and Mrs. Spencer added to the knowledge of our state life or gave popular currency and charm to the well-known story. Our people realized as they had never before done the poverty of our historical records and the folly resulting from it.

No proud, sensitive, self-assertive race had ever so neglected its past. North Carolina had borne a heroic part in every civil, military or political commotion for two centuries and had then gone about her business as if nothing had happened. The dear old State had always been instant and forward in action, but laggard and tardy in narration. She had been stainless in honor and guiltless of boasting, but had unwisely left the telling of the story to alien and unsympathetic pens. From Williamson in 1812 until Moore in 1877 much had been written but little said, and the trouble was radical. The data were not at hand. With the publication of the Colonial Records came the conviction of the necessity for an accurate history of the State. It was realized that there was a distinct advance in statehood or manhood when men or states are brought into close, vital, vivid contact with their past life.

It was also realized that all this could not be done to order. Legislatures could not say: Go to, now, let us have our history written, and presto! it would materialize. History is a growth, not a creation and fiat histories are no more possible than fiat epic poems, or fiat Venuses of Milo. It was seen for the first time in our State life that the thing needful was historical training persevered in over considerable spaces of time and tending to produce a set of conditions and a breed of scholars fit to tell the story of a nation's life.

The University was felt to be the place for this training and out of this feeling grew the establishment of the Chair of History. Its establishment is unique for two reasons. It is the first chair ever endowed by the Alumni as a body, and it is the first separate department of history ever established at the University. Prof. Albert M. Shipp appears in the catalogues from 1849–1860 as a professor of history, but his history work was a mere appendage to French and English Literature, thus reflecting the custom, which so long prevailed in American Colleges, of making professors of languages teach a little history in an apologetic sort of way. The story of the establishment of the chair is a very simple one. Friends of the idea and the University discussed the matter and canvassed the ways and means for some months but the actual accomplishment of their purposes and desires is largely the story of an afternoon gathering around an alumni banquet-table in the Chapel of the University, on Wednesday, June 4, 1890.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn had given a strong impulse to the movement by his splendid address on the morning of that day, on "The Necessity of Preserving the Memorials of our Past," and the enthusiasm and the speeches that followed the banquet crowned the work.

Who that was present that day, will ever forget the noble and generous impulses of that hour! Would that we could have more such scenes in our life both for the sake of the University and for the sake of the Alumni. The man who has given to Alma Mater is a more loyal son by reason of his act and a better man. One by one a score or more of Alumni present on that occasion arose and gave what they could. Some, fifties, some, hundreds, some, five hundreds, some, thousands, but the needed sum seemed still far away when Julian S. Carr arose to his feet and in a few short sentences announced his gift of \$10,000.

Bedlam broke loose in the Hall then and reigned there for ten minutes! Most of us had never seen a man give away ten thousand dollars in two

seconds, and we had no idea of the naked eloquence of the act, the moral energy and ethical power inherent in the deed. The venerable and distinguished Judge James Grant of Iowa immediately followed with a gift of seven thousand dollars and amid joyful uproar and applause the Chair of History seemed an accomplished fact. It was found on casting up the subscriptions, however, that seven or eight thousand dollars were needed to complete the endowment. This sum was raised in the next six months through the efforts of Dr. Kemp P. Battle, then president of the University and Dr. Geo. T. Winston, then professor of Latin. The roll of the alumni who gave of their means to establish this chair numbered nearly forty names, These names are significant and suggestive of the spirit and genius of the University. It comprised poor boys who had yet to earn the money they gave, farmers, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, and old men who might well have said to the youthful enthusiasm about them that day, "Te morituri salutamus." These names represent all vocations, sects and parties. It was the philanthropy of democracv.

The Chair thus made possible was formerly created by the Trustees in February 1891, and Dr. Kemp P. Battle was unanimonally chosen to preside over the new department. Under his wise and sympathetic direction the department has enriched and invigorated the intellectual life of the University. The historical instinct, the love and aptitude for historical research, the power to collect, arrange, deduce and vivify historical data are entering into the equipment of University students. History is no longer with us merely informational and conventional in value, but is a department of the great science of Sociology. In the days to come the commonwealth shall not lack for those able to tell the story of its spirit, its genius, and its progress.

Edwin A. Alderman, '82.

#### IV. THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is another proof of the generosity of the Alumni toward the University. The University Gymnasium Association was incorporated October 29, 1883, The names of the incorporators being R. H. Lewis, A. W. Graham, P. M. Wilson, D. G. Worth, Robert Bingham, J. W. Fries, James Henley, A. P. Jones, F. B. Dancy, J. S. Carr and

Eugene Morehead. They were to "erect a gymnasium principally for the use of the officers, students and alumni of the said University, to be used for their bodily exercise and recreation under such rules and regulations and subject to such conditions as the stockholders through their by-laws, or the directors, when not prohibited by the stockholders, may prescribe."

The shares were placed at ten dollars each and through the zeal and energy of Dr. R. H. Lewis, assisted in the latter part of the work by Isaac H. Manning, Esq., more than a hundred shareholders were secured.

On March 30th, 1885, a meeting of the shareholders was called in Raleigh and seventy-two shares were represented at the meeting. Dr. R. H. Lewis was elected President of the Association. and Jas. S. Manning, Esq., was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. A. W. Graham, Eugene Morehead and F. B. Dancy were chosen to constitute, along with the officers named, a Board of Directors. According to the by-laws, this board has, after the first year, the power of electing the President and Secretary and Treasurer from their own number. After the death of Eugene Morehead, Esq., F. P. Venable was added to the Board of Directors. It is only just to say that the great burden of the work has fallen upon the worthy President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, and the successful completion and management of the Gymnasium is largely due to him.

Early in 1885 a lot was purchased, adjoining the campus and just opposite the old Mitchell dwelling, now occupied by Prof. Gore. Mr. Sloan, the architect of Memorial Hall, prepared the plans and the Gymnasium was rapidly erected. It is a frame building, 118 ft. long by 45 ft. in breadth, and with a pitch, to the eaves, of 20 ft. On either side of the front entry are two rooms 18x18 ft.. so that the main hall is 100x45 feet. The floor is 2-inch edge grain stuff and is one of the finest in North Carolina. The walls have been beautifully finished in panelled wood-work, and it is ceiled above in similar panelled work. The interior has been painted in the University colors, white and blue. The entire cost has been \$3500. Mr. W. G. Randall has painted and presented to the Gymnasium two handsome Society emblems, five feet in diameter, filling two large circles in the panels at the lower end of the hall.

There is no gift to the University more highly appreciated and more useful than this.

### MARY ANN SMITH FUND.

MRS. MARY ANN SMITH was the daughter of Richard Smith, a highly esteemed merchant of the city of Raleigh. She was born in 1821. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. She inherited a large estate from her father and through her mother was a relative of Mrs. Mary Ruffin Smith, another benefactress of the University. She was liberal to the church and an exemplary member of society. She was very philanthropic, and her will showed that she had for a long time a settled purpose of not only benefiting the University but the poor young men of the State. At her death, in 1891, a will was found, dated thirty years back, giving a large sum to the University to be devoted to endowing such a "chair as shall teach both the science of chemistry and its experimental application to the useful arts." This fund was found to amount to \$37.000. The will requires the University to give free tuition to as many needy young men as can be paid for out of the income from the fund.

The fund has been devoted to the endowment of the Department of Chemistry and has enabled the Trustees to add largely to the Chemical Laboratory and to increase its efficiency.

At the time when this will was drawn up there was little provision for experimental work in Science anywhere in the United States. College laboratories, to which the students were freely admitted for work were almost unknown. Chemistry was taught by text-books and lectures with experiments interspersed, performed by the teachers before admiring but only slightly benefited audiences. In Southern Colleges the Professor of Chemistry generally taught Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Botany, Zoology and a few other sciences, filling in his idle moments by superintending the grounds and buildings, managing the accounts or attending to any other little odd job. Dr. Mitchell was at different times during his connection with the University, Professor of Mathematics, of Chemistry, of Mineralogy and Geology, of Physics and of such Natural History as was taught. He was also Bursar and Town Commissioner, co-pastor of the Presbyterian church and co-chaplain of the University. Is it strange that such a multiplicity and diversity of duties should have crushed out of his life the ambition to be a creator of knowledge and not a mere distributing machine? The early part of Dr. Mitchell's career

gave rare promise of the coming scientist but his energies were frittered away on many things and he failed to attain in any department that eminence which might have been his.

At that time, the industrial applications of Chemistry were little emphasized in our institutions of learning. Education began and ended with mathematics and the classics. It is a little remarkable that the coming triumphs of Industrial Chemistry should have been foreseen by Mrs. Smith, and this provision made for its needs. That the application of Chemistry to Agriculture should have been uppermost in her mind is natural when we see that the University of North Carolina had, first of all Southern Institutions and one of the first in the United States, established in 1853 a chair of Agricultural Chemistry and made some attempt at instruction in that branch—a rather difficult matter without laboratories and appliances. Perhaps just this struggling effort at meeting the coming demand attracted the attention of the benevolent minded lady and impressed its needs and possibilities upon her.

All praise then to one who could thus foresee the future needs of the University and set by such a store of funds as should one day meet them.

## FRANCIS JONES SMITH FUND.

MARY RUFFIN SMITH died November 13, 1885, bequeathing to the University of North Carolina a tract of about 1460 acres in Chatham County, known as the Grove Tract, making President Battle her executor. The will provides that the rents of the land, or the interest of the purchase money, if sold, shall be used to pay the tuition of such poor students as the Faculty shall appoint. She inherited this land from her brother, Francis Jones Smith, and therefore directed that the bequest shall be called in honor of him.

Miss Smith was the only daughter of James Strudwick Smith, a physician, long a resident of the County of Orange, often a State Senator from that county, and a member of the Federal House of Representatives, a man of marked ability. She had two brothers, who died before her without issue, Francis Jones, a physician, and James Sydney, a lawyer and a member of the State Legislature. Her mother was the daughter of Francis Jones, of Chatham, a lieutenant in the Revolution. She was never married. She left no kin on her father's side, but many collateral relatives

on her mother's side, among them two other benefactresses of the University, Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mason, of Orange.

Miss Smith was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having joined it in her youth under the influence of her very able teacher, Miss Maria W. Spear, and of the rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro, Rev. Wm. M. Green, afterwards Bishop of Mississippi. She was a woman of fervid piety, and of active beneficence. The larger portion of her property she bequeathed to her church, the Diocese of North Carolina.

Her intellect was of high order, and it was well cultivated. She was especially learned in Medical Botany, having studied under the eminent botanist, Rev. M. A. Curtis, and her father.

#### THE DEEMS FUND.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York, Dec. 20, 1879.

To President Battle,

Let it be lent at the discretion of the president of the University. I wish also to associate Professor Mangum with you; so long as you and he are together in the faculty. The fund is to be transmitted to the care of your successors.

It is a small fund. The present demands on me prevent my giving more. It may grow large if the Lord prospers me or induces others to increase it. It is my memorial to my first-born, Theodore D. Deems, who was born at Chapel Hill and fell at Gettysburg.

If your reply can reach me before the 31st, I shall receive it before leaving for the East.

Good-bye. The Lord bless you and the University.

With great respect,

I am affectionately, your old preceptor, CHARLES F. DEEMS. 429 WEST 22ND. STREET,

4 December, 1880.

My Dear Friend:—It is my birthday. In grateful recognition of the merciful Providence which has guided my three score years, I desire to add the inclosed one hundred dollars to the Deems Fund.

Affectionately and faithfully yours,

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

President Battle.

429 WEST 22ND. STREET, New York. December 30, 1880.

To President Battle.

My Dear Sir:—Last night upon my return from church I found on my desk the following:

"My Dear Dr. Deems:—Herewith please find my check for ten thousand dollars, as subscription to the University of North Carolina, as an addition to the "Deems Fund" to be loaned to indigent students of the University.

Very truly yours, W. H. VANDERBILT."

When I began to make my little donation towards building up that fund my trust was that some friends might be found in North Carolina who, after I am dead, would for old love's sake, make it up to a few thousand dollars, but now my large hearted friend, from whom I never solicited anything, steps in and makes it quite as large as I had hoped it might grow in a quarter of a century. Now help all applicants, as rapidly as needed, being careful to observe that we desire to help; not carry. I am satisfied that nothing is gained by putting boys through a college like grist through a mill. The right kind of a young man will satisfy you that he will ultimately be able to return the sum borrowed, and will find friends to stand for him.

Further particulars will be written to you soon. In the mean time draw on me for what is needed immediately.

Thanking you for the trouble you take in the matter, I am, dear President Battle, with great respect and affection,

Your old teacher and friend,

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., LL. D.

CHARLES FORCE DEEMS was the son of a Methodist Minister, and the grandson of a Methodist minister. He was born in Baltimore, Md., December 4th, 1820. He was a son of the Rev. George W. Deems and Mary Roberts. From his birth they dedicated him to the ministry. Having

such a father and mother, we are not surprised to learn that in early childhood he gave his heart to God and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. This important step was taken in July 1834. At the early age of fifteen he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., and began his preparation for his life work. In 1839 he graduated with distinction from this college, having been licensed to preach while in his senior year at college. After leaving College, he spent the fall and winter in New York City, preaching with great acceptability in several city churches and acquiring such a reputation that he was soon appointed agent for the American Bible Society and selected the State of North Carolina as his field of work. From the time he entered our State to the day of his death he truly loved North Carolina, and so strong was this love for our grand old commonwealth that only a few days ago, his eldest son, Dr. Frank M. Deems, in a private letter to me. speaks of his father as "a son of Carolina," "for," said he, "such he was despite his Maryland birth."

Soon after his arrival in North Carolina he joined the North Carolina Conference and though quite young and boyish in appearance, his fame as a preacher spread over the State. It is said that the late Gov. Swain heard Dr. Deems preach in the First Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, soon after Dr. Deems came to North Carolina, and he determined then and there to secure him as a professor at the University. Such was the impression he made at that early age that the authorities of the University, in the absence of a vacancy, created a chair in order to secure him as a member of the Faculty, so that in 1842, at the age of twenty-two vears, he was elected Adjunct Professor of Logic and Rhetoric at the University of North Carolina; and he entered upon his work here in January, 1843. While here he made a visit to New York and met Miss Anna Dissoway, of that State, which meeting resulted in their marriage at Asbury, N. J., June 20th, 1843, so that his young married life was spent at Chapel Hill. Dr. Kemp P. Battle thus speaks of him in an address delivered at the University some time ago:

"Notwithstanding his engrossing cares, and the successes which would have turned the brain of a less balanced man, the great heart of Dr. Deems never lost its tenderness towards the friends of his younger days. It was always constant to North Carolina and to its University. He always retained a home-like feeling towards Chapel Hill. Here he assumed the relationship of pastor to his first flock. Here he entered on his first professional duties. Here he brought his lovely bride, the joy

and the blessing of his life. It was here that his older children were born. Here he made loving friends who never failed him. For in his book called "My Septuagint," written after he had passed his three-score years and ten, he enumerates the seventy men dying before him, who had the strongest influence on his life. Four of these were professors in our University: Wm. H. Battle, Elisha Mitchell, James Phillips, David L. Swain."

Dr. Deems remained at the University as a Professor for five years, until I848, when he was elected to and accepted the chair of Natural Science in Randolph Macon College of Virginia. He remained at Randolph Macon College one year and then returned to North Carolina, taking charge of the Methodist Church in Newbern, N. C. At the Annual Conference in 1849, he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of his Church, which met in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1850. While he was in attendance upon the General Conference, the Board of Trustees of Greensboro Female College, of Greensboro, N. C., met and elected him President of the College. The acceptance of the Presidency by Dr. Deems inspired general confidence and gave very great satisfaction. He had traveled largely over the State and was well known as a man of talent, learning and piety. His superior natural endowments, his varied attainments in learning, his liberal views of education, his fine social qualities, his agreeable and attractive manners qualified him, in an eminent degree, for the presidency of a female college. It may be truly said that he was one of the most popular and successful College Presidents that North Carolina ever had. The following letter received by me from an accomplished North Carolina woman, who was a pupil in Greensboro Female College while Dr. Deems was its President, tells of his work in the College in a graphic and interesting manner:

"Ah! who that has once entered the charmed presence of this wonderful man can ever forget it?

"I recall him as President of Greensboro Female College in 1851, the year I entered the Junior Class. Going off to school at that time represented a long tiresome drive through the country. We were two days, "from sun to sun," going from Oxford to Greensboro. We did not enter College at once, but registered at the old "Briton Hotel" for a few days in order to rest and "take in" the town.

"Dr. Deems was notified of a "new scholar" and called promptly; leaving an invitation to dine at his home the following day. Where did the home-sick school-girl ever find such welcome as in that "wayside band-

box," as he called the little white stone cottage that stood on the sunny side of old West Market Street, in the historic town of Greensboro?

"It was here I first knew Dr. Deems; the little-bodied, big-souled christian gentlemen and learned scholar.

"Here, in the sunshine of his own home, in the love-light of wife and children, he stood out an object of respect, admiration and love. How bright! how witty! how charming he was! Full of fatherly pride as he introduced the interesting little home circle and "proud of his pride" as he narrated with crisp and fresh detail little incidents in the life of that lovely wife, who sat near his side and who has so nobly and faithfully filled her position since as pastor's wife, and friend of the destitute.

"I recall especially an anecdote, which created a burst of merriment from the teachers; for the ladies and gentlemen of the College faculty were all present at that sumptuous dinner. Said he, 'When I was courting my wife, her father, Mr. Disosway of New York, invited me to dinner on one occasion, I accepted. The family at the table, on this occasion, consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Disosway. Miss Annie and a small brother. Just as things were moving off pleasantly and gracefully, this small brother, who sat by me, looked up into my face and then across the table into Miss Annie's and piped out in irrepressible childish mischief, 'say, Mr. Deems, would you like to kiss my sister Annie?' Of course, said he, I should have liked above all things to have kissed sister Annie: but it wes a stunning question then and there and in that presence.'

"A few days after this found me duly installed in College. A messenger was dispatched for me to go to Dr. Deems' study. I recall his gentle, kind way of putting questions which were to decide me as "Soph." or "Junior." He must have appreciated my feelings fully—so deftly did he find out just what I knew of books, people and places. 'Is your father an M. D. or a D. D. said he: and in my confusion, I replied, both, whereas I have since learned that my father had not given a dose of medicine outside his family in twenty years nor read any system of Theology since the separation of the Protestant Methodist Church from the parent stem.

"How faithful he was to his classes and how carefully he prepared himself for each recitation, saying he never heard a lesson without looking over it thoroughly beforehand. He was always full of interesting explanations, anecdotes and events from real life, by which he impressed his classes as no amount of printed matter could have done. "Unless you know a thing well enough," said he. "to be waked up at midnight and say it fluently, you may be sure you do not know it." He trained in the

'class; on the halls; on the lawn; on duty and off duty. Said he: 'No loud walking, young ladies. When a tutor at Chapel Hill I expected to hear the tramp, tramp, of students' boots; but here young ladies are supposed to glide in and out noiselessly.' All quiet along the halls after that.

"Without disloyalty to my sex, I will tell also of his suggestions for young ladies' toilet. Said he, 'girls, hide the pin-heads about your fastenings; match the brown or black of your hair when selecting curls, (we wore curls and not bangs in those days). Choose soft buttons and trimmings for your dresses, and turning to the seniors, said he, with knowledge a priori, "young ladies, be very sure, in applying rouge to your cheeks, to select a bright, rosy-cheeked mountain lassie as a model.' And so, many a wholesome hint that was openly given, reached the mark and we caught the suggestions kindly, and not many girls, from many schools, wore a rosier blush than did Greensboro girls. Dr. Deems lost sight of nothing that was for our good. Those old 'College Regulations' that have helped to form the laws of family government for over 40 years' originated, very many of them, in his ideal of self-government for young girls and women.

"He had us go out of dining-room alphabetically, out of the chapel alphabetically, and out of the recitation room alphabetically. Yes, we used to say, sneeze alphabetically, eat apples first, vinegar and zebra last. But it was all done wisely. We were the better students then and are the better mothers now for that systematic training. Indeed, a cultured but now sainted Divine once remarked: 'I recognize the Greensboro College girls wherever I see them; in the home; the church; or in the great outside multitude. There is a culture, a self-possession, an air of intelligence and womanly bearing about them, that is unmistakable.'

"Dr. Deems preached in the College Chapel to the girls when the weather was especially inclement, and on one occasion he gave us such a sermon on the value of time: the stealing each other's time, and speaking idle words, of "killing time" generally, that I shall carry the lesson to my dying day. His text was "I do remember my faults this day." I still shrink from imposing myself or my affairs on my neighbors or friends at inopportune times.

"No living man ever organized his minutes and hours, his days and nights into more remunerative opportunities. And has any man ever recomplished more of reading, preaching, pastoral visiting, useful travel, writing and labor than has Dr. Deems.

"His Friday afternoon talks were always looked forward to as an intellectual treat by girls and teachers. He spoke so fatherly; admonishing us so tenderly; so persuasively; so firmly and yet with such love and solicitude that we could not dare, even *imagine* ourselves guilty again.

"When he presented our Diplomas on Commencement day, 1853, he spoke out these clear-toned words, and they fell like an inspiration on those twelve young girls, just budding into womanhood; said he, 'I send you forth in Apostolic numbers. May your influence affect the world for good as theirs; may men and women call you blessed, and may the homes, over which you are to preside in the future, ever have cause to honor and love Greensboro Female College!""

While President of Greensboro Female College, he proposed the plan known as the "Twenty Thousand Dollar Plan." It was this, in substance: if the Conference would raise \$20,000 for the College, the institution would educate the daughters of methodist ministers then in the Conference, free of charge, and afterwards teach ten ministers' daughters annually free of charge. From that day to this the daughters of ministers have had tuition in the English course of the College free of charge. He resigned the Presidency of the College in 1853, but was re-elected and served yet another year until December, 1854. His administration was a fine success every way. The College was full of young ladies and the demand urgent for a larger building. He placed the College on a permanent basis of prosperity, and cherished a tender love for the institution to the day of his death. Even after he was paralyzed and could neither speak nor write, on learning that I was elected President of the College, he made signs to his son, Rev. Edward M. Deems, and had him write me a letter conveying his warm congratulations and expressing his intense interest in the welfare of the College. Thus his love for the College abided with him to the last hours of his life. And it was no doubt the interest of Dr. Deems that prompted Mr. Wm. Vanderbilt, some years ago, to make a donation of \$5,000 to the College.

After leaving Greensboro, in 1854, Dr. Deems returned to the pastorate and served the following charges in North Carolina: Goldsboro one year; Front Street Church, Wilmington, two years; Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District four years and of the Newbern District four years.

In 1858 he was elected President of Centenary College in Louisiana, and was offered the presidency or a professorship in eight other institutions of learning in a very short time thereafter, but declined them all.

Just before the beginning of the late war, he took his first trip to Europe and returned to New York the day following Lincoln's election as President, and hastened to the South to identify himself with the Southern side of the then impending Civil War. He freely gave his first born, Theodore Disosway Deems, to the Confederate army. This brave young man, one of North Carolina's typical young heroes, in the fiery core of battle, in Pickett's charge on Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, on the ramparts of the enemy, with sword uplifted and crying, "Come on, boys," fell face forwards into the very ranks of the foe.

Dr. Deems himself spent part of his time with Gen. Lee's army, marching with them day after day and preaching as the troops were resting on the road-side. When Gen. Lee started into Pennsylvania in 1863, Dr. Deems went with the army across the Potomac and into Maryland, and had left the army only a few days before the death of his noble son.

During the war he built up a fine school in Wilson, N. C., and also put on foot a plan to provide for the support of the orphans of the Confederate soldiers who were killed in battle, and but for the fact that the army destroyed the cotton he had accumulated this fund would be blessing these orphans to-day.

While he was on the Newbern District as Presiding Elder the following occurred: Being in Raleigh, one day, he opened a newspaper and saw with consternation that Zeb Vance had published his appointments for political speaking at the same times and places that he (Deems) had published for his quarterly meetings. He called on Vance and called his attention to the coincidence, as he regarded it. Vance said: "What of that?" Dr. Deems told him it would never do, and as it was too late to change his quarterly meetings, he begged Vance to change his appointments. Vance told him that the truth was his time being short and no appointments being made for him, and no arrangements for taking him around being made, he had, by chance, picked up a paper and noticed Dr. Deems' appointments, and, said Vance: "I thought this is just the thing. Deems wants a crowd and so do I. The Doctor can take me around in his buggy." Growing enthusiastic over it, Vance continued: "Why, Doctor, it is the most appropriate thing in the world to do. You can teach my crowd religion and I can teach your crowd politics. If we double teams on them that way we cannot fail to have a crowd." And so it was settled. What a team that was! The eloquent Deems in the pulpit in the morning and the inimitable Vance on the platform in the afternoon. It is said

that never before or since have such vast congregations heard such powerful preaching and never such large political gatherings listened to such thrilling campaign speeches. It is a pleasing thought that to-day these two, the eloquent preacher and the great Commoner of Carolina, are reunited in the glory land, each reaping the rich rewards of a life well spent for the betterment of his fellowmen.

After the din of war had been hushed in our land, Dr. Deems felt that he had a mission of peace to perform. In obedience to this good impulse he went to New York City in December, 1865. He began the publication of a paper, The Watchman, with the noble design of making it a medium for reuniting the severed sections of our great country. His purpose was to bring together the conservative elements of the North and the South, letting them speak the words of love and peace to each other through his journal. In that great city he had no friend, no acquaintance, no money, no books, nothing but his big brains and large heart. He made an excellent paper, but it was too near the stormy days for such an enterprise to succeed. After suffering for the necessaries of life even, he had to let this enterprise fail.

Providence seemed to have another mission for him. He saw a large number of people in the great city of New York, who could not pleasantly attend the churches already established, for at that day partisan and sectional feeling had not subsided even in the pulpit. In speaking of them he said: "They are from every State in the South, poor, homeless, wretched, friendless, at any rate they feel so, and I have left my home in North Carolina to come and gather them together. They must have the privileges of a Gospel Church. We must manage in some way so that Baptists and Congregationalists, and Episcopalians and Methodists, and whatever else, can come together on a platform of common faith and for the time being bury their differences, their denominational differences, until they get a standing in the New York Zion and begin to work in the New York population."

Every word that he said was characteristic of his mighty mind. His great missionary heart was moved to gather these people, who did not feel at home in the other churches, into a church which should have no sectional or sectarian prejudices and this originated the wonderful "Church of the Strangers," and constituted Dr. Deems the great "Apostle to the Strangers." Like the great Apostle Paul, he did not want to build on another man's foundation, so he conceived, put on foot and carried to a grand success this wonderful movement for the strangers and

builded for himself a monument more enduring than brass and more permanent and beautiful than the most finely chiseled marble. This movement put him ahead of all sects, made him a member of the Universal Church of God and the typical Christian of Modern times. The history of this wonderful enterprise is too well known for me to consume time to-day in giving its details. Beginning in a little chapel, which at first was rented by a lady friend for one month only, with a congregation of only fifteen persons at the first service, under the guidance of God and the magic touch of the gifted Deems, this little church grew until it finally attracted the attention of that wise business man, Commodore Vanderbilt, who gave it a magnificent church edifice at a cost of \$50,000 and its pastor a bequest of \$20,000, and with this bounding into a wider sphere and a new life it soon made itself known and felt for good on both hemispheres. It stands to-day in the front rack of the great churches of the world, a grand monument to the great man who conceived and successfully established it.

Another great work of Dr. Deems while in New York was the establishment of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. The object of this great Institute is to create a literature, by lectures and periodicals, which is calculated to be an antidote to the agnosticism, materialism and all other forms of the false philosophy of our age. Dr. Deems believed in this enterprise most heartily, and worked for it unceasingly. It is believed by a great many of our wisest men that the establishment of this Institute of Christian Philosophy was the grandest and most enduring work Dr. Deems ever did. It certainly has untold possibilities within its scope if successfully prosecuted.

In trying to sum up the great work and the immense variety of it that Dr. Deems did I am amazed that one man, in one short life-time, could do as much as he did. He was renowned as an author and journalist. He wrote many volumes, among them being: "Triumph of Peace, and Other Poems," (New York, 1840), "Life of Adam Clarke, LL. D." (1840), "Devotional Melodies," (Raleigh, N. C., 1842), "Twelve College Sermons," (Philadelphia, 1844), "The Home Altar," (New York, 1853, new edition, 1881), "What Now?" (New York, 1853), "Forty Sermons Preached in the Church of the Strangers," (1871), "Jesus." (1872), new edition with title "The Light of the Nations," (1880), "Weights and Wings," (1872, new edition, 1878), "Sermons," (1885): "The Gospel of Common Sense," and "The Gospel of Spiritual Insight," published within a few years, were the studies on the Epistle of James and the Gospel of John: "My

Septuagint," published in 1892, contains articles written after he was seventy years old; "Chips and Chunks for every Fireside," (New York), "Sunshine for Dark Hours," "Story of a Church Bonnet," "Evolution: A Scotch Verdict." With Phoebe Cary, he edited "Hymns for all Christians," (New York), 1859, new edition, 1881), with Theodore E. Perkins, "Coronation Hymns and Songs, for Prayer and Praise Meetings," (New York, 1879).

From 1846 to 1851 Dr. Deems edited *The Southern Methodist Episcopal Pulpit* and from 1849 to 1859 was also editor of *The Annals of Southern Methodism*. From 1876 to 1879 *The Sunday Magazine*, published by Frank Leslie, was edited by him, and since 1882, *Christian Thought*, the organ of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

In addition to the above he wrote largely for the papers of both the North and the South. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Dickinson College, that of D. D. from Randolph Macon College, Va., and that of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina.

He was a great success as a lecturer. He made a large number of lecture engagements in both winter and summer; and those of us who had the privilege of hearing him on the platform can readily testify that he measured up to the highest success as a lecturer. He always more than met the expectations of his audiences. His lectures were full of the richest humor intermingled with the sweetest pathos and marked at times with the finest flights of cratory and eloquence. I have seen him at one moment throw his audience into a convulsion of laughter, at another he would have them in tears, and then at another moment wrapt in admiration of his beautiful imagery and poetic power.

He was a great educator. He had the fires of an educational enthusiasm always burning on the altar of his heart and also in his very bones. He kindled in the young men and women with whom he came in contact aspirations for a noble life. As College President and Professor he has left himself enshrined in the hearts of hundreds of Carolinians who received their first uplift from the spirit he infused into them. He never forgot to help the struggling students of the land. He was a member of the Council of the University of the City of New York, and here he established a fund to help worthy poor students. I have already told how he provided for the education of the daughters of ministers at Greensboro Female College. Is it necessary that I should tell you at Chapel Hill what he did for the needy young men of North Carolina in establishing the Deems Loan Fund at the University? I will let your own Dr. Battle

tell it, as he has done, in these words: "In the darkest hour of my Presidency of the University, when our income was so small that it was necessary to curtail the salaries of the faculty, before the General Assembly had been induced to come to our relief. I received a letter from Dr. Deems, which was a ray of sunlight through a rift in the cloud. Its purport was that his heart prompted him to aid as far as he could young men of North Carolina, aspiring to higher education, and at the same time erect a monument to the memory of his eldest son, Theodore Disosway Deems, born at Chapel Hill, who lost his life in the Confederate service. To these ends he proposed to establish a fund, the whole of which, the principal and the interest which might accrue from time to time, was to be loaned on good security directly to needy students of this University. He enclosed, as the beginning, a check for three hundred dollars, promising to add to the amount as God should give him the means. This was followed in a few months by two hundred dollars more, in December, 1880, he added a birthday gift of an additional hundred dollars.

"Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt heard of this laudable scheme and a few days afterwards asked Dr. Deems to explain it to him. This being done, he said, Doctor, I like that. I will add ten thousand dollars to it." The benificent wisdom shown in the inauguration of this fund has been proved by speedy results. One of our trustees feared that poor youths could not find solvent sureties, and asserted that with such security they could borrow money elsewhere. He was mistaken. Nearly two hundred young men have already been lifted by its aid to a higher life, and President Winston tells me that if money sufficient were in his hands he could find one hundred and fifty more willing borrowers. There are always good men willing to give their endorsement in order to aid aspiring merit.

"It is an illustration of the catholicity of Dr. Deems' plan that the first five men who owe the completion of their education to Dr. Deems are all engaged in distinctively Christian work, and each in different fields. The first is a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in South Carolina. The second is an efficient secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in North Carolina; the third is one of the most successful missionaries of the Baptist Church in China; the fourth is a Presbyterian preacher of much power in an eastern town of our State; the fifth is an able minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in our city of Wilmington." Dr. Battle truly says: "The Deems Fund in our University is a monument which will, so far as mortal eyes

can discern, last forever. It may sustain occasional losses, but those losses will not equal the annual interest. It is a benefaction growing with compound interest. It started at \$10,600; it is now \$15,300. The feature of lending principal, as well as interest, directly to the needy students, whose neighbors are willing to become sureties for repayment out of their early earnings, makes this one of the wisest schemes ever devised for helping young men of promise and of pluck. It has already achieved great results. In all the coming years it will be a flowing fountain of blessings, ever increasing in volume. As long as gratitude exists as a virtue in the hearts of men, the name and character of this great philanthropist will be wreathed with immortelles."

Dr. Deems was truly a great preacher. The pulpit was peculiarly a throne of power to him. Out in the rural districts of Carolina, among the best type of people in the world, the pure-hearted country people, he moved with a magnetic influence and preached the plain gospel in the sublimest simplicity. In the great city, even in the presence of eminent divines, he was equally at home and preached in the same pure, simple powerful manner. He never toadied to rich nor even to the poor. He never had time to stop and blow his own horn. He stood in the pulpit as an ambassador who had a sweet message of love from a risen Savior to fallen man. You felt strangely entranced from the time he announced his first hymn to the close of the service. He read his hymns and his lessons and offered his prayers most impressively. Some one has well said of him that each hymn and lesson he read and each prayer he offered was a sermon in itself.

Some years ago, when he was a guest at my home, we went out to the Wednesday evening prayer meeting together. We took our seats out in the congregation and the leader of the meeting soon called on Dr. Deems to lead in prayer. He kneeled down and began to pray in a simple, childlike way, and I tell you I felt like we were all being lifted up on that prayer toward heaven. That prayer turned that little prayer meeting into a hallowed, heavenly place. This peculiar power attended all his ministrations in the church.

The older people in the rural districts of Carolina will never forget his pulpit ministrations among them, and his influence as a gospel preacher will long linger in their hearts to cheer and bless.

Of him and his work as a preacher in New York, after he had been there twenty-one years as a pastor, the great Dr. Howard Crosby said in a public address: "He came into this city a stranger and endeavored to establish a church of the strangers; and found that he was a friend and had a church of friends. Then he tried to live quietly in this town, and we would not let him. There is no man known better and loved more than Dr. Deems in all New York. If we were to pick out a man in New York in the ministry of the gospel that we could not find fault with, I think he would pick out Dr. Deems. We would find in the man, if we looked, the keenest kind of intellect to discern between truth and falsehood, a man who has showed himself abundantly able to demonstrate the folly of infidel learning. If we were to look at his work for the Master we would find a man who has been all his life a model of devotion in the Divine service. If we were to look to the matter of friendship, affection, and all that is rich and beautiful in feeling, we would find in Dr. Deems all that our souls covet."

But I havn't the time to-day to analyze his character fully or to speak of his virtues more at length. I must not close this imperfect tribute, however, without a word in reference to the social and domestic life of this wonderfully gifted man. It was in the social circle and in his homelife that you saw the most beautiful side of his many-sided life and character. In the social circle he touched every one as if wth a magician's wand and brought them with magnetic power as willing subjects to his side. When he entered a family circle almost in a trice he captured every member of it—children, servants and all. He possessed more of what men call personal magnetism than any one I ever knew. He drew men and women to him from all walks of life. He loved and trusted them and they loved and trusted him. And so it is, the world about us generally metes out to us what we mete out to the world.

That side of Dr. Deems' nature which was not exposed to the world was said to be its most beautiful side. His home-life was the richest, sweetest part of his great life. He suffused the whole house with the sunshine of his soul and continually folded his wife and children in the arms of his great love for them. He made his children his companions, his friends. He romped and frolicked with them but never trifled with them. He used their little plays to lift them into a higher life. He taught his little two-year old daughter to count ten in French one evening, and made it as enjoyable to her as if the subject had been the Rhymes of Mother Goose. His son-in-law thus writes of his home-life: "He never came in from work too tired to be tender. He never became so engrossed by his interest in outside affairs that he lost relish for domestic affiliations. His wit was never so dulled by use in public places

that it ceased to sparkle in the family circle. His humor did not exhaust itself in great crowds, with the hope of applause—he made his rarest fun and told his best stories at the fireside."

Dr. Deems leaves besides his widow, two daughters and two sons. Two children died, one an infant, and the other a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, who was, as before stated, fatally wounded at Gettysburg in 1863. One son, the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Deems, is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Hornellsville, N. Y. The other son, Dr. Frank M. Deems, is a physician in New York City. One daughter is the wife of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Egbert, of St. Paul, Minn., and the other is the wife of Marion J. Verdery, a broker, at whose charming home in New York Dr. Deems spent the last months of his varied, useful and eventful life.

While his children mourn for him and honor his memory, may they catch his mantle and re-kindle their love for the blessed Savior at the urn of their departed father.

Having told you of his long, useful, busy, eventful life, you naturally wonder how this great, good man died. Another has told this more accurately than I can. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, in delivering his funeral oration, said:

"A long and terrible fight was that in the sick room. A man who was never sick, who divided his life into decades after he was sixty, and gave ten years to the need of the American Institute, and proposed to give ten years more to a certain subject upon which he conversed with his friends, and then, fancying that he might live longer, said: "Should I live still longer, I kope to start another enterprise." This man eleven long months in his sick room!

His appreciative disposition shone out beautifully, always through his manifold gratitude for the service of those of least kindred to him. No man ever loved his grandchildren more than he. He spoke of them as "my little host of grandchildren." Truly he was blest in them. His physician never left his bed-side, so I am informed by those who would not misrepresent, without his blessing him, and he would sometimes, when he could not speak, kiss the hand of his faithful nurse for some act of thoughtful attention.

His patience never failed. He uttered no word, made no sign of complaint, but in hours of extreme affliction, though his great physical depression often affected a flow of spirits, he said over and over again, "He doeth all things well."

His interest in all things touching the world was keen to the very last. His first inquiry of young men who came to see him was "Tell me the news." His patriotism lost none of its ardor, even during his last sickness. When Congress was convened in extra session, he said the day it met, "Our President! What a responsibility! I pray for him to-day." His humor was never diminished by either suffering or helplessness. He was unable to speak. It was a great day in that house, when he could repeat a whole sentence, and once he was so pleased that he repeated it again and smiled when his family applauded him as though he was receiving the applause of an audience. How pathetic! One day when it was almost impossible for him to articulate, he made a great effort and said: "Well, well, I am not on speaking terms with my friends." Think what being on speaking terms with them had meant for him so many years. Every Sunday but three during his entire sickness, he selected and sent to his congregation a scriptural text for their comfort and spiritual upbuilding.

I almost tremble to say to you that a little while before the last attack he looked at the clock, unable to speak, looked at his son-in-law, who, with his wife and their children, ministered to him through these months, and significantly shook his head, which was interpreted to mean that they would do well to stay. He then looked at her who responded to that homely, but homeful, word "wife." He gazed so wistfully, and then he looked at his son-in-law so intelligently, and at his daughter so significantly that they could not but gather his meaning to be "Will you take care of her?" They assured him that needed no assurance, and a sweet smile of satisfaction rested upon his face.

His trust in God sustained him to the uttermost. Throughout his sickness his testimony was, "My faith holds out," and just before consciousness failed he said: "At evening time there is light."

Great is the pity, you say, that such a man should have to die? He is not dead. He can never die. The beautiful flowers he scattered o'er earth as he passed along this way can never die. In fact, his whole life was a scattering of beautiful flowers, they are strewn all along his pathway; flowers whose beauty the accumulated dust of years can not soil, and whose fragrance will linger in sweetness upon our souls till they are chilled by the atmosphere of death. No changes of season can effect them. Each returning spring will refresh and brighten then by its zephyrs; each summer will increase their fragrance and fullness of beauty; each autumn will but add more gorgeous tints; and the snows and winds

of winter will make them, by contrast, all the more beautiful. What though our tears of grief are scattered over them: the sunshine of hope beams upon them, and, reflecting its rays through our tear-drops, spans the soul with a bow of love and promise.

No, he is not dead, but simply gone ahead to a more genial clime. He finished his great work and did it well. then suddenly his life on earth was ended,

"The raveled end appeared,
Fell from the wall and to the shuttle crept;
And then, the weaver laid his work aside,
With folded hands was wrapped within his warp
To wait the Master's sentence on his task."

—Address of Rev. F. L. Reid, Alumni Day, June 4th, 1894.

# THE MASON BEQUEST.

It is now considerably more than a century since Mark Morgan, belonging to a Baptist family of Welsh extraction, came into North Carolina from Pennsylvania with wife and children, and took up from the government a tract of land in Orange County. It was covered with a forest primeval on which as yet no axe had ever been lifted, and lay two miles south of the promontory known as Chapel Hill.

The Morgans came in among the last of that tide of immigration. Welsh, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, which had been steadily flowing into the State since the days of Gov. Gabriel Johnston. They camped with their wagons on the rich low grounds of the only considerable stream flowing at the foot of Chapel Hill, now known as "Morgan's Creek:" and till a log cabin could be built from the forests around, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan used for their habitation the hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore tree, ten or twelve feet in diameter. It was one of the many then flourishing on the banks of the creek. I heard an elderly man say many years ago that he had seen in his boyhood the remains of the stump of one of them of fully that size.

The first generation or two of the Morgans lived on the west side of the creek where some of the bricks used in the foundation of the last house built there may yet be found, and there the first graveyard is still undisturbed. The situation was unhealthy, and they moved across and

higher up, and in the yard of the present residence is a mound marking the foundation of the first house built there.

Mark Morgan was on the patriotic side in the Revolutionary struggle, and saw some active service in a volunteer company. He had the title of "Colonel" afterwards, whether in the militia, or by the courtesy of his neighbors, I do not know. He was an active man, intelligent for his day, and prominent in local affairs; and when a site for the proposed State University was sought by the committee empowered to select it, in the year 1892, he was one of the eight or ten farmers of the neighborhood whose liberality in donating their lands for the purpose determined its location at Chapel Hill. To the generosity of these plain men, and their intelligent appreciation of the value of education, Chapel Hill owes its existence.

The Morgan lands have remained in the possession of the Morgan amily ever since. From Mark Morgan they descended to his son John, and then to his grandson Solomon P., who died without leaving a will.

The first remembrance I have of this branch of the family was in the days of Solomon Morgan, who lived in what is now the kitchen of the family residence. He was a relative of the late Miss Ruffin Smith, who, dying in 1885, bequeathed to the University a large plantation in Chatham county, inherited from her grandfather, Francis Jones. It is noticeable that Mr. Jones had offered part of this very tract of land to the committee of location, in the hope of having the University placed there—one hundred years before.

Solomon Morgan married Nancy Sears and had a number of children—only two of whom lived to inherit his acres—Jones and Mary E. Jones married Amy Barbee, a daughter of Gray Barbee—and two grand daughters at this present writing inherit his share.

Mary E. married in 1854 Rev. James Pleasant Mason, a minister of the Baptist church. He was a son of Jesse Mason and Mary (Trice) Mason, of Orange county, one of a large family; several of his brothers and sisters are still living, and a number of nieces and nephews. He had received his education at Wake Forest, and was all his life an active minister of his church, supplying the pulpits, weekly and monthly, of various country churches, and preaching acceptably, being plain, lively and warm. He was a man of sprightly and inquisitive disposition, always cheerfully and amiably disposed, fond of reading and intelligently interested in public men and matters. He was also a successful farmer, by his good management doubling the value of his wife's estate.

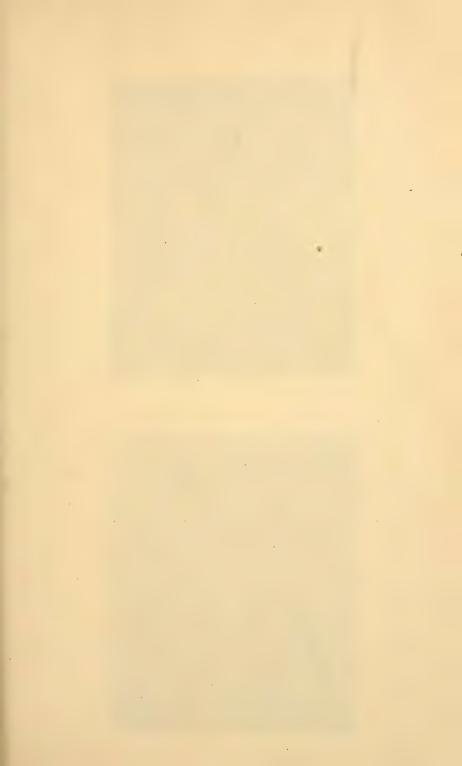
Mrs. Mason had had few advantages in her youth—having spent half of her life in attendance on the lingering illness of parents, brothers and sisters. Sixty years ago this meant the entire surrender of one's time, one's whole self to the service of others. They owned a number of slaves but such service was never required of negroes. When Mrs. Mason was not by a sick bed she was weaving and making the clothing required for the family, white and colored. The delights of literature, of society, youthful outings or pleasures of any sort were pretty well unknown to her till after her marriage, when her children began to grow up. But she stood in her lot and performed her round of hard and narrow duty faithfully.

Mrs. Mason was a silent woman, reserved and inclined to brood over "old far off unhappy things." She thought and felt more deeply than her husband, and having once made up her mind she adhered to it. He asked and deferred to her judgment continually.

They had four daughters; only two survived infancy: Martha James, born Oct. 16, 1857. Varina Caroline, born June 22, 1861. To the welfare and happiness of these two they devoted themselves. They were ambitious for them and fully agreed that they should have every opportunity that their means could afford for education and all the good that comes of education. For twenty years this was their one purpose.

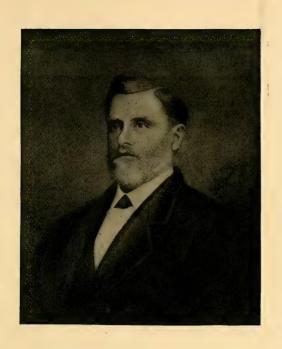
From the winter of 1869-'70 I saw these girls daily for five years, teaching them with my own daughter, and leading them along to make pleasant acquaintance with the beginnings of a good educatiou. They were not of what Dr. Holmes distinguishes as "literary blood,"—but they had a hereditary respect for letters, and a hereditary disposition to take pains and to do their duty. They soon learned to love reading and explore for hid treasures in other languages than their own, a certain humility and docility of disposition serving them well in the absence of more brilliant qualities. They finished their school days at the Baptist Female Institute, in Raleigh, under the care of Prof. F. P. Hobgood, and there too they both became members of the Baptist church, receiving baptism at the hands of the Rey. Dr. Pritchard.

The simplicity and ingenuousness of childhood marked them in everything. Reading aloud well was one of the accomplishments of Varina and she delighted in it for the amusement of the family. She would close her piano or lay aside her own work with alacrity to read for hours to an invalid visitor, and she opened in this way a new world to her mother, who learned to enjoy sermons, works of fiction, and newspapers













for the first time in her life a resource for her mind that proved invaluable when she was bereft of her children. Neither of the girls would hesitate to take a long walk over hill and dale to secure for a friend a perfect specimen of some rare wild flower, the fringed gentian, the sabbatia, or the fragrant wintergreen. These walks, these wild woods, the rushing stream, the laurel, the kalmia, and the yellow jessamine that hung over it were indeed among their best teachers and friends. Their innocent lives were brightened and refined by their love of nature and their constant familiarity with her in every aspect.

In a word, these two sisters, whose names are to be henceforth indissolubly connected with our State University, were emphatically good girls, intelligent. sincere, modest and pious. That they would live to inherit their great-great-grand-father's lands, and be useful members of society, each in a home of her own some day, was not this the hope and and best wish for them that friends could make? Aliter visum est.

In the month of August, 1881, Varina was planning a visit to the Northern cities with her father. She was suddenly seized with typhoid fever and after a short struggle died Sept. 6, being just twenty years of age. Martha drooped for two months, and then, prostrated and unnerved, died of the same fever Nov. 22, twenty-four years old. They both died as they had lived, quietly and without fear.

That winter Mr. Mason had nearly followed his daughters, a victim to the same dread disease, and though he recovered he was never again a well man. Husband and wife lived on for twelve years amid the wreck of their hopes and joys, sustaining and comforting each other as best they could, resigned and submissive to the will of God.

The end came first to him. He died after a lingering illness, June 24, 1893. Mrs. Mason lived in the grasp of slow pulmonary consumption one year longer, dying July 17, 1894.

In all these years what disposition the childless parents had made of their estate was a matter of conjecture even to their most intimate friends. It was known that they had thought out and devised a will, unaided by advice or suggestions from any quarter, and that the will had been properly drawn by competent hands. But even who their lawyer had been on this occasion was not known.

After funeral services for Mrs. Mason had been performed and she had been laid to the rest, for which she had prayed, 'eside her husband and children, Dr. Kemp. P. Battle, of the University, in the presence of friends and neighbors there assembled, produced the will which he had

drawn up at their request ten years before, but which was re-executed with slight changes on July 21, 1891. To the surprise of all parties it was learned that the plantation and \$1000 in money had been bequeathed to the University of North Carolina in the name of their daughters; charged only with \$15 per annum to be expended in keeping in order the grave plot in which they are buried. Money was left for the painting of the portraits of the girls and their father which it was requested should be preserved within the University Halls. Their library of about five hundred books was bequeathed to the Baptist Orphanage, and two nieces of Mr. Mason were residuary legatees. Mr. Battle stated that the testators had made their disposition without any suggestion or advice from himself, or so far as knew from any other person. They sent for him and dictated what he should write. He was not present when they executed the will in presence of the witnesses, David McCauley and Willie T. Patterson, two of the best citizens and business men of the community.

It is a pathetic little family story, and will acquire fresh interest as the years pass, for always "mentem mortalia tangunt"

When the friends and supporters of North Carolina's chief exponent of the higher education of her sons shall meet one hundred years from now and call the roll of its founders and early benefactors, they will pause at the name of Mark Morgan inscribed on the tablet in their noble Hall of Memory as one of the first and will tell how one branch of his family ended with these young girls, and how one hundred years after his death one thousand more of his broad acres fell to the institution in their name and as a legacy from them.

Could these bereaved parents have done better with their property? There were many deserving objects in their own church, many benevolent institutions calling for aid, to which it was supposed they would look—Schools for the education of girls—Missionary operations. From all these the broken-hearted mother turned away, and fixing her sad eyes on the University to which her grandfather had given of the best that he had, desired that such of his lands as were still hers should be given there too. I think the verdict of posterity will be that they could not have done better. The University accepts the legacy as a sacred trust for its sons, as it has accepted other such gifts from other noblehearted women of the State. And it will preserve with tender respect and affection the names of Martha and Varina Morgan-Mason as long as it shall please God to continue its existence.—Taken in abstract from the article by Mrs. C. P. Spencer in the University Magazine for Feb. 1895.

# EARLY BENEFACTIONS.

### THE DONORS OF THE SITE.

There was much competition among the different sections of the State for securing the site of the University. The Board of Trustees agreed, 1st. to select by ballot the centre of a circle of thirty miles diameter, and 2ndly, to appoint Commissioners, one from each of the eight Judicial Districts, with power to select the site within the circle so chosen. Williamsboro and Goshen, in Granville county; Hillsborough, in Orange; Wake Court House, in Wake; Smithfield. in Johnston, and Pittsboro and Cyprett's Bridge, in Chatham, were nominated. Cyprett's (now Prince's) Bridge, on the Pittsboro and Raleigh road, over New Hope, was chosen.

Six of the Commissioners, viz: Frederick Hargett, Alexander Mebane, James Hogg, Wm. H. Hill, David Stone, and Willie Jones acted.

A good subscription list was offered to secure the location at Haywood. 540 acres were tendered at Cary. Ten other places, mainly in Chatham, among them 500 acres at "The Grove," part of the 1400 acre tract bequeathed afterwards to the University, in 1885, were likewise tendered. But the owners of the lands on New Hope Chapel Hill in generosity excelled all, and triumphed. The following list gives the names of these patriotic and wise citizens with the amounts donated by each:

Col. John Hogan, two hundred acres: Benjamin Yeargin, fifty-one; Matthew McCauley, one hundred and fifty: Alexander Piper, twenty-six: James Craig, five; Christopher Barbee, two hundred and twenty-one; Edward Jones, two hundred; Mark Morgan, one hundred and seven; John Daniel, one hundred and seven; Hardy Morgan, one hundred and twenty. Total, one thousand one hundred and eighty acres, of which eight hundred and forty were in one body.

### PERSON HALL.

An old bachelor, one of that class which, having no immediate claims on its bounty, sometimes redeems by its beneficence to public objects their failures in social duty, came to the aid of the University. His name was Thomas Person. He had been an ardent lover of liberty, had sympathized

with the Regulators in their abortive effort to shake off colonial oppressors. and had suffered from the ravages of Tryon's army. He was prominent in resisting the exactions of the British Government, which led to the war of Independence. He appeared at Newbern as a Delegate from Granville to the first Assembly held in defiance of royal authority in August, 1774, of which that noble patriot, John Harvey, was Moderator. He was one of the thirteen Council of Safety, which was the supreme Provisional Government, after the end of the Royal authority. He assisted in 1776, as a member of Congress at Halifax, in forming our State Constitution, in which was the provision requiring the establishment of the University. He was the first Brigadier General of the District of Hillsborough. He was among the band of forty of the greatest men the State had in 1789—the first Board of Trustees of the University. As Senator from Granville he gave his vote for the new institution. He did more. He gave a sum in money very liberal for that day for the completion of the Chapel. In grateful memory of his services to the State the General Assembly gave his name to a county carved out of old Orange. In gratitude for his generous gift the Trustees called the new Chapel after him, Person Hall, or as it appeared until lately on the Diplomas, Aula Personica.

In this hall faculty, students and villagers worshipped for nearly forty years. It was likewise used on commencement occasions. In it Judge Murphey delivered the first address before the two Societies in 1827, and among other eloquent orators, Judge Gaston made his memorable speech in 1833, which has gone through three editions, notwithstanding that it contains hope for the abolition of slavery.

Although this building is named Person *Hall*, yet because of its use as a church on Sundays and for morning and evening prayers, it gained the name of "The Chapel," and when Gerrard Hall was built, the former was called, and is so known to this day by old students, "The Old Chapel."

About 1840 Person Hall was divided by partitions into four recitation rooms. It was restored to a single room in 1877 for the use of the Professor of Chemistry; the woodwork was accidentally destroyed by fire in the same year and immediately rebuilt. In 1885 and again in 1891 additions were added on its western side.

#### GERRARD HALL

was begun in 1822. It was called after another Revolutionary hero

Major Charles Gerrard—not a bachelor, but childless. He was a native of Carteret but long a resident of Edgecombe. He served in the war of the Revolution from the beginning to the end. As a soldier he was "brave, active and persevering." His character as a citizen, husband, friend and neighbor was justly admired. His rank in the Continental army (Lieutenant) entitled him to a grant of 2,560 acres, which he located at the junction of Yellow Creek with Cumberland River, not far below the city of Nashville.

This tract, the fruit of his toil and suffering and blood, he regarded with peculiar affection, and when he bequeathed this with some 8,000 acres additional, which he had purchased, he requested in his will that it should perpetually remain the property of the University. For thirty-five years the Trustees regarded this wish as sacred. But after losses from the neglect and perfidy of agents, and the onerous charges for taxes, while the black cloud of debt hung over the institution, they concluded with sorrow to authorize its sale. Two of their ablest lawyers, William Gaston and George E. Badger, after examination reported the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Trustees of the University of North Carolina have been compelled to direct a sale of a valuable tract of land, bequeathed by Major Charles Gerrard, with the request that the same might be perpetually retained by the University; and

"Whereas, They are solicitous not only to manifest their own sense of the liberality of the donor: but as far as may be practicable to perpetuate its remembrance;

"Resolved, Therefore, that \$2,000, part of the purchase money of said land shall be applied to the finishing of the new Hall at the University, and that the same shall be called by the name 'Gerrard Hall.'"

Five years afterwards this resolution was carried into effect. The spelling given is according to the original will of Major Gerrard. Judges Gaston and Badger, in reporting the foregoing resolution, adopt the same. Afterwards the name was wrongfully confounded with the founder of Girard College.

When this hall was built it was intended to have a broad avenue running along the southern wall, east and west. Hence the porch is on the south side of the building. The merchants of the village claimed that this would injure their trade by diverting travel from Franklin Street, and the plan was abandoned.

#### SMITH HALL.

In 1852 the Trustees did tardy honor to the first benefactor of the University. As has been stated Governor Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick, made the first donation for the cause of higher education in North Carolina, namely warrants for 20,000 acres of land in Tennessee.

They were afterwards surrendered to the Chickasaws and subsequently repurchased by the Government. It was forty years before they were made available. They were ultimately sold for \$14,000, after being broken up by the severest earthquake, which has afflicted America since its discovery, into lakes and hills. The proceeds went into the endowment and were swallowed up by the great civil war, which, with more terrible voracity than a hundred earthquakes, engulfed so much of the wealth and population of the Southern country.

Benjamin Smith was a man of mark. He was in youth an aid-de-camp. of Washington in the disastrous defeat at Long Island. He was conspicuous for his gallantry under Moultrie. By his fiery eloquence the milit.a of Brunswick volunteered to serve under him in the threatened war against France. He was fifteen times Senator from Brunswick. He was chosen Governor in 1810. His county called its capital Smithville in his honor. His name survives too in the bleak and stormy island at the mouth of the Cape Fear. The land he gave us, as was also the land of Gerrard, was won by valor and blood in the war for freedom. Their sacrifices were not useless. Their monuments are far more enduring than brass or marble. Centuries will come and go. Families will grow great and be extinguished. Fortunes will be made and lost. Offices will be struggled for and ambitious hopes realized, but the names of the victors will vanish as if written on the sea-shore. Reputations blazing in pulpit, or forum, and senate chamber will fade as rapidly as the meteor's path. But the blessings of the gift of Person, Gerrard and Smith will never cease. For nearly a century they have planted learning and sound principle in the minds of men over all our South land. In all the ages to come their work will go on. The thousand young men, who will have their mental panoplies supplied from the University armory to engage in life's varied conflict, will hold their names in honor. As long as the University lasts they will never be forgotten, and the University will last forever!

## SOUTH BUILDING.

President Caldwell mounted with heroic energy his stick-back gig and

painfully traveled over the State in 1809, and again in 1811, soliciting subscriptions. His labors for the University were successful. He secured about \$12,000, and while our people were going crazy over the naval victories of 1814, the rejoicing students moved into the completed "South Bvilding."

# AID TO STUDENTS AND MEANS OF SELF-HELP.

The University educates many poor boys, who otherwise could not get an education. During the past two years it has loaned \$3.849.25 from the Deems Fund, thereby aiding 55 needy students.

During the past twenty years it has aided about 800 needy young men by loans and scholarships. It is now giving free tuition to 126 students who could not otherwise be educated. Of these 42 are preparing to teach, Fully one-third of the students in the University are aided by loans. scholarships or labor, and over one-third are supporting themselves by money which they themselves have earned or been forced to borrow. The spirit of self-help is so strong at the University that 32 students, even while pursuing their studies, are at the same time supporting themselves wholly or in part by labor. They manage boarding clubs, set type, work in laboratories, serve as stenographers and type-writers, sell books and clothing, give private instruction to other students, teach classes in the village, clerk in the stores and do many other kinds of work. The following brief statements, prepared by the young men themselves, will give an idea of the spirit of economy that prevails at the University, as well as the spirit of self-reliance that enables so many poor boys to get a University education. It is no exaggeration to say that the University by its loan funds, scholarships and opportunities for labor makes it possible for any worthy boy, however poor, to obtain in North Carolina as good an education as rich boys obtain elsewhere.

#### STATEMENTS BY STUDENTS.

(No. 1). Started on \$20. Now is self-supporting.

In September, 1893, I started to the University, having \$20. On reaching there I borrowed \$50 from the Deems fund and afterwards \$50 from a

friend. I made \$55 during the spring term by working and by teaching. On returning this year I borrowed \$50 from the Deems Fund. I am now teaching pupils in the village at odd hours, and am making enough to meet all expenses and pay off some of last year's debt. I have a scholarship.

(No. 2). Keeps house, pays all college expenses, supports wife and three children, all on \$300 a year.

I am 33 years old, have a wife and three children, moved here from Johnston county and keep house. My only property is a small farm, yielding \$60 a year. I saved a little money from teaching free school. My money will last me until April, when I shall borrow from the Deems Fund. My expenses are \$25 a month. This includes house-rent, wood, books, clothing, all for myself and family. I have averaged teaching, as near as I can guess, four months in each year for the last ten years. My ambition is to be a successful teacher. I have a scholarship.

(No. 3). Made \$85 on farm and earns \$25 at University.

I saved \$85 which I made on the farm, and I have borrowed \$150. I earn \$25 a year by labor here. My expenses last year were \$140: this year (for half a year) \$64.

(No. 4.). Worked at carpenter's trade.

Before coming to the University I worked at the carpenter's trade and saved enough to pay three-fourths of my expenses. I borrowed the other fourth.

(No. 5). Assist in a boarding club and lives on \$32.75.

l am earning my board by assisting in a club. My total expenses are \$32.75 for half year.

(No. 6). Saved all money teaching public school.

My total expenses have been \$70.00 (half year), and I saved it all teaching public school.

(No. 7). My expenses for half year are \$62.90. I made the money school-teaching.

(No. 8). Lived on one meal a day.

I entered the University four years ago and lived for a while on one meal a day. I had only \$5. I was kindly aided by the faculty and students and citizens until I got work. I have borrowed some little money from the Deems Fund and from kind friends, and by laboring hard have managed to pull through for four years: I shall graduate in June.

(Fo. 9). Waits on table and sets type.

I support myself almost entirely by waiting on table and setting type. I give my note for tuition.

(No. 10). Sets type. Supports himself entirely.

I support myself entirely by setting type. I set type all the time except when reciting and attending lectures. I study at night.

No. 11,. Earns half his expenses by clerical and stenographic work.

My total expenses for last term were about \$100. and I earned about \$50 by doing clerical and stenographic work at odd hours.

(No. 12). Sells clothing and cuts wood.

I sell clothing by sample and cut wood. During the summer I sold books. Last year I helped cure tobacco. I borrow a small sum from the Deems Fund.

(No. 13), Manages boarding club.

I pay my board by managing a club and all my other expenses with money I earned by teaching last year. Total expenses \$125, exclusive of board.

(No. 14). I made \$25 teaching and borrow the rest from the Deems Fund.

(No. 15). I make \$50 a year selling clothing.

(No. 16). Painter and decorator.

I am living partly on money earned by painting and partly on borrowed money. Total expenses \$67.65, (half year).

(No. 17). Sold fruit trees and taught school.

I am paying my own expenses with money that I made selling fruit trees and teaching school. Total expenses (half year) \$70.

(No. 18). A painter. Best scholar in his class.

I earned some money painting the University buildings last summer, and I had private classes, which pay part of my expenses. The rest I pay by a loan from the Deems Fund. I have a scholarship.

(This student is the best scholar in his class).

(No. 19). I have been encouraged and helped both by faculty and students in trying to work my way through at the University. I worked on a farm and made some money before coming here. Make my board by managing a club. Total expenses (half year) \$25.

(No. 20). Couldn't get help elsewhere.

I am going on a scholarship and am to get a loan of \$50. I am able to attend the University only on these terms. Could not possibly have attended otherwise. I would not have gone to any college, as I could not get such assistance.

Fully one-half of the men in the University are of the condition and character suggested by the above statements. The above list is given as samples of the ways in which students earn a support here.

The following unsolicited letter speaks for itself. The young man is without a father, is very talented and is going through college partly by loans from the Deems Fund. He has a scholarship.

"CHAPEL HILL, N. C., December 20, 1894.

"President Geo. T. Winston.

"Dear Sir:—The first term of this scholastic year has ended, and I think it my duty to thank you most gratefully for the help you have given me and the kindness you showed me when I first came. When I got out of money and had to have books you kindly lent me some and put yourself to no little inconvenience in many ways to help me; when I was naturally homesick and despondent you gave me so much encouragement and good advice, which could only be repaid by the gratefulness of my heart. Let me thank you again and again for the kindnesses you have shown me and the substantial pecuniary aid you have given. Just at the time when I was about to give up all hope of a University education you came to my aid, and now I am determined that such an education shall be mine. Before I came here I had written to so many schools, stating my condition and asking for work to pay my way, and being answered very coldly by all of them but one. I was disheartened, but you appreciated my condition and gave me the coveted aid.

"Feeling a thankfulness in my heart which cannot be expressed on paper, and being determined that my life shall be such an one as to cause you no regret for the kindness you have shown and the aid you have given me,

I am gratefully yours,

It may be doubted whether any money could be better invested than that which philanthropists have given the University for aiding in the education of needy boys.

G. T. Winston, '70...

# \$20,000 BUILDING FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

The October issue of the QUARTERLY contained an article on the University Young Men's Christian Association, in which mention was made of the urgent need for a building. It is with great pleasure that we

chronicle the following facts recently occurring in our midst, knowing that the *ahumni* will read and rejoice with us.

Sunday night, Feb. 24th, will be marked with a white stone in the history of the University. On that night there assembled in Gerrard Hall an audience of students and townspeople to hear discussed plans for a Y. M. C. A. building. The discussion was opened by the president of the Association. He said a building was needed to give prominence to Association work among students; to give it permanence, for necessarily the religious life of the University must be a variable quantity when the best Association men come and go, unless by the aid of a building men could constantly be drawn into the work and prepared to take it up where others leave it. A building would make the Association work more popular, since it could not fail to reach every class of students. It would unify the Christian forces in college, giving a dignity to Christian effort to help others. Finally, a consideration very important to a college man, especially a new student, a building would give the boys a home.

Mr. L. M. Bristol, Chm'n Building Committee, outlined the plan of the prospective builing. A large hall would be needed for University sermons and lectures, a smaller audience room, committee rooms. Bible-class rooms, a social room, reading room, library and parlors. The amount needed for such a building that would justly represent the Association work and be in keeping with other University buildings on the campus would be twenty thousand dollars.

President Winston in behalf of the University, Faculty, and Alumni, spoke with great ability and power on this. "the greatest need of the University," as he himself put it. Every alumnus of the institution will doubtless say with Dr. Winston, in his opening words, "I rejoice to know that the day has come for the Young Men's Christian Association of the University to have a building." The enthusiasm rose to a high pitch when the speaker with all his force and earnestness as an orator pronounced the words: "The Christian Association must have this building, they will have it."

After some fitting, well-chosen words by Dr. A. B. Roberson for the towns-people, State Secretary L. A. Coulter, took charge of the meeting. After speaking of the growing power and influence on college life of the Christian Association and of its importance in the University, he made ready to call for pledges. The plan is this: No pledge is valid unless ten thousand dollars is raised. This insures a handsome building. When

ten thousand is pledged, twenty-five per cent. of the individual pledge is due, then annually twenty-five per cent. is due for three years.

Before the opportunity was given for contribution, Dr. Hume lead the company in prayer. The giving was to be a matter of worship, no names being called. Then pledges were taken from one to one hundred and fifty dollars. In less than thirty minutes over twenty-five hundred had been raised. The spirit of self-sacrifice was manifest. Poor boys, some of whom are paying their way through college, gave liberally. Every one present felt like singing "Praise God," for in their mind's eye the building was seen going up. The committee to canvass the students and town went immediately to work. Now four thousand three hundred dollars have been raised here. Mr. Pickard, the genial proprietor of the Chapel Hill Inn, leads the list with five hundred dollars towards a twenty thousand dollar building. When five or six thousand have been raised the Building Committee hope to lay the matter before the Alumni, believing that they, with true filial devotion for Alma Mater, will further our plan to the end. H. H. Horne, '95.

# CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

CLASS REUNIONS.

TO THE CLASS OF '58.

## Fellow Classmates:

I know you will excuse my presumption in constituting myself an authority to urge upon you, every one, the propriety of being present at the grand omnibus reunion of the alumni at Chapel Hill next June. Yet some one must take the initiative, and I am earnest enough in the matter to do so.

Thirty-seven years ago we separated there, leaving in the past four of the happiest years of our lives, having answered our last roll-call in old Gerrard Hall, and entering upon the stern realities of earnest lives. Most of our number have completed their record, their lives have passed into history and their names are only a memory. When we parted in June '58, we numbered ninety-six, the largest class ever graduated from the University. Of this number forty-three are living and fifty-three are dead. 5 ante-bellum, 28 post-bellum, 4 in army, 16 killed in battle—53. To those who survive and are present there will be sadness, when the only response to the call of so many names will be silence, and so many well-remembered and beloved faces are absent. I suppose we all feel the

same longing to once more visit the dear old spot. So let us, every one who can, be there in June.

And in order that our reunion may be complete and as successful as possible, I would move, through the ALUMNI QUARTERLY that a committee composed of Fred. Phillips, Tarboro, chairman, T.W. Mason, Garysburg, N. C., historian, and Jas. T. Morehead. Greensboro, be requested to confer with each other and make the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

In order that our ('58) reunion may be as complete as possible, we urge also through the QUARTERLY that our class-mates of the classes of '55, '56, '57, '59, '60, '61, have a reunion at the same time. And that some member of each class initiate measures to that end.

There is not a professor or tutor at the University now who was there with us. Should any of them be alive, it would be pleasant to meet them then.

J. M. Richmond, '53.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9th, 1895.

James S. Baker, Jackson, Jackson county, Fla.: William Bonner, Fayetteville, Tenn.: William Bruce, Halifax C. H., Va.: N. D. J. Clark, Clark's Mill. Moore county, N. C.: S. W. Clement, Granville, county, N. C.; W. M. Coleman, Concord. N. C.; P. B. Faison, LaGrange, Tenn.; J. P. Gibson, Concord, N. C.: W. H. Goodloe, Canton, Miss.: S. C. Goodman. Renoldson, Gates county, N. C.; S. Dempsey Goza, Carrol Parish, La., Jas. I. Groom, Thomasville, Ga.: Oscar Hadley, Sumpter. Ala.: W. M. Hammong, Wadesboro, Anson county, N. C.; P. T. Hay, Wentworth, N. C.: J. S. Hill, Stokes county. N. C.: Louis Hilliard, Norfolk, Va. W. W. Humphries, Columbus, Miss.: S. W. Isler, Goldsboro, N. C.; F. M. Johnson, Birmingham. Ala.; Z. M. Johnston, Concord. N. C.; H. C. Jones. Charlotte. N. C.; A. C. McAlister. Ashboro, N. C.: J. L. McConnoughey, Salisbury, N. C.; R. B. Mann, Henderson, N. C.; R. H. Marsh, Oxford, N. C.: T. W. Mason, Garysburg, N. C., J.T. Morehead, Greensboro, N. C.; Fred. Fhillips, Tarboro, N. C.: J. M Richmond, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. T. Scales, Winston. N. C.: R. W. Singletary, Leesburg, Fla.; B. G. Smith, Scotland Neck. N. C.: Dr. W. T. Sutton, Norfolk, Va.: E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.: S. T. Sykes, Aberdeen, Miss.: J. A. Walker, Wilmington, N. C.: J. S. Watlington. Locust Hill, N. C.; Boaz Whitfield. Demopolis, Ala.; T. S. Whitted, Elizabethtown, N. C.; Joe. Williams, Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C.: Dr. J. W. Williamson, Graham, N. C.

The above is a list of the Class of '58, so far as I have been able to learn.

## REUNION OF CLASS OF '92.

To the Class of 92:

We take this means of reminding you that before parting at the Commencement of 1892 we all agreed to meet again at Chapel Hill in 1895.

We trust that '92 may hold a pleasant reunion at the coming Commencement and that we will all be there.

C. F. HARVEY. GEO. W. CONNOR.

## REUNION OF CLASS OF '86.

To the Class of '86:

The undersigned wish to say through the ALUMNI QUARTERLY to the other members of the Class of '86 that we are making an effort to secure the reunion of our Class at Chapel Hill, next June, at the "Centennial Commencement." Such, they will remember, was the agreement before we separated in 1886. We shall write personally to all whose addresses we can secure. Should any one fail to hear from us in this matter, they will confer a favor upon us by writing to one of the undersigned, signifying whether they can and will attend, and also making any suggestions which might advance the interest and success of the reunion.

H. W. JACKSON, Raleigh, N. C. P. B. MANNING, Wilmington, N. C. N. H. D. WILSON, Franklinton, N. C.

Sept. 22, 1894.

## REUNION OF CLASS OF '85.

Fellow Classmates:

At the last meeting of our class held on the eve of our graduation, it was agreed that after ten years we should again meet as a class in the halls of our *alma mater*, and celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, the decennial year of our departure from U. N. C.

The only suggestion made at that time as to the ceremonies to take place at the proposed reunion was that a cup be given to the oldest "son of the class."

This is our decennial year and the approaching commencement is the appointed time for our reunion. At the commencement of '94, a few of our class held a meeting, and I, as the only member present of the committee originally appointed by the class, was requested to correspond with the scattered members of '85, and ask for suggestions as to the proper exercises for our reunion. The other members of our committee are: A. H. Eller, Winston, N. C.; A. J. Field, Oxford, N. C.; and B. C. Mc-Iver, Chester, S. C.

We trust that every member will be present at the coming centennial of U. N. C.. and the decennial year of '85, and each one of the committee above named will be glad to receive word from any member in reference to anything pertaining to the occasion. It behooves us to put forth some efforts to make our exercises pleasant not only to ourselves but to all who may be present to witness our re-appearance upon the scenes around which cluster so many pleasant memories. Let us at least prove our devotion to U. N. C. by being present and participating in the exercises closing her one-hundredth year, the grandest year in all her history.

Very Truly, E. P. MANGUM, Mt. Olive, N. C.





# University of North Carolina.

# FACULTY.

GEORGE T. WINSTON, LL. D., President and Professor of Political and Social Science.

KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., Professor of History.

FRANCIS P. VENABLE, Ph. D., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry.

JOSEPH A. HOLMES, B. S., State Geologist and Lecturer on Geology of North Carolina.

JOSHUA W. GORE, C. E., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

JOHN MANNING, LL. D., Professor of Law.

THOMAS HUME, D.D., LL.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

WALTER D. TOY, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.

\*EBEN ALEXANDER, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

WILLIAM CAIN, C. E., Professor of Mathematics.

RICHARD H. WHITEHEAD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Physiology and Materia Medica.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS, A. M., B. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

HENRY V. WILSON, Ph. D., Professor of Biology.

KARL P. HARRINGTON, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JAMES E. SHEPHERD, LL. D., Professor of Common and Statute Law in the Summer School.

COLLIER COBB, A. M., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, PH. B., Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education.

CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

FRANCIS K. BALL, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

## INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

THOMAS R. FOUST, B. E., Instructor in Mathematics.

JAMES T. PUGH, A. M.. Instructor in Latin.

GEO. S. WILLS, Ph. B., Instructor in English.

HERMAN H. HORNE, Instructor in Modern Languages.

CHARLES R. TURNER, Assistant in Physical Laboratory. THOMAS CLARKE, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory. GEO. H. KIRBY, Assistant in Biological Laboratory.

## OFFICERS.

J. W. GORE, Secretary. E. L. HARRIS, Registrar.

E. A. ALDERMAN, Supervisor of Library. BENJ. WYCHE, Librarian. W. T. PATTERSON, Bursar.

<sup>\*</sup>Minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia on leave of absence.







